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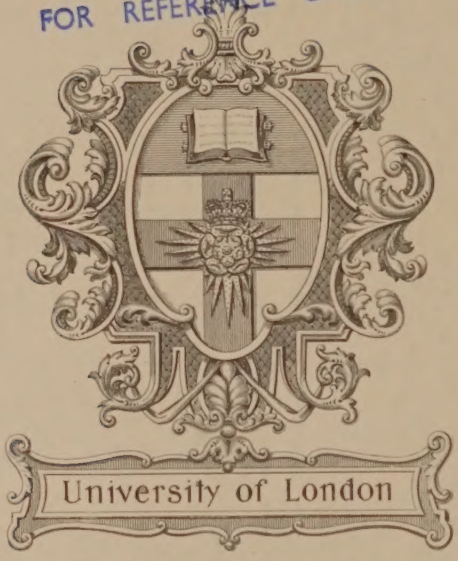

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMITTEES:

SIXTEEN VOLUMES.

—*(3.)*—

BRITISH MUSEUM; CHARITIES;

EDUCATION (ENGLAND); EDUCATION (IRELAND).

Session

19 *February*——10 *September* 1835.

VOL. VII.

1835.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES:

1835.

SIXTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

THIRD VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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EDUCATION (IRELAND):

630. REPORT from the Select Committee on EDUCATION in IRELAND; with MINUTES of EVIDENCE and APPENDIX.—(Ordered to be printed, 10th September 1835.)

[*N. B.*—The Committee on EDUCATION in IRELAND not having completed their Inquiries this Session, and being desirous that the Evidence to be taken upon the re-appointment of the Committee next Session should appear continuous with the Evidence attached to this Report,—The Report and Evidence of 1835 will be included in the Arrangement of the Papers printed in Session 1836.]

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REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CONDITION, MANAGEMENT AND AFFAIRS

OF THE

BRITISH MUSEUM;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

APPENDIX AND INDEX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
6 *August* 1835.

Veneris, 27° die Martii, 1835.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Condition, Management and Affairs of the British Museum.

And a Committee was appointed of—

Mr. Hawes.
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Mr. Ewart.
Mr. Ridley Colborne.
Mr. Estcourt.
Mr. Bonham Carter.
Dr. Bowring.
Mr. Spring Rice.
Earl of Kerry.
Mr. Poulett Scrope.
Mr. Compton.
Mr. Warburton.
Lord Stanley.
Mr. Emerson Tennent.
Mr. Bingham Baring.
Mr. Evelyn Denison.
Sir Philip Egerton.
Mr. Clay.
Mr. Baring.
Lord Francis Egerton.
Mr. John Parker.
Lord John Russell.
Lord Viscount Sandon.
Lord Dalmeny.
Mr. Robert Clive.
Sir Robert Inglis.
Mr. Thornely.
Mr. Fazakerly.
Lord Claude Hamilton.
Mr. Pease.
Lord Viscount Morpeth.
Mr. Elphinstone.
Mr. Ross.

Ordered, THAT the said Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

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3

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the Condition, Management and Affairs of the British Museum, and who were empowered to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them;——Have agreed to the following REPORT:

YOUR Committee have proceeded in the subject of the Inquiry entrusted to them, but have not been able to continue it so far as to enable them to report any Resolutions to The House; and, therefore, while they submit herewith the Evidence which they have already taken, they do not think it right to accompany it with any other recommendation than that of the expediency of appointing, at the commencement of the next Session, a Committee for the purpose of pursuing and completing the Inquiry thus commenced.

6 August 1835.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Lunæ, 18° *die Maii*, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir *Henry Ellis*, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, called in; and Examined.

Sir *Henry Ellis*.

18 May 1835.

1. WILL you inform the Committee what offices you hold in the British Museum?—I hold the office of Principal Librarian, which was given to me under His Majesty's sign-manual. I also hold another office called that of Expenditor, which was given to me by the Three Principal Trustees.

2. How long have you held the office of principal librarian?—Since the year 1827. As principal librarian I have a salary of 500 *l.* a year; I have no salary or emoluments from the office of expenditor.

3. Who are The Principal Trustees?—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and The Speaker of the House of Commons.

4. You state you receive no salary as expenditor; is there any indirect emolument or patronage attached to the office?—None whatever.

5. No patronage?—None whatever.

6. Is there any patronage attached to the office of principal librarian?—The housemaids' places are in my gift, and I also appoint the watchmen.

7. Is there no other patronage attached to the office?—No.

8. Do you recommend the other appointments in the Museum to the trustees?—No, I do not, unless I am consulted. Sometimes the trustees have desired me to find a person to fill an inferior office.

9. And occasionally, in point of fact, you execute that duty of the trustees in appointing to certain offices?—No, it is quite accidental. I do not think such a thing has happened for four or five years.

10. When it happens it is always by delegation from the trustees?—Yes. The appointment of housemaids arises out of a minute of the trustees, made soon after the foundation of the Museum, by which the principal librarian was directed to find proper persons for these places, and that order has continued in operation ever since it was made.

11. Will you state to the Committee the origin of the Museum?—It originated with Sir Hans Sloane's collection. He had expended a long life and a large sum of money in collecting books, manuscripts, and rarities of every description; and it was a matter of public opinion that that collection should be preserved for posterity. Towards the close of his life it was understood that he would make an offer of it to the public, by his will, and in his will he did make the offer, I think for 20,000 *l.*, that that collection, which had cost him upwards of 50,000 *l.*, should be transferred to trustees for the public use. It was accordingly made the foundation of the British Museum. Just at that time Lord Oxford's collection of manuscripts was on sale, and Government purchased Lord Oxford's manuscripts, to which was added the Cottonian collection; and a small library of printed books, collected by Major Arthur Edwards, was also added. Then, three years afterwards, or thereabouts, King George II., under an instrument which passed the great seal, gave the old royal library of the Kings of England, the printed books of which had been collected from the time of Henry VII., and the manu-

Sir *Henry Ellis.*

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scripts from the time of Richard II. to the time of Charles II. These collections were all brought together when the present Museum was established.

12. Will you state to the Committee the nature of the constitution of the British Museum?—The government of the Museum is consigned to 48 trustees. There are at present but 47, including 23 official trustees, nine family trustees, and 15 elected trustees, who are elected by the other 33. One Sloane trusteeship is vacant, so that there are only 47 trustees at the present moment.

13. Is the Sloane trusteeship an elective trusteeship?—No, it is a family trusteeship; Lord Cadogan has the appointment of the two trustees.

14. Does the Museum possess any charter of incorporation?—No, it is incorporated by Act of Parliament.

15. Is there any charter recited in the Act of Parliament?—I believe not.

16. Will you state who are the present official trustees?—The three principal trustees are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and The Speaker of the House of Commons. The 20 others are the Lord President of the Council, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the three Principal Secretaries of State, the Bishop of London, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, the President of the Royal Society, the President of the College of Physicians, the President of the Society of Antiquaries, and the President of the Royal Academy.

17. Will you state who are the present family trustees?—The Sloane trustee is Lord Cadogan, who is the only one at present. The Cottonian trustees are the Rev. Arthur Annesley and George Booth Tyndale, esq. The Harleian trustees are Lord Hen. W. Bentinck and Earl Cawdor. Lord Cawdor was appointed by the Duke of Portland to succeed Lord Dover. The Townleian trustee is Peregrine Edward Townley, esq. The Earl of Elgin is the trustee of the Elgin family; and Thomas Andrew Knight, esq., is the trustee for the Knight family. There is also a Royal trustee, who is the Duke of Northumberland.

18. Will you state who are the elected trustees?—Lord St. Helens is the eldest, Earl of Harrowby, Lord Farnborough, Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis Camden, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Ashburton, the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, Earl of Eldon, Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Hamilton, Earl of Derby, Lord Fitzgerald, and Sir Robert H. Inglis, bart.

19. Will you inform the Committee what constitutes the qualification for the office of family trustee?—I know of no qualification but the appointment of the family under the several Acts of Parliament by which the particular collections have been obtained or purchased, which declare that certain members of those families shall be trustees; in order, I conclude, that they may see the fulfilment of the contract as to preservation from time to time.

20. Will you state how they are appointed?—They are appointed, every one of them, I believe, in a different manner under the separate Acts of Parliament. For instance, with respect to the Cottonian collection, which had previously been in the hands of trustees, the Act of Parliament which transferred it to the Museum, directed that, after the deaths of the then Cottonian trustees, it should and might be lawful to and for Frances Hanbury, widow, the heir-general of Sir Robert Cotton, and after her decease, to her heirs male, being of full age, and in default of such issue, to her daughters, as they respectively should be in priority of birth, severally and in remainder, successively, to nominate fit persons to supply the places of the said trustees. The Rev. Arthur Annesley is now the heir-general of Frances Hanbury; and the heir-general appoints the two trustees. He appointed himself in the first instance, and his cousin and brother-in-law, Mr. Tyndale, in the second.

21. The office, then, is hereditary?—The appointment is hereditary.

22. Is there any fixed age at which an hereditary trustee is eligible to the office?—Several of the Acts of Parliament say of full age.

23. Should an hereditary trustee be a minor or an idiot, or otherwise disqualified for the office, what would be done in that case?—The Act which relates to the Sloane trustees directs, that after the decease of Lord Cadogan and Mr. Hans Stanley, "it shall and may be lawful for the heirs male of their bodies, and upon failure of the heirs male of the body of either of them, to and for the heirs male of the body of the other of them, being of full age, or their respective guardian

guardian or guardians during their minority, to nominate a trustee for the purpose of this Act in the room of the person last nominated by the survivor of them; and so as often as any person supplying the place of the said Charles Lord Cadogan or Hans Stanley shall happen to die." There is a similar provision with respect to the Cottonian trustees. All the family trusteeships are under different regulations. I believe I may say there is one hereditary trustee, the Earl of Elgin. The Act says, that whoever has the style and title of Earl of Elgin shall be a trustee.

24. In fact, then, one is an hereditary trustee?—It amounts to that. Whoever is Earl of Elgin is to be a trustee of the British Museum.

25. Though he be a minor or an idiot?—I do not recollect the words of the Act sufficiently to say how that is.

26. As the trusteeship in the Elgin family is hereditary, should the hereditary trustee of that family be a minor or an idiot, or otherwise disqualified, what would be done by the trustees of the British Museum in that case?—They would not interfere, I should think. We went without two Sloane trustees for a considerable length of time.

27. Then suppose an hereditary appointer of trustees is a minor or an idiot, or otherwise disqualified, does the Act of Parliament meet that contingency?—Most of the Acts do.

28. You have stated the only hereditary trusteeship to be in the family of the Earl of Elgin. By the Act of the 5 Geo. IV., c. 60, which was passed to carry into effect the will of Richard Payne Knight, esq., it is provided, "that from and after the passing of this Act, the said Thomas Andrew Knight, being such descendant as aforesaid, shall be added to and associated with the trustees for the time being of the said British Museum, as an hereditary trustee of the Museum, with all the privileges of the other family trustees of the said Museum, with perpetual succession to his descendants in the direct male line so long as any shall exist?"—There is an hereditary trustee in that family; I did not recollect that.

29. Are you prepared to say there are no other hereditary trustees besides the two that are now instanced?—I am confident there are no others.

30. Have the families any power to nominate and appoint trustees independently of the trustees for the British Museum for the time being?—The different Acts of Parliament specify the parties who are to nominate the family trustees. I should say, for instance, when Mr. Annesley presented himself as a trustee of the British Musuem, the trustees begged to have some document by which he should show he was the heir-general of Frances Hanbury. Mr. John Townley appointed himself in writing.

31. Have the trustees of the British Museum any veto on such appointment?—I should say not. I have belonged to the British Museum 35 years, and I never heard of such a thing.

32. Then whatever may be the qualification or character of the person so nominated, being nominated under an Act of Parliament, the trustees would have no veto on the appointment?—Certainly none.

33. Have the trustees of the British Museum the power of appointing family trustees without applying to Parliament?—Not without an Act of Parliament.

34. What is the amount of any donation or bequest which, in the opinion or practice of the trustees, will give the donor a claim to be appointed a family trustee?—I do not know that that has ever entered into the contemplation of the trustees. I remember once hearing Mr. Payne Knight say that, in his opinion, no one ought to be made a family trustee whose donation, or the donation of whose family, did not amount to 10,000 *l.* in value. That was a mere matter of conversation. The trustees, to the best of my knowledge, have never contemplated anything of that kind.

35. What is the principle upon which a trustee in the nature of a family, or hereditary trustee, is appointed?—I conceive that the object in appointing them was, that the successors of the families should have an opportunity of seeing that the donation or bequest was disposed of or preserved in the way that the donor intended; that it should be a sort of guarantee. When Mr. Cracherode left his library and rarities, to a very large amount, I believe to the value of 40,000 *l.*, the trustees would have proposed the appointment of a family trustee, but as he left no male descendant, they, upon the vacancy which Mr. Cracherode's own death occasioned in the trust, elected his executor, the Bishop of Durham, (Dr. Barrington)

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Barrington) a trustee, under the idea that he would see that the bequest was properly disposed of.

36. It is provided by the 47 Geo. III. that the trustees of the British Museum may sell, exchange, or dispose of such duplicates of books, medals, coins or other things as may be in the collection; is the same power given to them with respect to donations or bequests, without the consent of the family trustees?—It is their rule not to sell or part with anything that has been bequeathed or given to them.

37. You do not mean to say that is not a rule with many exceptions?—I believe there is no exception to it now, because at the time that Lord Fitzwilliam gave his museum to the University of Cambridge, there was a report abroad that he had intended to give that collection to the Museum, but that the trustees, among duplicates, sold things which had been given to them. Partly in consequence of that report, and on consideration, it was thought improper to sell in future what had been given, and a determination was come to that nothing out what had been bought should be sold or parted with.

38. The Act of the 47 Geo. III. enables the trustees of the British Museum to sell, exchange or dispose of such parts of the collection as they should think proper; has not that power been acted upon since that time?—They have had one or two sales of books and coins, but I know the trustees gave special directions that nothing should be sold that had been given or bequeathed.

39. Have not articles been exchanged?—Nothing that has been given or bequeathed.

40. You mean since Lord Fitzwilliam's museum was given to the University of Cambridge?—Yes.

41. When was that?—It was in 1816.

42. Is the Committee to understand that nothing which has been bequeathed to the Museum has ever been disposed of under the authority of that Act of Parliament?—Not of late years.

43. Can you state what was the description of articles sold or disposed of under the authority of the Act of Parliament in former times?—No, I cannot. Some of the officers of the departments may know, as far as their several departments are concerned.

44. Do the family trustees ever attend meetings of the Board?—Yes, very frequently.

45. How many of them?—Mr. Townley, when he is in town, Lord Cadogan, Mr. Tyndale, (Lord Dover formerly,) Lord Cawdor, and Mr. Knight, when he is in town.

46. Will you state how the elected trustees are elected?—The Act of Parliament, 26 Geo. II, by which the Museum was constituted, after naming the official and family trustees, provides, that they shall elect and nominate 15 other persons to be associated to them in the execution of the trust. The elected trustees in consequence have no votes at the elections of elected trustees, because the Act of Parliament gives the official and family trustees only the power of election.

47. By whom are the elected trustees recommended?—I do not know; the trustees settle that amongst themselves.

48. Is there any recognised qualification?—I believe not; the trustees make the selection.

49. What is the mode of election?—The election is usually held in the Robing-chamber of the House of Lords, because the Act directs, that two out of three of the Principal Trustees shall always be present, and, therefore, it is convenient to have the election at the House of Lords, because The Speaker of the House of Commons is within reach, as well as the Lord Chancellor.

50. Has it been the practice to select for the honour of a trusteeship those who have been distinguished by any great literary or scientific acquirements?—I believe it has been usual.

51. Will you state whether, among the 15 elected trustees, there is at present any one who has published any work on science or literature of any distinction?—I cannot say. Lord Aberdeen has published an Inquiry into the Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture, and edited another work, but otherwise the trustees have not been authors.

52. Have they been men of science?—I think so. I was secretary for many years, and I had the highest opinion of the talents of every one I saw in the committee-room.

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53. In fact, are any of them men of science?—I cannot answer that question. I have known them as trustees of the Museum, without knowing their studies.

54. Are they not generally men of high rank and wealth, and of great official occupation?—They are usually of high rank and wealth, and men whose very character forms a guarantee to the public that the Museum will be well administered.

55. Is not the purpose of having men of high rank and station already answered by having a list of official trustees?—The official trustees may be supposed to be very often engaged when the others can attend to us.

56. Do they or the greater part of the elected trustees attend the board regularly?—A great many of them do.

57. Constantly?—Yes, many of the official trustees attend very constantly.

58. How often are the meetings of the board?—Once a month, unless extraordinary meetings or sub-committees are summoned.

59. What is the average number of trustees generally attending the board?—I hardly know; the secretary will be able to state that; but I think I have known from nine to 16 attend frequently. The quorum is three for a committee, and seven for a general meeting.

60. What is the quorum for electing a trustee?—Seven, of which two out of the three principal trustees must form a part; there is a special Act of Parliament for that.

61. By what Act of Parliament is that?—The Act of the 27 George II. "Be it enacted, that every such election of a trustee at which the said Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, and The Speaker of the House of Commons, or any two of them, shall be present, shall be as effectual, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as if the said Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, and The Speaker of the House of Commons, were all of them present; and that the acts and orders made by the major part of such number of the said trustees as shall be present at any such general meeting, so as seven of the said trustees at the least be there present, shall have the same and the like force and effect as if such acts and orders were made by the major part of the whole number of the said trustees."

62. Is there any official notice given on the election of trustees?—All the electing trustees are summoned to attend in the Robing-chamber of the House of Lords, which implies that it is for an election; and they are also informed, that it is for the election of a trustee in the room of such a one deceased, or in the room of such a one resigned.

63. Is the summons confined to the electing trustees, or does it extend to the whole?—No, only to the electing trustees; the summons is not sent to the elected trustees.

64. Is there any discretionary power exercised in the selection of trustees for attendance at the ordinary meetings?—None, I believe.

65. Everybody is summoned?—At committee meetings the old practice used to be, when I was secretary (I was secretary for 13 years), that any one who had attended a committee during the preceding year was always summoned to every committee for the next year, but if he neglected to come for a whole year he was not summoned on a committee until he made his appearance again; that was the old rule, but it may have been altered since; that was a traditionary practice, and not a written regulation.

66. That was not an order of the trustees?—No; it had been the practice from the foundation of the Museum.

67. Is that the practice now?—I cannot say of myself.

68. Is the committee of trustees a standing committee?—Yes.

69. Then the general business of the Museum is conducted by a standing committee of 15, appointed by a general meeting, and of such trustees as may from time to time signify to the secretary their willingness to attend?—Yes.

70. What is the average number out of the 15 that generally attend the Board?—I should think nine or ten.

71. Has it ever occurred that the business could not be conducted because the trustees were not present?—Perhaps 20 years ago it might have so happened that towards the vacation only five trustees, upon occasion of a general meeting, might come, and then they always sent for other trustees, and tried to make up the meeting. I do not recollect any meeting of late years when the business was passed over from that cause.

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72. What is the quorum required at the general meeting for the appointment of the standing committee?—There is no annual appointment of the standing committee.

73. There is a standing committee so called, is there not?—Yes; but it consists of trustees who choose to come, and all who add themselves to the committee.

74. It is a committee, then, not of a fixed number, but depending upon the inclination or activity of the trustees?—It is an open committee.

75. Is there not an annual visitation to the Museum by the trustees?—Yes.

76. How often, and when does that take place?—The general meeting in the second Saturday in May is the visitation.

77. What is the quorum necessary at that visitation?—There is no quorum; it is a general meeting; on the breaking up of which, after the usual business has been transacted, the trustees go over the whole house; sometimes they keep together, and sometimes they disperse and take different departments. They visit every part to see that all is in order.

78. Is the visitation ever made if there is not more than a certain number?—I never knew a failure in number.

79. What is done at that visitation?—The officers of each department give an account of all the arrangements that have been made since the preceding visitation, and state the labours which have been completed or are in progress. The catalogues, and so on, are laid out which have been made in the preceding year; and the trustees visit the different departments, and have the opportunity of seeing that what is stated in the reports has been performed.

80. What time does it take upon an average?—It may take an hour after the meeting is over, or less.

81. Then the visitation of the Museum occupies the trustees who attend about an hour each year?—I cannot say that; it may be more or less; I have known it two hours; they merely go through the collection; it would be impossible to make any minute examination of the different departments.

82. On these occasions do they rely on the statements of the officers of the departments?—Not entirely; they make their inquiries from what has appeared in the reports, and so on.

83. Which reports proceed from the officers?—Yes. Those reports first come to me, and if I see anything which may require observation, I make such remarks upon them as I think necessary, for the further information of the trustees.

84. Is there ever any other visitation held?—There are several sub-committees, who occasionally come and examine the departments in a minuter manner. It has very frequently been the case when the trustees wished to make any material alteration in the departments; for instance, in the print-room, Lord Farnborough, and till lately Mr. Bankes, and one or two other trustees (for the members of the sub-committees are rarely more than three or four in number to each), have come and directed the officer in his arrangements.

85. During the time you have held your office of principal librarian, do you remember any instances of these extraordinary visitations?—Yes, frequently.

86. Can you state one or two instances, and the causes of them?—I do not personally attend them, but the secretary can give the Committee dates and particulars of such visitations.

87. Have the trustees the power, notwithstanding the statute of Mortmain and other statutes, to hold estates in land?—Yes; that was obtained during Lord Liverpool's administration. It was given to them so lately as the 5 Geo. IV.

88. To any amount?—Yes; to any value and amount whatever.

89. How soon after the vacancy happening by the death or resignation of any trustee is the trusteeship filled up?—It depends upon the convenience of the electing trustees. It may be a week or 10 days, speaking at random, but I never recollect any long interval.

90. Do you imagine that without an Act of Parliament the trustees could extend their number upon any donation being granted to them?—No, certainly not.

91. You stated that the presence of seven trustees is necessary?—Yes, at all general meetings.

92. You have been asked in substance what were the qualifications of a trustee of the British Museum, and looking at the list of the existing trustees, whether any of them may be distinguished as having written any literary or scientific work;

work; do you consider that such distinction is necessary for the discharge of the duties of the Museum?—By no means.

93. Looking over that list, can you state to the Committee how many of the trustees have been employed in the highest offices of the Government of the country, how many have been employed in representing the King abroad, and of the remainder who are free, whether they are not, in the judgment of their fellow-men, likely to administer such trusts as are committed to them in the Museum with perfect judgment, impartiality, and efficiency?—Most unquestionably; I see nine who have been cabinet ministers, I think three have been ambassadors abroad, besides Lord Farnborough, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Derby, and Sir Robert Inglis. I must say that for many years I was secretary at their board, and I never found, even among men of literature and science who had written books, so many men who displayed more judgment upon every difficult case which came before them respecting the Museum.

94. With reference to the list of elected trustees, is it within your knowledge that a majority of them are men of high literary cultivation and literary acquirement?—Certainly; that is perfectly within my knowledge.

95. With reference to their acquirements and high literary cultivation, can you give the Committee any proof as a foundation for your opinion?—My intimacy with many of the trustees; for instance, I have known Lord Aberdeen for I believe 23 years, and I could mention other trustees of that character.

96. Are there any of the present trustees who are known to have published works as authors?—Lord Aberdeen edited a valuable book, which I have already alluded to, on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of France, and I believe everybody who knows Lord Aberdeen knows his acquirements, and the very high cultivation of his mind.

97. Are they known to the public as eminent literary and scientific men?—Yes; Mr. Thomas Grenville, for instance.

98. Speaking generally?—It is impossible to say.

99. Do you think they are a fair representation of the scientific and literary mind of this country, as chosen among the *élite* of the community?—I think so.

100. Are they not men who within their class are looked upon as the principal patrons of art?—Yes.

101. And as having taken a greater interest in literature than others of their class?—Yes.

102. Has not Lord Aberdeen, among others, been particularly distinguished by his acquirements, which gained him the appellation of "Athenian Aberdeen" many years ago?—Yes; and he was a very young man at that time.

103. Would you think very highly of their judgment in any question of science or literature?—Yes.

104. Upon any question of science, do you mean to say you would take the opinion of any one of the elected trustees as an opinion by which you would be guided?—I have never had occasion to bring such matters of literature and science before them.

105. Then upon what do you ground your knowledge of their literary and scientific attainments?—From their general literary and scientific character as gentlemen and scholars.

106. Do you ground it upon notoriety or personal knowledge?—Both.

107. What do you ground that notoriety upon; not upon their publications?—No.

108. In your personal intercourse with them, have you an opportunity of judging of their literary and scientific attainments?—Yes.

109. In the Museum or in private?—Both in the Museum and in private.

110. Is it or is it not to be inferred from your previous examination that the trustees are elected on account of their high literary attainments and scientific knowledge?—Not as professors, but as amateurs of science and literature.

111. Looking to the many great names that have adorned this country, and the richness of its scientific and literary knowledge, will you state who, among our most distinguished mathematicians, for instance, has been appointed a trustee of the British Museum?—I do not recollect any name among the mathematicians, and I do not know that we want mathematicians.

112. Has any distinguished zoologist been elected a trustee?—Zoology is a science that has lately sprung up amongst us.

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113. Can you state how many are members of the Royal Society?—I cannot say how many.

114. Do you think any of the elected trustees are capable of forming an accurate knowledge of the value of a collection of mineralogy?—I do not think they are; I doubt whether the trustees would attempt to value it themselves.

115. Is there any distinguished mineralogist or geologist among the trustees?—Both sciences have sprung up of late years.

116. Is there any distinguished poet or historian within your knowledge who has ever been elected a trustee, or do the records of the British Museum give a single instance of a poet or an historian who has been an elected trustee?—I do not consider such qualification is necessary; I do not know of any such certainly at the present moment.

117. In general they are merely amateurs in science or in literature?—I do not wish to fix any particular meaning upon the word amateur but as being highly conversant with science and literature.

118. In which of the trustees is the patronage of the Museum and the appointment of officers vested?—The office of principal librarian is in the King's gift, under the recommendation of the Three Principal Trustees.

119. Is it only vested in those three?—In those three only; the whole patronage may be said to be substantially vested in them, as they recommend two persons to the King at the appointment of a principal librarian, and all the other offices are directly in their appointment, or in that of two out of the three.

120. In point of fact, none of the other trustees ever appear in the appointment of officers?—Unless by application for some person whom they wish to support; officially they have no power in the appointments.

121. Then virtually the three trustees you have named are complete managers of the Museum?—Yes, so far as the appointment to offices in the Museum is concerned, not only virtually, but by Act of Parliament.

122. Are the trustees called upon themselves to decide nice scientific questions?—No.

123. They do not sit as a board to decide scientific questions?—No; they call for advice whenever any such questions come before them.

124. What do they sit for?—To superintend the institution; and no money can be expended without their order.

125. Was not the appointment of official trustees originally intended for that; and are they not sufficient for that purpose?—I should think not, because the official trustees would be likely, many of them, to be very much engaged. The notion I had formed myself was, that it was conceived the family trustees might be living in the country, and the official trustees might be engaged; and, therefore, 15 elected trustees were directed to be added to the number, in order that there might be no deficiency in the performance of the duty.

126. Then they perform the double duty of superintending the institution and being scientific men?—They are chosen for the general government of the Museum in the first instance.

127. And not for their exclusive knowledge of literature and science?—Science was in an infant state in this country at the time the Museum was established; and the presidents of the Royal Society and the College of Physicians, who are official trustees, were supposed to be two of the best-informed persons upon matters of science.

128. Suppose a scientific collection were offered for sale to the trustees, what is the course they would adopt with reference to such purchase?—First, they expect a party offering a collection to name his price; they never name the price; they then do exactly what a Committee of the House of Commons would do; they seek out for those who are best qualified to give opinions of its value and character.

129. Do they ever consult their own officers as to the value of collections?—Frequently.

130. Do they always consult them?—Usually.

131. In the case of the purchase of a valuable collection from Mr. Hawkins, was the mineralogical curator consulted as to the value or the utility of that collection?—I think he (Mr. König) was consulted; but it might be before or after he was consulted that Dr. Buckland and Mr. Mantell were consulted. Before the purchase was completed, I am confident he went in to the trustees, for I was with him in the hall before he went in.

132. What did he say or do when he went in to the trustees?—I do not know; I was not present.

133. Do you imagine that Mr. König approved of that purchase?—I have no power to say that, for I was not in the room: that will appear upon the minutes of the trustees. I think Mr. König did approve of the purchase; he went to see it.

134. All you can state of your own knowledge is that Mr. König went into the room where the trustees were for the purpose of giving an opinion?—Yes; I have no further personal knowledge of that transaction.

135. Is it a rule when collections are offered for sale to the trustees of the British Museum to consult the officers of the departments in which these collections may eventually be placed?—Yes; the offer usually comes through the report of the officers; I may say, the greater part of the offers.

136. The officers of the British Museum themselves bring such collections as may be offered for sale under the notice of the trustees?—Yes, unless a party writes specially, and then it goes through the hands of the secretary.

137. Can you tell then who brought Mr. Hawkins's fossil remains under the consideration of the trustees?—No, I cannot of my own knowledge; the usual practice is to make the offer through the officer of the particular department, and then the trustees consult him; but the officers, I believe, are generally reluctant, when anything comes to a high value, to give their opinion; they would rather that the trustees should go abroad, and obtain what they consider the best opinions.

138. Is the office of elected trustee considered one of distinction?—It has always been considered, in the literary and scientific world, as the blue ribbon of literature.

139. By whom was that designation attached to it?—I do not know.

140. Do you think so high a distinction should be exclusively conferred upon men who are amateurs in science and literature rather than the real workers in the fields of literature and of science?—That is a mere matter of opinion; but I confess that I prefer such appointments to those of men of science, generally speaking.

141. In preference to men like Bradley, Dollond, Priestley, Cavendish, Maskelyne, Rumford, Watt, Wollaston, Young, Davy or Chenevix?—Sir Humphrey Davy and Dr. Wollaston were both trustees as presidents of the Royal Society.

142. The question refers to elected trustees, and having stated that an elected trustee receives an honour, described by you to be the blue ribbon of literature, do you think that those who have been elected trustees are men who ought to be preferred for such an honour before those whose names have been stated, or, amongst those now living, to Dalton, Ivory, Brown, Hatchett, Pond, Herschell, Babbage, Henry, Barlow, South, Farraday, Murdoch, and Christie?—I do not see what benefit the Museum could derive from the science of the parties you have named.

143. Do you think that is a sufficient answer to the question?—I think it is; I do not see what advantage the Museum could gain as an institution from the science of those men.

144. Having stated that it is a high literary and scientific distinction to be elected a trustee of the British Museum, you prefer men who are amateurs in science or literature to the men whose names have been mentioned?—I am looking to the benefit to be derived to the Museum; and I do not see any advantage that their science would afford to our institution.

145. Then science and literature are not the essential conditions of being a good trustee?—To a certain extent; but I should conceive that science and literature would be possessed by a well-educated gentleman in sufficient quantity to make him a good trustee of the Museum. Scientific men would not always be the best persons for such an appointment.

146. Confining your answer to elected trustees, who enjoy an honour, by your admission, described as the blue ribbon of literature and science, in that point of view, do you think that honour has been bestowed most advantageously for science and literature?—I look to the benefit of the Museum, not to the general benefit of science.

147. Then upon what principle do you call it the blue ribbon of literature and science?—I stated it had been looked up to as that sort of distinction by literary and scientific men.

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148. Will they look up to it as that sort of distinction when they have no hopes of attaining it?—Many no doubt have aspired to it who have not attained it.

149. How many men of that character have succeeded?—I am not able to state that; I do not know who the applicants have been.

150. But among living philosophers, if it was an honour looked at, and aspired to by them, might it not be sometimes attained?—I never heard of any instance of philosophers who have wished to attain that honour, and I have known many intimately.

151. They have never aspired to it?—No, I believe not.

152. The list which has been read of eminent men who have not been trustees begins with the name of Bradley; was Bradley alive at the time of the institution of the Museum?—I think he was.

153. That list also contains the name of Cavendish; was not Mr. Cavendish an elected trustee?—Yes, he was.

154. It also contains the name of Brown; assuming that to be Robert Brown, the pre-eminent botanist, are not his services already secured to the Museum by his appointment to the keepership of the Banksian collection?—Certainly.

155. In regard to the qualification of trustees of the British Museum, can you state to the Committee what was the standard adopted at its first institution; in other words, were the trustees appointed in 1753 selected for their great eminence in science and literature, or for their general taste in literature and science, which you have described as the qualification of the existing trusteeships?—I have understood from tradition that Sir Hans Sloane before his death named certain persons who he wished should be trustees of his collection. It was understood that Government would purchase his collection, and he wished such persons to be named trustees.

156. Of what class were those persons?—They were of the higher class; I think Mr., afterwards Sir William, Watson, who was a brother physician, was one of them.

157. Do you think that precedent authorizes the electing of trustees on account of their high rank and their amateurships, rather than their legal and scientific knowledge?—The trustees in this list are all men of high attainments; the Hon. Philip Yorke, Sir John Evelyn, Dr. Birch, Dr. Ward and two or three others, not elected from their high rank merely.

158. Then originally they were scientific men?—There appears to have been two or three such; no more.

159. It has not been the practice *ab initio* to select mere amateurs?—The word "amateur" was one that presented itself to me at the moment; I did not mean to imply by that men flippantly acquainted with knowledge, but that they were not professional; I meant men who were as highly educated as professional men, but who had not gone so deep into the study of literature or science. I may mention Gustavus Brander, as a man acquainted with natural science, and the Earl of Bute, who mixed science with rank.

160. As you are no doubt familiarly acquainted with the past history as well as the present circumstances of the institution, will you give the Committee a list of the eminent poets, critics or historians who have at any time formed part of the elected trustees?—I have already mentioned Gustavus Brander. Mr. Arthur Onslow, who was Speaker of the House of Commons; he left us a most valuable collection of Bibles.

161. Was he an official trustee?—He was an elected trustee first, and afterwards an official trustee when he became Speaker of the House of Commons.

162. Would you call him a distinguished literary or scientific person?—He left us a very curious collection of English Bibles. Gustavus Brander was a gentleman and a man of science, and Lord Bute was a great patron of science. There is also James Harris, the author of "Hermes;" and Daniel Wray was a man of considerable literature in his day; Charles Littleton, Bishop of Carlisle; Matthew Duane, who left us a collection of coins; Sir Richard Kay, Dean of Lincoln; he was a collector of topography; he bequeathed his collection of topographical drawings to us. Sir William Hamilton was also a man of science; but I conceive it never entered into the contemplation of the trustees to select poets and historians.

163. What eminent men, distinguished by their works on literature or science, and not by their patronage or collections, have been elected trustees?—I cannot find any such person.

164. Judging from your knowledge of the past history of the institution, was it more the custom formerly to elect men celebrated for their literary or scientific works than it has been recently?—No, certainly not.

165. Then will you name, at present, any men distinguished for their works?—I certainly know of none in the present list of elected trustees distinguished for their scientific or literary productions except Lord Aberdeen.

166. Should you not be of opinion, judging from the tradition that you spoke of, that formerly the trustees were selected as men of eminence, but by no means as men of eminence in their profession?—Certainly not.

167. What were the trustees named by Sir Hans Sloane?—I believe his particular friends, and men qualified to be trustees, without being, strictly speaking, persons of science.

168. Were they not scientific men, and did they not publish works? Did not Dr. Birch, for instance?—Dr. Birch published a great deal of biography and history; and there was Dr. Ward, whose Greek Grammar is still used at Westminster.

169. Did not Mr. Cavendish also?—Yes; Mr. Cavendish's works were, I believe, all published in the Philosophical Transactions.

170. I think you stated some time ago that it had not been lately the practice to exchange duplicates, or dispose of them; were not several exchanged very lately with the Royal Society?—Duplicate books; but they were under the new rules.

171. You have stated that, with respect to the purchase of particular collections, the trustees are in the habit of consulting either the officer of the department to which such purchases would apply, or other competent authorities, upon the subject; does that answer apply to the purchase of the larger collections which have been added to the Museum during the last 30 years?—It applies to purchases under a certain sum; probably under 1,200 *l.* When the trustees go to Parliament for a large purchase, the Parliament usually refers it to a Committee of the House of Commons; and they seek for such evidence of its value as they can procure.

172. Will you state to the Committee the circumstances under which the larger collections added to the Museum within the last 30 years have been so added; whether by the judgment of the trustees for the time being, or on the authority of Committees of the House of Commons, specially appointed for the purpose?—The larger purchases for the Museum have been usually effected by a petition of the trustees to the House of Commons recommending the purchase; and the House of Commons, after having appointed a Committee, who take evidence as to the value or character of the thing offered for sale, have come to a vote by which it was purchased. The trustees have rarely bought any thing above 1,200 *l.* or 1,500 *l.* value at any time from their own funds.

173. Will you state to the Committee the titles of the respective collections added under the authority of votes of the House of Commons?—The Hamilton collection, the Townley collection, the Lansdowne collection of manuscripts, the Greville collection of minerals, the Hargrave library, an addition to the Townley collection, the Elgin marbles and Dr. Burney's library.

174. Was Mr. Hawkins's collection bought by a vote of the House of Commons?—No, by the trustees.

175. Were you examined before a Committee of the House of Commons with reference to the purchase of any one of these collections?—In reference to the purchase of the Burney library.

176. There is another collection to which your attention has not been called, but which was in like manner purchased under a vote of the House of Commons—the Rich collection?—Yes, it was.

177. Are you aware whether a Committee of the House of Commons sat on that collection?—Yes. I attended them at the house in which Mr. Rich's collection was at that time placed, in Essex-street in the Strand. The Burney collection I likewise attended them upon.

178. Are you aware whether in forming that estimate of the value which they subsequently recommended in the report to Parliament, they did or did not take the testimony or judgment of persons who were in the opinion of the world considered competent to assist them?—Certainly. In order to affix a price to the Oriental manuscripts of the Rich collection they examined Mr. Colebrooke, Dr. Nicol, Colonel Baillie, Sir Gore Ousley, Sir John Malcolm, and Sir Harford Jones Brydges; with regard to the Syriac manuscripts they had the

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evidence of Professor Lee, of Cambridge; upon the Babylonian antiquities they took that of Mr. Landseer, who had written upon the subject of the ancient cylinders; and Mr. Marsden, Sir Charles Wilkins, and Mr. Matthew Young were consulted upon the value of the Oriental coins of the collection.

179. From your experience of what passed before Committees of the House of Commons, do you understand that they did that which the trustees of the Museum endeavoured to do upon a smaller scale, by referring for evidence of the value of the articles to the judgment of those persons who were competent to form an opinion?—Certainly; I never knew them to deviate from that.

180. When a petition is presented for the purchase of a collection, who amongst the officers of the British Museum is requested by the trustees to give an opinion as to the value of the collection and the expediency of its purchase, previous to the petition being presented to the House of Commons?—It would depend on the department in which the purchase is to be made. For instance, the keeper of the manuscripts would be consulted on the subject of manuscripts; the keeper of the printed books, in the purchase of a printed library; Mr. König, on the subject of natural history, and Mr. Hawkins with regard to antiquities.

181. Did the trustees themselves take upon themselves in any case to present a petition to Parliament for the purchase of a collection without first consulting their own officers?—Never, I believe. Of course it is a matter for consultation before the petition is drawn up. I drew up the petition for the Burney collection in The Speaker's study, by direction. There was a sub-committee of trustees appointed to prepare it.

182. Is there any evidence taken by the trustees previously to presenting a petition?—They obtain evidence as to the character and probable value of what is offered; they satisfy themselves before they draw up a petition that the collection it relates to is desirable; and they then leave the House of Commons to ascertain the actual value in their Committee, by examining competent evidence.

183. You have already referred to Mr. Rich's collection; who were the parties consulted by the trustees as to that purchase?—I was. I was then at the head of the manuscript department.

184. Were you the only person consulted?—There was my colleague, Mr. Forshall, at that time, and we ascertained from various quarters the value and rarity of the manuscripts which formed that collection.

185. Will you inform the Committee in what quarter you made those inquiries, and upon what authority you recommended that purchase to the trustees?—It is so long ago that I hardly know how to state that. We ascertained, in the first place, that the Syriac manuscripts were of very great rarity and value.

186. From whom did you ascertain that?—I think Professor Lee, of Cambridge, was one of the persons examined by the House of Commons.

187. The question applies to the previous examination?—I consulted both Professor Lee and Dr. Nicol, the latter of whom succeeded the Archbishop of Cashel as one of the Oriental professors at Oxford. Dr. Mac Bride was also consulted.

188. Did they examine the manuscripts themselves?—They did.

189. What was the foundation of their opinion in favour of the purchase?—I do not recollect. Professor Lee attended every day almost of the Committee's examination, and I believe he is considered the first Syriac scholar we have in this country. With respect to Bruce's manuscripts, upon a previous occasion I was instructed by the trustees to consult the Archbishop of Cashel and Professor Lee by letter. Finally, we declined purchasing Bruce's manuscripts.

190. Then the trustees decide upon this previous stage for themselves?—Yes, whether they shall or shall not go to Parliament.

191. They take the opinion of eminent men?—Yes, as to the intrinsic merit of the collection.

192. As the trustees then, before they make any great purchase, take the opinion of eminent literary or scientific men, does not that furnish an additional reason why some such eminent men should be found among the number of the trustees?—When the occasion comes, they go to the men best qualified to give advice at the moment, which is always better than having merely one general adviser upon such occasions. That is a matter of opinion, but I think it is better.

193. Would there not be considerable jealousy among literary or scientific men in the particular departments, if their department was represented among the trustees by only one or two persons of their own class?—Certainly.

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194. They having, by that means, more the ear of the trustees than other men of the same profession?—I should think that would be very likely.

195. Would the trustees be more restricted from taking other eminent opinions because there were a few literary and scientific men among them?—No, I should think not.

196. Would there not be a suspicion in the minds of literary and scientific men in general that the opinion of those members of the board would have more authority with the trustees than the extrinsic or extra-judicial opinions which might be obtained elsewhere?—I have no doubt there would be a suspicion of that sort among literary and scientific men.

197. Would there not be a jealousy on the part of those literary and scientific men who had not a seat among the trustees that the opinions of those who had seats would have a greater influence with the decisions of the board than they ought to have?—I think it is very likely.

198. Should you be led to conclude that from the feuds that have arisen in other societies?—Yes.

199. Do you conceive that eminent writers in the several departments of science, who have themselves advanced the bounds of knowledge, are men of system, and wedded to particular theories, and unfit on that account, from their mutual jealousies, to undertake the care of any institution of this nature?—So much depends upon the frame of the man's mind and constitution, that I doubt whether I am capable of giving a satisfactory general answer to that.

200. Are they not more anxious to establish their particular views than to forward the cause of general science?—Generally speaking, probably they are.

201. Among the persons who have given collections to the Museum, do you find there are any historians, poets or great writers?—No, certainly not, after the mention of Dr. Birch, who gave a collection. I do not think we have any collection left us by any historian or great writer.

202. Are they not persons generally of the same qualifications as those who constitute the elected trustees of the present day?—Yes.

203. Was not Dr. Burney a distinguished author? did he not leave his library to the Museum?—Dr. Burney's library was purchased by Parliament. He was not an extensive author. He wrote some most valuable reviews of books; and he made immense grammatical and other classical collections, especially regarding the Greek metres, but he made them as if he intended to live for 200 years. He completed less than might have been expected.

204. Was not Mr. Rich, whose manuscripts were bought, a literary man also?—Mr. Rich published two memoirs upon Babylon.

205. The whole of Rich's collection was purchased, not given?—Yes.

206. In the case of collections bequeathed to the Museum, they have generally been bequeathed by persons of great fortune?—Usually.

207. It is rarely in the power of an author by profession, however distinguished he may be, to give his collection to the nation?—No.

208. For instance, in a contribution to a national gallery, you would not expect an artist to contribute his paintings?—No; except in the case of Sir George Beaumont, who was an artist as well as a man of fortune.

209. In the case of Sir John Soane, he, perhaps, will bequeath a valuable collection to the Museum?—Yes.

210. But with reference to bestowing works of value upon the Museum, that of itself does not constitute any ground for the selection of trustees, does it?—I never knew it enter into the view of the trustees.

211. When the trustees have made a reference to scientific men with respect to the purchase of scientific collections, have they always acted according to the opinions of these scientific men, or have they acted upon an opinion of their own?—I believe they have always acted upon the opinions they have taken, because until they have made up their minds whether the collection would be desirable for the Museum, they have never consulted the parties.

212. When they have consulted the parties, have they always acted according to their advice?—Yes, always, to the best of my recollection.

213. Supposing the principle to be laid down, that scientific men were to be elected trustees, unless it were generally acted upon, can you see any possibility of avoiding the jealousy that would arise from the exclusion of those who consider themselves qualified?—I think it is very likely that jealousy would be introduced.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Jovis, 21° die Maii, 1835.

Sir *Henry Ellis*, called in; and further Examined.

Sir *Henry Ellis.*

21 May 1835.

214. DO you know and can you state to the Committee in what manner any of the great museums or libraries on the Continent are conducted; whether by the minister of the interior, or whether by a board of Trustees as in the case of the British Museum, or whether by a board of *Savans*, men of science or of literature; and if by the minister of the interior, whether it be consistent with your knowledge that such minister of the interior is selected with reference to his qualifications as a man of science to preside over the concerns of such museum or such library?—In answer to this question, I have to say, that I believe the collections in the Hotel de Richelieu at Paris, I mean the library of printed books, the library of manuscripts, the collection of prints, and the department of coins and medals, are regulated by a board formed by the conservators of those several departments, the chief conservator of each department taking his turn to be president or director, each for the term of five years. All matters agreed upon at the board are referred to the minister for public instruction, and receive his confirmation.

The officers of the institution of the Jardin des Plantes form a similar board, and are likewise under the superintendence of the minister for public instruction.

It is to be observed, that the office of minister for public instruction is sometimes discontinued. The superintendence of the boards already mentioned then reverts to the minister of the interior, under whom, in the time of the Emperor Napoleon, when there was no minister for public instruction, these institutions were placed.

The museum of the Louvre is rather differently constituted. The Count de Forbin is its director, and he is also the keeper of the pictures. The Count de Clarac is the conservator of the sculpture gallery only. These gentlemen, I am informed, refer to the ministre du Maison du Roi.

The Vatican Library is under the superintendence and direction of one of the cardinals, I believe the pope's secretary of state.

There is another institution, however, on the Continent, the formation of the trust of which is not unsimilar to that of the British Museum. I allude to the Ambrosian Library at Milan. It was founded by Cardinal Frederick Borromeo, and besides a collection of books and manuscripts, it contains pictures, statues, and a cabinet of medals; it is governed by a board of trustees or curators, or by whatever name they may be called, consisting partly of the noblesse of the state. The chairman is hereditary, and always a Borromeo. This is the only institution upon the Continent, as far as I am aware, the trust of which in part resembles that of the British Museum.

215. In the other institutions on the Continent, so far as you are acquainted with them, the management is under the superintendence of the minister of the interior, or some other public functionary appointed by the ruling power of the state?—I believe so.

216. Are you aware of the circumstances under which the Imperial Library at Vienna is administered?—I am not well informed upon that subject, but I believe it is under an officer called the prefect of that institution.

217. Are you aware of the circumstances under which the Royal Library at Munich is governed?—I am not.

218. Are you aware of the functions filled at one time by the Baron Denon, and since by the Count de Forbin at Paris?—I believe I am. Baron Denon, in the time of the emperor of the French, was director-general of the museums. He had under his immediate control the Napoleon Museum, the Museum of French Monuments,

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the collection at Versailles, the galleries in the palaces belonging to the government, the superintendence of the striking of medals, some other superintendences, and authority in the acquisition of works of art. After 1815 he ceased to be director.

The Count de Forbin succeeded M. Denon in all the departments which have been just described, except the superintendence of the striking of medals. He is still the director of the Royal Museums.

219. Are you aware whether the Baron Denon was pre-eminent in the different departments confided to his care, and whether the Count de Forbin his successor be so?—Baron Denon was unquestionably pre-eminent in science. He was one of the *savans* who went with Buonaparte to Egypt; was chosen for his taste and knowledge in antiquities. Count de Forbin is of one of the most ancient and noble families in France, and he is also a man of science.

220. When you say that the Baron Denon was pre-eminent in science, can you inform the Committee in what department of science the Baron Denon was so pre-eminent?—In his general deep knowledge of antiquities; as a man of universal taste on the subject of antiquity.

221. The question had reference not to the subject of antiquity or of universal taste, but to direct knowledge of matters which are usually classed under the term of science?—His great capability of designing the reverses of medals was one of the strongest features of his literary character. He designed the greater number of the Napoleon medals.

222. Do you think that Baron Denon was selected on account of his rank or of his science?—He was a man of high intellectual culture and scientific pursuits.

223. Are you aware under what circumstances the original nomination of Trustees to the British Museum took place? that is to say, referring to your answer on your previous examination, that certain trustees were, according to the tradition prevalent in the Museum, named by Sir Hans Sloane himself; can you, upon re-consideration, point out to the Committee, looking at the list of such original trustees, the names of those to whom in that answer you referred?—I know that Mr., afterwards Sir William Watson, was one; and two or three others were formerly named to me.

224. Were they selected from the list of their fellow-subjects for their pre-eminence in history, in poetry or in general science, or were they selected as being personal friends of Sir Hans Sloane, in whom he had confidence, as being persons likely well to administer the trusts that might be confided to them? In the answer that you will give, the Committee of course request you to speak so far only as from that tradition to which you have referred as the source of your knowledge, you are able to depose?—I understood from Mr. Planta, my predecessor, (he was my authority,) that there were several persons, and he spoke of them as friends of Sir Hans Sloane; at the same time it was likely that those friends of Sir Hans Sloane would be either scientific men or patrons of science; and in the case of Mr., afterwards Sir William Watson, he was a man so eminent for his knowledge of plants that he went at that time by the name of the living lexicon of botany. There might, therefore, be an additional reason for the choice of him, beside his friendship with Sir Hans Sloane.

225. Sir Hans Sloane, being himself eminent, as he was in different departments, more particularly with respect to natural history?—Yes, and being a very extensive collector of plants.

226. Among the original members of the Board of Trustees appointed in respect of the offices they hold, the Committee do not see certain offices, the holders of which are now considered *ex-officio* members of the Board of Trustees; will you state to the Committee at what time and under what circumstances the president of the Royal Academy and the president of the Society of Antiquaries were respectively added to those who should be *ex-officio* trustees of the British Museum, the Committee being aware that one of those institutions did not exist, and the other had been but just founded at the time when the Museum itself was instituted?—To the best of my recollection it was in 1823 that Sir George Beaumont presented to the British Museum his collection of pictures, the foundation of the present National Gallery. At that time the trustees thought it was fit that some person should be joined with them in their trust who was conversant with pictures, and they determined to apply to Parliament to make the president of the Royal Academy an official trustee. The moment they were going to Parliament for that purpose, they considered that they had two very large collections

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of sculpture and antique marbles, the Townley and Elgin collections in their trust, and they thought they would at the same time propose as a perpetual trustee the president of the Society of Antiquaries.

227. In reference to the collection of the Townley and Elgin marbles?—Yes; in the preamble of the Act of the 5 Geo. IV., the same Act by which they were empowered to hold lands, you will, I think, find that reason assigned for their application.

228. You stated that the curators of the several literary and scientific institutions of Paris formed boards for the management of those institutions?—I did.

229. Can you state the names of any of those curators now at the head of their respective institutions?—The establishment of officers at the Bibliothéque Royale consists of M. Letronne, director. In the department of Printed Books, M. Van Praet, M. Magnin, M. Ballin, M. Dubeux. In the department of Manuscripts and Ancient Charters, the Baron Silvestre de Sacy, M. Champollion-Figeac, M. Hase, M. Reinaud, M. Fauriel. In the department of medals, M. Raoul-Rochette, M. Letronne, M. Mionnet, M. Lenormand. In the department of Prints and Geographical Plans, M. Thevenin, M. Jomard, and M. Duchesne aîné.

230. The Baron Cuvier, I believe, was at the head of the Jardin des Plantes?—He was himself for some time also the minister for public instruction.

231. Will you inform the Committee whether these individuals were distinguished for their knowledge of science and of literature, and on that account placed at the head of their respective departments?—I take it for granted that they were selected as men of science, and of pre-eminent science, but previous to their coming to the head of their respective departments, my information is scanty as to the publicity of their characters for science.

232. Was not Cuvier the most distinguished naturalist long before he was appointed at the head of the Jardin des Plantes?—Yes; and M. Jomard was one of the *savans* who went with Buonaparte to Egypt.

233. Which was previous to their being placed at the head of their departments?—Yes.

234. Then, in point of fact, the management and the control of these learned associations are immediately under the direction of men of science and of literature?—Yes; responsible to the minister of the interior, or the minister of public instruction, or as the case may be.

235. But the internal management of each respective institution is, in point of fact, in the hands of either the individual who is at the head of that department or of the board?—The general regulation of each department is, I conclude, settled by the board; but the management of the interior of each left to the person who is at the head of it.

236. It has not been found that such management, though in the hands of philosophers and literary men, is at all inconvenient or disadvantageous to the public?—It requires more knowledge than I possess to give a full and satisfactory answer to that question.

237. Do you imagine that any inconvenience would arise if some such similar board were instituted for the management of the British Museum; suppose it were divided into departments, and at the head of each department a curator were appointed, distinguished for his literary or scientific knowledge, as the case might be, do you think that any inconvenience would arise to the public from such board, so constituted, for the care, management and control of the British Museum?—I think that would depend very much upon the access that might be had to the minister of the Home Department, supposing the supreme control to be vested in him, and to the attention that he might or might not pay to an institution so constituted.

238. Supposing the same relation to exist between these learned individuals and the Secretary of State for the Home Department as exists between the board of curators and the minister for public instruction in Paris, do you think any inconvenience would arise to the public, and will you state what that inconvenience would be?—It is impossible for me to say, for it would require a previous minute acquaintance with what actually passes at the institutions in Paris, and I am ignorant at present.

239. But under this government the institutions in Paris enjoy a high reputation in every respect, and particularly the Jardin des Plantes is one of the best managed, and possesses one of the most comprehensive and valuable collections

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in natural history in Europe, does it not?—Yes, I believe it is; but we have no garden of that kind.

240. But you have a zoological collection in the British Museum?—Not a live one; it consists of stuffed animals only.

241. Would you venture to make any the least comparison between either the collection or its scientific arrangement, such as it now is, in the British Museum, and that of the Jardin des Plantes, comparing the respective departments of the Jardin des Plantes with the corresponding departments of the British Museum?—We have no subjects, generally speaking, of a similar kind to those preserved in the Jardin des Plantes. We have no separate library of natural history, no menagerie, no botanic garden.

242. Have you no collection illustrative of comparative anatomy?—We have a a few skeletons of animals, but I should think the whole would not cover much space. We have the skeleton of an elephant certainly, but nothing that can be brought into comparison with the Jardin des Plantes.

243. Have you not specimens of various animals preserved in spirits at the British Museum?—We may have a few.

244. Do you think that the collection in the British Museum, imperfect as you now admit it to be, would continue to be imperfect, provided it were headed by the most distinguished zoologists of the day?—I hardly know how to answer that question, for this reason, that natural history divides itself into so many branches, that in choosing a scientic keeper to be placed at the head of the whole collection, if you choose a botanist, he may neglect zoology and give a preference to botany; if you choose a mineralogist, he may take the greatest delight in his department, and leave the zoology to fall to pieces. It is unfortunate for the department of natural history that its divisions are so very different in their nature from each other.

245. With respect to the constitution of the Museum, can you suggest any improvement or alteration to the Committee?—I cannot, as far as relates to the administration of it. I believe it to be as faithfully administered and as perfectly administered as such an institution can allow. The trustees are infinitely more attentive to it than the world supposes. You will find that the monthly reports of the officers to them are well considered before they are given in; they are examined and certified, as to the services performed, by myself, and I make a report also upon them; so that the trustees have every unsophisticated information they can wish for prepared against their meetings.

246. Are you aware of the different ordonnances of the kings of France or the actual king of the French, or during the empire of the Republic, by which the different libraries and institutions of France have been administered; and can you lay before the Committee any document by which that information can be conveyed to them?—I am not in possession of any ordonnance, or any other paper relating to the condition of the Paris library at a former day; but, on a report being brought to me a year ago that the Paris library was to be opened in an evening, I said to the gentleman who mentioned this to me, "I am quite an unbeliever; I am quite incredulous upon that subject, because I am convinced that the curators of the Paris library never would think of opening it on an evening;" and I immediately wrote to M. Van Praet to have the goodness to send me the latest ordonnance which directed the management of the library. He sent me the very last, of the year 1832, containing the most minute regulations, signed, I believe, at the end by M. Guizot, the minister of public instruction, and I was very much gratified to find that our own system was infinitely superior to that of the ordonnance as to the management of the library, its hours, and its numerous accommodations.

247. Will you lay before the Committee a copy of that ordonnance?—I will: —(*See* Appendix, No. 13.)—and if the Committee will allow me, I will state immediately a few instances of difference between the facilities of the Paris library and ours. The regulations of the Paris library, as they at present stand, are enforced under this ordonnance of King Louis Philippe, dated Paris, 14 November 1832. The library is open every day from ten to three, except on Sundays and festivals; the library of the British Museum is open every day, except on Sundays, from ten to four; and Good Friday, Ash Wednesday, and the 30th January are the only single days upon which it is shut.

248. Can you state to the Committee what number of days are included under the name of festivals in that part of the ordonnance of the king of the French to which you refer?—I believe they are very numerous.

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249. But you cannot state how many?—No.

For the visitation of the Paris library and other requisite purposes, two vacations are allowed in the year; 15 days at Easter, and from the 1st September to the 15th October inclusive; at these times no readers are admitted. The only times when the British Museum library is closed, are the Easter, Whitsun, and Christmas weeks. Our library is kept open for the readers during all the summer vacation. In the Paris library no books are given out to readers for half an hour before the library closes; at the British Museum we have no restriction up to the last moment. It is one of the rules in the Paris library for one book only to be given to a reader at a time; the keepers are to be the judges for any cases of exception. A gentleman, whom I mean to produce to the Committee to examine, assures me he can state that lately in the Paris library he was obliged to bribe one of the attendants to bring him a second volume of a work, he having had the first, and the subsequent volume which he wanted having been refused him. At the British Museum no exception is at any time made to a reader having as many books or manuscripts as he may wish; 20 or 30 would not be objected to, and the chief attendant of the room gives me the assurance that a larger number has been occasionally given out at a time. In the Paris library romances, detached plays, light and frivolous literature, and political pamphlets are not sent to the readers in the Salle de Lecture, except by especial favour from the conservators, for purposes of historical or particular research, and to whom the readers must declare the precise objects for which such articles are wanted. That regulation shows the distinction which is very properly made at Paris between a public and what we call a circulating library. A public library is a place of consultation and reference; it ought not to be a receptacle for mere idle readers. A few months ago one of our readers sent, in a sweep, for all the annuals and all the keepsakes of 1834, and all were sent to him which we then possessed; we did not conceive ourselves to have a right even to remonstrate; no regulations restricting the party from making such a demand. The notes of receipt which the readers give for books may not make the number of novels brought to the reading room appear as great as it really is, because while the man of research requires many books for his purpose, the novel-reader probably passes his morning in reading one: the number used, however, must be considerable. The chief attendant of the Museum reading-room can give the most certain information of what class our novel-readers consist.

Literary and scientific journals are not allowed to be read at Paris until they are bound in volumes.

250. Is that the case at the British Museum?—We endeavour to make it so as much as we can; because, when in numbers, such publications soon get torn to pieces.

No manuscript can be consulted at Paris except in the place of its deposit, and that is in a separate portion of the Hotel de Richelieu from the printed library. With us printed books and manuscripts are brought into the same reading room to the same person, and without restriction as to number. The general opportunity of collating a book with a manuscript is prevented at Paris.

There are various minor details contained in the ordonnance of 1832, besides the regulations here mentioned; some of them concern a lending system; particular persons, who are known, are permitted to borrow both books and manuscripts from the Paris library; but this system would never be useful for adoption at the British Museum. We can show at least one manuscript in our collection which certainly came over, and I suppose was borrowed from Paris, but never found its proper home again. It has upon a blank leaf, the inscription "Bibliothéque du Roi, Rue Richelieu, Paris." We have certainly one manuscript, if not more, which belonged to the Escurial. By one article of the ordonnance, it appears that the manuscripts of the Royal Library, being the property of the State, no person can copy, publish or print any manuscript without having obtained express authorization from the Government. The conservators, however, can allow extracts to be made. In the British Museum there is no restriction from copying, publishing, or printing, provided an intimation is given to the trustees. Any one without leave may take extracts, but he cannot copy an entire manuscript without previously representing that he wishes to do so to the trustees, who never refuse. The reason for desiring that the person should make such request to the trustees is not with a view that any one should be prevented, but it sometimes happens that one reader has made an application to the trustees to transcribe a manuscript,

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and they think it not right that a second person should have the same privilege until the first has completed his transcript.

The Medals are only open for special research in Paris in the presence of the keeper. Application to examine them must be made to the keeper over-night, and one tray of coins is only shown at a time. At the Museum, unless some reason exists against it, no person is delayed immediate access to the coins, if he comes properly recommended: these are, I believe, the most material points of comparison between the two institutions.

251. Can you state to the Committee any of the points of difference between the sculpture gallery at the Louvre, and the gallery of antiquities at the British Museum?—The galleries of painting and sculpture at the Louvre are open to the French public on Sundays only, from ten till four o'clock. The first four days of the week, Monday excepted, are devoted in those galleries to the artists. Foreigners, on producing their passports, are admitted on the same days and at the same hours which are set apart for the artists, in the Paris galleries. At the Museum we have only two private days when the artists are accommodated in our gallery to draw from the sculptures. The Almanach Royal et National for 1834 is the authority for my present statement, as far as relates to the Louvre galleries.

252. In point of fact, the public are admitted to the British Museum on what days?—On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and artists every day except Saturday, that being the general cleansing day. The artists on public days are of necessity obliged to give way to the public. On Monday, when I was last here, 3,764 persons visited the Museum; of course artists could not make drawings at such a time. On the private days no scruple whatever is made in admitting a very considerable number of persons, as long as the artists are not inconvenienced. In fact, no person who applies for admission is refused on the private days; but if the public were generally or extensively admitted on the private days, the artists, especially female artists, of whom we have a large sprinkling, must abandon their pursuits; they could not place their academy boxes and drawing stands where they wish. From the narrowness of many parts of our gallery, they are often obliged to take their positions in its centre.

253. Do you consider it very important for the general interests of art, that some attention should be paid to the special accommodation of artists?—I consider the utility of the Museum would be materially injured if the public were admitted on what are called the private days.

254. You consider then that the best interests of the Museum are better consulted by limiting the admission of the world at large to three days, and giving to artists and men of science the exclusive possession of the two other days?—Naturalists could not make drawings in natural history, and artists could not make drawings of sculpture, on the public days, it would be impossible.

255. How many hours are usually occupied in cleansing the Museum on Saturday?—I have made minute inquiry upon this, and I find that it requires never less than seven hours, and frequently more. The very dusting of the cases occupies some time; after 4,800 people have been in our rooms, which has happened, I leave you to imagine the immense quantity of dust upon the tops of the glass cases alone.

256. You think it would not be possible, by giving up part of Saturday to the cleansing, to open the Museum for the rest of the day?—I do not think it would; there is so much washing and cleansing. I will make a remark, with your permission, with respect to the reading-room. We are frequently reproached for still keeping the single holidays of the 30th January and the 5th of November; they are supposed to be days for recollecting transactions which have gone by, and that the public ought not to be excluded on their account. Now I beg to say, that if the public were not excluded on those days, there would be no opportunity whatever, at what I may call the dirtiest time of the year, for washing the reading-room; which is so very essential, that soon after the present room was first opened on a Saturday, we found the filth had accumulated considerably, and there was even discontent. The messenger came to me; he said "Sir, there is great discontent in the reading-room." I said, "What has happened now?" "Why, sir, the fleas are inconveniencing the readers; the room wants washing;" and in fact, we are obliged to have the room washed on the 30th of January and the 5th of November, those being the only two days at that dark period of the year when the room can be thoroughly cleansed. You must ap-

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propriate other days, if you have not those days. By our regulations, we cannot take lights in at night, and if the place were washed at night, it would give all the readers cold when they came the next day. The preserving of these days for cleansing the reading-room, or some other days about the same time of the year, seems to me to be desirable.

257. You have stated that it takes seven hours for cleansing?—Yes; there is an extent of 600 feet of floor, exclusive of table-cases and side-cases, in the upper story of the east wing alone.

258. At what hour are the public admitted in the morning?—At 10 o'clock.

259. Would there be any difficulty in having the Museum cleansed every day?—It is cleansed every day; the maid-servants are occupied from six to ten o'clock every day. It is swept and dusted every day. Unless you visit the place early in the morning to see the dirt, you can hardly form a notion of the long and very laborious employ it occasions to the servants.

260. Would it be the same thing to the British Museum if one day of the week were appropriated, whatever that day might be?—Yes, to the British Museum.

261. Whether it was Saturday or Monday would make no difference?—No. I beg to say, from experience, that I can show you upon paper that Saturday is likely to be the most convenient day of the week. It is a day, I grant, part of which is spent in leisure; but we have always fewer readers by one third on a Saturday than on any other day. They go out of town.

262. The cleansing on a Saturday is a more extensive and complete cleansing than is given on any other day?—Yes. I have mentioned that on Saturdays much fewer people come to the reading-room than on any other day; for instance, on Friday the 15th of May there were 259, and on Saturday the 16th of May there were 172. I believe you will find the proportions every week fall off on a Saturday; showing that Saturday is so far the most convenient day, that the number of those who come to us is smaller than it would be on any other day of the week.

263. Your answer now relates rather to readers than to visitors?—I conceive that the visitors, in all probability, would fall off in a somewhat similar proportion.

264. Is there any reason to suppose that?—The readers who come, evidently leave us, to a great extent, on the Saturday.

265. Are not the readers of a different class from the visitors ordinarily?—I think the town goes out of town on Saturdays, and that the visitors would be likely to fall off in the same proportion, or in a proportion near to it.

266. You have no restriction as to readers on Saturdays; they are equally admitted as on any other day?—Yes.

267. You have stated you are the Principal Librarian of the British Museum; will you state by whom you were appointed?—By the King, under his sign-manual.

268. Are you appointed for life, or only during good behaviour?—During good behaviour.

269. What are your duties?—The care and custody of the general repository is given to me; I am placed under the control of the trustees, give them such bonds as they require for the due and faithful discharge of my office, and am expected by them to exercise a constant superintendence over every department of the Museum, and take care that all orders made by them relative to the internal management of the Museum are duly carried into effect. I report to the trustees any instances of loss, neglect, or irregularity; I make such remarks on the monthly reports of the officers as may be necessary for the information of the trustees; and at the four general meetings of the year, in February, May, July and December, I make special reports to the trustees of all that has been done by each officer in every department; certifying, at the same time, my opinion of the efficiency of the labours severally performed. I grant special permissions to persons eminent for rank, science or learning, especially foreigners, who desire to inspect the Museum; and I either attend them myself, or appoint some other officer to perform that duty. I grant the admissions to the reading-room, the whole management of which rests with me, as well as the correspondence relating to it. No articles of a small kind for the use or service of the house are obtained for any department without my signature; the requisitions for the same being constantly entered in an order book, which is laid monthly before the trustees, and from which they satisfy themselves that whatever was wanted and had, has been

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been obtained under proper sanction. In the intervals of the committees, if an books, manuscripts, charters, deeds, or instruments are wanted for production in evidence in any of the Courts, I give the leave for their being carried out of the Museum; such removal of articles from the general repository being reported to the trustees at the next monthly meeting either by myself, or by the officer to whose department the same may have appertained. It is my duty to take care that the fire-engines, and whatever belongs to them, are kept in order; that the keys of the fire-cocks are deposited in a proper place, where they may be come at in case of accident by fire during my absence. I am also Expenditor, a separate office given to me by the Three Principal Trustees; in which capacity I keep an account of all imprests and expenditures made under the order of the trust. I examine and check the tradesmen's bills, as well as the bills for purchases of every kind; I certify that the respective articles in them have been ordered by the proper authority, that the charges are duly made, and the computations accurate. I pay all the cheques issued by the Trustees upon the Bank of England; of these I keep a separate account as they pass through my hands. The Trustees imprest to me, at their monthly meetings, such sum or sums as I calculate will be wanted during the interval between Committee and Committee, out of which I pay taxes, wages, board wages, the monthly pay of the inferior attendants, the salaries of persons temporarily employed, such bills under 5*l.* as the trustees direct at their meetings to be paid, and all such sudden demands as cannot wait for a meeting of the Committee, as freight and carriage of articles of curiosity, any bills drawn from abroad, &c. &c. The accounts of the Expenditor are audited by the Trustees once a year, at the time of making up the annual Returns for Parliament; but the balance in hand, or in favour of the expenditor, is unfailingly reported to the trustees every month. Previous to the vacation the trustees sometimes place in the expenditor's hands a considerable sum; it has been as much as 1,800*l.*, but it is always divided into cheques of 300*l.* or 500*l.*, and each is only broken up as it is wanted. I give a separate personal bond of 2,000*l.* to the trustees for the faithful discharge of the office of expenditor; but there is no salary or emolument, or patronage of any kind, belonging to it. My predecessor gave a bond of 1,000*l.* only; but in a conversation with the late Archbishop of Canterbury, at the time His Majesty appointed me principal librarian, I offered to his Grace to double the bond, that being the largest sum I had ever known to be placed in the expenditor's hands at one time. His Grace agreed to the proposal, which was afterwards confirmed by the trustees. The general care and superintendence of the publication of the Synopsis also rests with me; I receive the produce of its sale through the hands of the chief messenger. I am ordered, as soon as the same amounts to 100*l.*, to pay such produce to the credit of the trustees at the Bank. At the end of the sale of every edition, or reprint of an edition, I lay a balance sheet before the trustees, appended to one of my monthly reports, and have the same audited before I pay in the money to the Bank. I constantly visit the different departments of the house at uncertain hours, and am perpetually referred to upon what relates to the establishment from all quarters, officers, readers, artists, clerk of the works, messengers, &c. Head and hand are with me in continual employ.

270. During what hours in the day are you required to attend the Museum?—I am not required to attend at any specified time. The statutes of the Museum up to the last two years stated, that the principal librarian was to be in the Museum as often as his duty required it, but there was no specified time. The trustees, in their last statute, have altered the wording, to keeping a constant superintendence over every department. There are no specified times, with the exception of attendance at all ordinary meetings of the trustees.

271. Do you derive any emolument from any other public source besides that of the Museum?—I had not for a very great length of time derived any emolument from a public source, until two years ago, when I received 300*l.* from the Record Commission, for a work which I had been engaged in for some years. There was no return of it made to Parliament in the Report of 1833, because I had not then received any money.

272. Do you receive any fees in the discharge of your duties from the visitors at the Museum?—None whatever.

273. When you furnish transcripts of books or the loan of deeds, for the purpose of furnishing evidence, are you remunerated or not?—The officer, from whose department the book or manuscript, or deed is carried out, receives a fee, the

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amount of which is ordered to be arranged with the principal librarian. The officer receives the same fee that a solicitor does when he is taken from his office. It is two guineas a day for attending any court in London, and three guineas in the country.

274. Have you received any fees yourself?—I have formerly, in a few instances, when I was keeper of the manuscripts; but the principal librarian has nothing to do with fees of any sort.

275. Is it not the practice in the British Museum to furnish transcripts of books or manuscripts, for which some emolument is expected?—That practice exists chiefly in the manuscript department; but there is no emolument to the officer, unless he personally undertakes to become the amanuensis for the party.

276. If the officer of the Museum furnishes a transcript of any part of a manuscript or a transcript of any work, he would expect for that a certain fixed remuneration?—Yes.

277. Can you state what that remuneration is?—I know not, because it is a contract between the parties; and I do not believe there is any officer at the British Museum at the present moment, or has been for years, who has undertaken to make transcripts.

278. You never derived any emolument yourself from such a source?—I believe, when I was a junior officer, I might have made some transcripts at my leisure. It must have been a great many years ago; 20 years ago. As to any present practice of this kind, the keeper of the manuscript department will give you more accurate information than I can.

279. In case of any misunderstanding between the individual requiring a transcript, and the curator of the manuscripts, would such a question be referred to you?—It might be; but such a case has never occurred.

280. You consider it to be a private compact?—Yes.

281. Independently of the duties which you have described so minutely as expenditor and general superintendent of the affairs of the Museum, are you also secretary of the Society of Antiquaries?—I am Joint Secretary.

282. Do the duties of that office interfere with the duties you have to discharge to the British Museum?—Not in the least; their meetings are held in the evening. Their councils, about five or six in the year, are held in the afternoon.

283. You receive, I imagine, some salary for that?—I do; and if I did not, I could not afford to be principal librarian of the British Museum.

284. Will you state the amount you derive from the Society of Antiquaries?—150 guineas.

285. Do you receive any salary from the Record Commission?—No.

286. The only emolument you have received is what you have already stated?—Yes.

287. Are you now employed by the Record Commission?—I have undertaken to edit the Extents of Welsh Manors in the time of Edward the Third; they are called the Welsh Domesday.

288. A work of considerable labour and research?—Yes, a work of considerable labour; but I have made no agreement respecting it whatever; I do not know what the Commission will give me for it; they will value it themselves, and remunerate me with what may seem just when it is finished.

289. I believe you have also edited some of the works of the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge?—I have written an account of the Elgin marbles, of which they tell me they have sold 10,000 copies.

290. You are also upon the committee?—Yes.

291. Which committee exercises a superintendence over the society?—Yes.

292. Does your attendance upon that committee interfere with your duties at the Museum?—No; I do not think I have attended it four times in two years.

293. You are an author as well as Principal Librarian and Expenditor of the British Museum?—I have, at times, published various works.

294. You were previous to the year 1827 the secretary of the Museum?—I was.

295. For how long a period were you secretary of the Museum?—I think it was 13 years.

296. What salary did you receive as secretary?—I received 60 *l.* during the greater part of the time; the last year or two it was raised to 100 *l.*

297. It never exceeded 100 *l.*?—Never; it was only 60 *l.* until 1825 or 1826.

298. Has it ever exceeded 100 *l.*?—Never.

299. When

299. When you were appointed to the office of principal librarian, did you continue any longer to discharge the duties of secretary?—For a few weeks, till a successor was appointed.

300. Was the resignation of the office of secretary voluntary on your part, or was it made a condition of your appointment as principal librarian by the Trustees?—No, the body of trustees had nothing to do with it.

301. The appointment to the other office virtually cancelled the appointment as secretary, in your opinion?—I considered it did, if it was the pleasure of the Archbishop of Canterbury that I should resign, and I found that it was.

302. Has it ever been the practice that the principal librarian should also be the secretary?—The first principal librarian was also the secretary, but for a very short time.

303. The offices have not generally been conjoined?—No.

304. Was not the late Mr. Planta principal librarian and secretary?—No, not while he was principal librarian. He was one of the secretaries of the Royal Society, and was also a paymaster of the Exchequer.

305. Who is the present secretary?—The Rev. Mr. Forshall.

306. What other office does he fill?—He is keeper of the manuscripts.

307. Do you think the union of the two offices of keeper of the manuscripts and secretary is compatible with the interests of the Museum?—I found the duties of the office of secretary heavy.

308. Is it not a natural consequence arising from the keeper of the manuscripts holding the office of secretary, that the performance of the greater part of his duties in the former department must devolve upon the assistant keeper?—The duties of the keeper and the assistant keeper are separate, and I believe none of Mr. Forshall's own duties, as keeper of the manuscripts, devolve upon the assistant keeper.

309. Do you state that from your own knowledge?—Yes.

310. There are no clerks employed, then?—There are clerks and temporary assistants employed in the manuscript department, under Mr. Forshall's directions.

311. Would the same number be employed or be necessary, if Mr. Forshall was only keeper of the manuscript department, and not secretary?—I do not know that. Mr. Forshall works of an evening, and gives up a great deal of extra time to the duties of secretary.

312. I am asking with reference to the efficient discharge of the duties of keeper of the manuscript department; do you think the efficiency of his duty is impaired by holding another and a laborious office?—I hardly know how to answer that question, he is so very active and laborious a man.

313. Does Mr. Forshall discharge part of his duties as secretary at hours when he could not discharge the duties he has to perform as keeper of the manuscripts?—Certainly; on Saturdays, and in the evenings I am assured he is busily employed.

314. As secretary?—Yes.

315. The hours of his business as keeper of the manuscripts being confined to those hours of the day when he can be in the Museum without candle-light?—Yes.

316. Have clerks been employed in the office of keeper of the manuscripts since Mr. Forshall discharged the joint duties of secretary and keeper of the manuscripts?—Yes, their employment has originated since.

317. Then the joint duties of secretary and keeper of the manuscripts are in fact incompatible without additional assistance?—Great accessions and overwhelming accessions have been made to the department of manuscripts of late years, which certainly made it necessary to call in extra assistance. I believe these clerks do also help him in the duties of secretary, at least some of them.

318. And the duties also of the office of secretary have been correspondingly increased with the increase of the collections of the Museum?—I conceive the duties of secretary have doubled since I was in the office.

319. Then not only have the duties of the keeper of the manuscripts increased, but the duties of secretary have also increased?—The collections are very much increased, and consequently the duties of both offices.

320. Is the Committee to infer from your evidence, that you conceive the duties of the two offices can be efficiently discharged by one individual?—I do not like to rely upon my own judgment in giving an answer to that question.

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321. Would it not be of more advantage to separate the two offices?—Provided it could be done without injury to the individual, I think it would.

322. You do not consider that Mr. Forshall is over paid?—Certainly not.

323. But over encumbered with duty?—Yes.

324. If Mr. Forshall were not secretary, would he want as many clerks as are now employed?—Possibly not.

325. Would it be possible for Mr. Forshall to discharge the duties of keeper of the manuscripts without the assistance of clerks?—Certainly not.

326. Then that office alone would be more than one individual could discharge without aid?—Yes.

327. Mr. Forshall, I believe, has some other appointment; some clerical duty to discharge?—He is chaplain to the Foundling Hospital.

328. Do you attend, or are you present at all or any meetings of the board, in your official character of principal librarian?—I never attend any meeting of the board in my official capacity at any other times than when the trustees send to consult me. I have no seat in the room; they send for me when they wish to confer with me.

329. Was it the practice in Mr. Planta's time for the secretary to attend the board?—The secretary always attended the board.

330. Is that the practice at present?—It is.

331. Do the chiefs of the departments ever take their seats at the board by virtue of their offices?—Never.

332. Do any of the officers of the Museum, within your knowledge as principal librarian, hold appointments which require them to be absent from the Museum during those hours which ought to be devoted to the service of the Museum?—No. Mr. König holds the office of foreign secretary to the Royal Society, but it does not take him away from the Museum. Mr. Children holds the office of a regular secretary to the Royal Society; it need not, that I know of, carry him away, the ordinary meetings of the society being always held in the evening: and, unless on such occasions as he may go to H. R. H. the President in the day time, for consultation or reference, his office at the Royal Society occasions no other absence.

333. Does Sir Frederick Madden hold any other office?—He holds no office that I am aware of.

334. Does Mr. Panizzi?—I believe he remains in the list of professors of the London University, but there is nothing that ever calls him away. There is no man more punctual in his attendance.

335. Is Mr. Carlisle?—Mr. Carlisle comes only two days in the week. He is my colleague in the office of Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, but that office never even by accident calls him away from the Museum. He was a Commissioner of Charities, but the commission is at an end. That did not take him away really from the duties of his office, because, giving two days only in the week to us, he had it in his power to make an exchange of time, by coming on other days in lieu of the regular days of duty. Such exchanges as he wished for were reported to the trustees; and the amount of time required by his appointment was fulfilled. He was one of the librarians who were attached to the Royal Library when at Buckingham House, and he came with it to the Museum.

336. What is his situation?—He is now Second Under Librarian in the department of Printed Books.

337. You have seen a Return that was moved for in the year 1833, for an account of the number of librarians, officers and other persons employed in the British Museum?—Yes.

338. How many officers have been appointed in the Museum since the 20th of March 1833?—I think there has been no appointment, to the best of my knowledge, since.

339. Will you state to the Committee the names of the principal officers of the Museum at the present time?—I have a list of the officers, attendants and servants of the Museum, which I will put in. (*See* Appendix, No. 6.)

340. Have any new offices been created since the 25th of March 1833?—I believe none; but one or two fresh clerks have been employed.

341. In what departments?—The temporary employment of Dr. Rosen for the catalogue of Oriental manuscripts; and Dr. Schier is employed in the catalogue of books in the Sclavonian language, and in the other dialects of the north of Europe.

342. Have

342. Have any assistants been appointed?—The two whom I have just mentioned.

343. Are those temporary or permanent employments?—Temporary employments.

344. Did anybody precede Dr. Rosen in that employment?—Not in the same employment. A gentleman of the name of Stevenson left us, and then Mr. Mitchell was allowed to extend his time, and Dr. Rosen taken into employ, being limited as to the number of days to be given in the month. The keeper of the manuscripts can explain this more fully.

345. There has been an assistant keeper of the printed books appointed, I believe?—Three persons have lately been temporarily employed in that department to transcribe titles.

346. With respect to the general superintendence of the collections entrusted to the trustees, what security is there that the integrity of the different collections is perfectly preserved?—The officers of each department give security to the trustees, and for their own safety will watch narrowly for the preservation of everything under their care.

347. You say the officers give security?—Yes.

348. Do they take any security, or are any securities given by those persons who are under them?—No.

349. Is it not, therefore, necessary that the eye of the principal officer should be constantly over the inferior persons who must be employed in that business?—Yes.

350. Are those inferior persons employed by the officers who give security, or are they appointed by another body that has nothing to do with it?—They are appointed by the Three Principal Trustees.

351. And yet it is through those persons, if any loss should arise, that the loss would be most likely to occur?—In most of the departments the officers only keep the keys of the cases and tables.

352. Is there any annual report made, and by whom is the report made, to the trustees, of the various collections?—Every officer of a department, whether senior or junior, makes an annual report at the time of the Visitation in the month of May.

353. Who actually visit?—The Trustees; those Trustees who form the general meeting of that day.

354. Over how many days is the Visitation extended?—The visitation is not extended over more than that day. The reports of the officers, in the first instance, come to me. I read them over carefully, and am responsible to the trustees for the truth of their general contents. The trustees, at the end of the meeting, go over the House; they see that the Collections are in good order; any fresh Catalogues which may have been made are laid out, and the trustees have an opportunity of seeing the different arrangements, and of making their inquiries.

355. Then you, in fact, are the actual visitor, if the visitors depend upon you; you, in fact, must be considered the actual visitor, if the visitors depend upon you for the accuracy of the reports of the different officers?—I only attest them. I report to the trustees the efficiency of the service which appears upon these reports, and my approval of the whole body of the reports.

356. Is it possible, as the visitation does not extend over more than one day, that the visitation can be more than a mere act of form on their part, looking also to the extent of the collection?—It is a check as well as a form.

357. Is it possible that they can satisfy themselves, in the course of one day, that the reports of the different officers as to the efficient state of the different collections are true or not?—Perhaps I have not stated clearly to the Committee what the facts are relative to the Reports. Every officer makes his report monthly to the trustees; the trustees see the progress of his labour, and occasionally go and look, and recommend alterations in the departments. Then these reports of the month of May give, in fact, a bird's-eye view of what has been done through the whole year, got together from the different reports of the year. The trustees have been watching the progress of the labours every month of the year and this is the summary which is made to them.

358. Are the Trustees proper judges of many of those points that are supposed to come under their consideration; for instance, those who administer the mineralogical

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ralogical department, are they likely to have an accurate knowledge upon the subject; are they good judges that the descriptions of the minerals are correct?—They must rely upon their officer for the description of the minerals; but I beg to observe that scientific visitors, and even the public, would soon find out erroneous labels.

359. Have they ever called in to their assistance scientific men to accompany them round the Museum in the course of their visitation?—Never.

360. Would there be any objection to laying before the Committee copies of the last annual reports made by the chiefs of departments to the trustees?—I should think not; the trustees are anxious that the Committee should satisfy themselves upon every point.

361. Do the trustees take any steps to ascertain that the duties of their respective officers are effectively discharged?—Yes; they put the responsibility upon me of seeing those duties discharged.

362. That you consider a part of your duty?—Always.

363. Then as to the arrangement, classification and nomenclature, for instance, of the mineralogical collection, should you feel yourself competent to report to the trustees that it is kept upon the best principles with reference to the state of scientific knowledge?—That would not be within my duty; the trustees having appointed a person fit to manage the mineralogical collection, it would not be for me to interfere further than to see that his attendance was regular, and that he busied himself upon the duties of his department.

364. In the case of an office falling vacant, is any publicity given to the fact of that vacancy, in order to open the door to competition?—I should think so.

365. What course is taken by the Trustees to fill up an office?—The Trustees have nothing to do with it as a body. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and The Speaker of the House of Commons are the appointing trustees; and I believe, upon all occasions, his Grace, as well as the Lord Chancellor and The Speaker, receive numerous letters recommending different parties; and I have reason to know that they all take great pains to ascertain the qualifications of the parties.

366. What steps are taken to give publicity to the fact of there being a vacancy in any office in the Museum?—I think I may safely say, that when any vacancy happens in an office in the British Museum, publicity is sure to attend it.

367. Was the step ever taken of putting an advertisement in the Edinburgh, Dublin or London newspapers that such an office was vacant, and that the trustees, on a given day, were to receive testimonials, and to consider of the qualifications of the different candidates?—No, that has never been done by the board; the great body of the trustees, as I have mentioned before, have nothing to do with the patronage.

368. Then the appointment of any officer must depend upon the accident of an appropriate person having made his way to those trustees who appoint?—Literary and scientific men have always friends to write to the Archbishop, the Chancellor, and The Speaker.

369. Then their appointment would depend on the personal canvass of their friends, and the fact of their having friends to support that canvass?—No; on the satisfaction which the Archbishop, the Chancellor, or The Speaker would receive upon the qualification of the party applying to fill the particular vacancy.

370. Is the principle of promotion acted upon in the establishment?—Yes, undoubtedly; unless there is a reason for passing any person over.

371. Will you state any instance in which the officers have been promoted?—I was myself an extra assistant in the Printed Book Department when I first entered the Museum; I was afterwards made assistant keeper; and I was promoted to be keeper of the printed books. In the case of Mr. Douce's resignation, I moved to the department of Manuscripts, and was put over Mr. Maurice's head; but there was a substantial reason for that. Mr. Maurice, although the world gave him a high literary character, proved inefficient as a keeper of manuscripts; the trustees passed him over. I was desired, when the vacancy occurred, to explain to him the impossibility of his being promoted; but that, as I was to be transferred from the Books to the Manuscripts, a friend, and not a stranger, would be placed above him. I may add, in proof of his himself retaining no unkind remembrance of this transaction, that he afterwards

wards made me his principal executor. But perhaps I can answer the question which has been put to me in a more compact form. I beg to state, that there is no officer at the head of any department at this moment in the British Museum who has not been promoted from a junior office in his department.

372. Will you inform the Committee of the salary of the Deputy-assistant librarians generally? Is there a scale of salary in the Museum?—No: some are paid 10*s.* a day; some 12*s.*; Dr. Rosen receives 20*s.* a day. These gentlemen are only paid for the days of their attendance, the days on which they perform their duty. They are almost all paid under different agreements.

373. What is the rule you attend to in apportioning a proper salary to each officer?—The trustees settle that in Committee; though in the case of one gentleman, who had 12*s.* a day, I think he has now 15*s.*, in consequence of his services being very effective, and of his superior fitness.

374. Do the trustees directly sanction this daily pay to literary men?—They conceive they obtain more efficient services, I believe, by this mode of payment, than by giving a salary; and they can relieve the institution from the encumbrance of the employ, when the necessity for it ceases.

375. Those are occasional employments?—Yes; but although occasional employments, the collections now increase so much that I conceive there is very little chance, but that such assistance must continue to be called for.

376. Then is there a system of daily pay of learned individuals permitted by the trustees of the Museum?—Yes; they are mostly young men, who are satisfied with the pay they have agreed to take, and probably consider the Museum a stepping stone to future prospects.

377. Did Mr. Millingen, the author of a work on Ancient Greek Coins, ever apply to the trustees for the office of keeper or assistant-keeper of antiquities, or for any extra employment, which was denied?—That is not within my knowledge. I know Mr. Millingen; and I have long understood that his health was such as would make it inconvenient to him to live in this country for any great length of time together.

377*. But it does not appear that he had ever applied for the office?—I will not say that he did not apply, but if I ever heard the rumour of it, it has gone from my recollection.

378. With reference to the Attendants, from what class of persons are they selected in general?—It is rather difficult to describe. In one or two instances they have been men who have been employed under booksellers. I think there is one person employed in the library now who was a reader at Mr. Woodfall's printing-office, an extremely fit man for his post. Many of the general attendants require but little qualification.

379. How did that person you allude to become acquainted with the trustees?—I think the Rev. Mr. Baber, who is at the head of the Printed Books, was desired to look out for some fit person to transcribe titles in his department, and he heard, either accidentally or by inquiry, of this Mr. Grabham. The Bishop of Chichester attested his character for attainments far beyond the service which was wanted, and the Trustees, without knowing or seeing the man, allowed of the appointment.

380. How are the Attendants paid?—They are paid in different gradations. There have been some alterations since the year 1833 in the payment of the attendants.

381. Are they paid by salary, or daily or weekly pay?—Some by quarterly salary, and some by monthly pay.

382. What is the lowest salary of an attendant?—£. 1 per week.

383. What is the highest?—I think about 120*l.* a year is the highest. The Chief Attendant of the reading-room has 140*l.* a year.

384. Have they any perquisites in addition to their salary?—None whatever.

385. Have they any holidays?—The ordinary attendants are allowed three weeks in the year, to be taken according to the convenience of the department, so that the service of the department shall never be crippled.

386. Are they ever required to attend at the Museum when it is closed to the public?—Yes.

387. What duties do they discharge there?—The duty of cleansing, and so on.

388. Are they allowed to receive anything from the readers and visitors of the rooms?—Nothing whatever.

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389. Is there any notice in the room that the visitors are forbidden that practice?—There is no notice in the reading-room, but there is a notice in the hall that the servants are not allowed to take money if offered.

390. Is it customary to appoint any attendant or menial servant to any responsible office in the Library, or any other department of the Museum?—No, certainly not.

391. Do those persons who are servants or attendants at the Museum officiate as servants to any of the officers of the establishment?—There was an instance, a short time ago, of an officer having one of the attendants, with his wife, to keep his house; but the man was never at the officer's house except either before or after the Museum hours. It was three or four years ago. I have just learnt that the same attendant is again so employed. I am confident that that officer is a man of too honourable feeling to suffer the attendant to serve him in his private capacity during any of the Museum hours. I believe some of the attendants are in the habit of gaining money by waiting in an evening, and then their services have been occasionally received and paid for by some of the officers.

392. Are they mostly persons who have been domestic servants in gentlemen's families?—Some of them.

393. Most of them?—Perhaps not most of them. I think one or two of them have been such of a superior description.

394. Butler for instance?—No. There is a man of the name of Dutts, in the department of Antiquities, who was a courier of Lord Castlereagh's, and was afterwards taken into the service of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and this man is among the most useful of our attendants. There is also a man of the name of Conrath, who was in the service of Mr. Charles Townley, and who knew (if he does not yet know) more of the history of his master's collection than most of those who visited it. He is one of the attendants in the Townley Gallery.

395. In the Return to Parliament in the year 1833, which you hold in your hand, in pages 18 and 19 there is a list of the attendants, their salaries, and the time of their services?—Yes. But upon the details of that list, and upon the reasons for the scale, I must refer you to the secretary.

396. Are the salaries fixed according to the competency of the person?—Yes.

397. Is that attended to more than length of service?—I think it has been of late years.

398. Is it required as a qualification of an attendant that he should be able to write a good hand?—We endeavour always now to secure that.

399. Has that been the rule heretofore?—Yes, I believe most of the attendants write a fair hand.

400. Is it considered a desirable qualification that they should be able to speak French, in order to answer any questions put by a foreigner?—No; generally speaking, I do not think it is.

401. Do you not consider it a desirable qualification?—There are several who speak French. We have Conrath, who travelled a good deal; and Dutts, who, as I mentioned, was a courier to Lord Castlereagh.

402. What satisfaction would it be to a person putting a question in any department of the Museum that an officer in another department happened to be able to speak French?—The question relates to the Attendants. If a foreigner comes and desires to see the Museum, the messenger usually informs me, or, in my absence, the secretary, and an attendant is immediately sent for from one of the departments who is able to go about the Museum with him.

403. Who are the officers in the Museum best conversant with the accounts?—There is an Accountant, but he has not been accountant very long, I believe hardly a year; but a certain portion of the accounts rests with myself, as expenditor; and all the payments of the trustees pass through my hands.

404. Besides the accountant and yourself, is there any other officer in the Museum who is conversant with the accounts?—Mr. Forshall, the secretary, is.

Lunæ, 25° die Maii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir *Henry Ellis* and the Rev. *Josiah Forshall*, called in; and Examined.

Sir *Henry Ellis* and the Rev. *Josiah Forshall*.

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405. (To Sir *H. Ellis.*)—IS it the habit when the Trustees summon the heads of the different departments before them to keep the latter standing?—They usually stand.

406–7. Has that a good or bad effect?—I am not aware that it has any bad effect.

408. Do you recollect when the president of the Royal Academy, Mr. West, was summoned before the trustees, when he was a very old man?—Yes; that was a great many years ago.

409. Was he kept standing all the time?—I was not secretary then, and was not present. It was at the time when the arrangement was made with him for opening the Townley Gallery to students. Mr. West was in an adjoining room with me, and he went into the trustees, but I did not go in.

410. Was he not very much exhausted when he came out from being kept standing?—I do not remember that he was.

411. Are you able to give any information as to whether that does or does not produce a bad effect?—I should think not.

412. Have you ever heard any complaints from the heads of the different departments on the subject of their being kept standing in the presence of the trustees?—I do not know that I have ever heard any complaints.

413. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—Have you ever heard any objection on the part of those who are examined before the trustees on that subject?—Never.

414. Is there any inconvenience from it in point of fact?—No; a chair is offered to the officer if he is kept for any considerable length of time. When, as secretary, I am reading the minutes or other papers, or giving any information to the trustees, I stand, as, I believe, most other secretaries do.

415. You do not mean to say that secretaries of other societies, in the discharge of their duties before the board, are accustomed to stand?—Yes, at all public boards, where the secretary is not a member of the board. That is my impression from my own experience. If I felt myself at all fatigued I should sit down, and whenever I am not engaged in addressing the trustees I always do so.

416. Without asking permission?—Yes. If I were reading I should express to the chairman my wish to sit, but if I were not engaged I should sit down as a matter of course.

417. Generally speaking, when the principal officers are examined are they accustomed to sit down?—I never knew a principal officer under examination for any length of time without being asked to sit.

418. Is it the rule for them to stand and the exception to sit?—When they first come into the room certainly they are not asked to sit; their presence is not anticipated, and no chair is prepared for them.

419. It is the rule then for the heads of the different departments and the secretary to stand when they come before the trustees?—Of course, when they first come before the trustees. No gentleman, I presume, would take a chair in the presence of another, in whose room he was, until he was asked to sit down. I stood to read the minutes when I became secretary, because I had been told that Sir Henry Ellis had stood when he was secretary; but I never gave the matter a moment's consideration.

420. What is the habit; would a chair be placed for the secretary, and is he, as a matter of course, invited to sit down, or does he, in the first instance, stand?—A chair is uniformly placed for the secretary, and the trustees usually find me sitting: when I begin to read the minutes I rise. There is a convenience in standing; it tends to attract and command attention.

421. In point of fact, if the head of a department comes in to the trustees' room does he sit or stand?—He stands when he first comes in.

422. Is there anything different in the British Museum in that respect from the

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the practice of any other bodies?—I believe not. The Committee will allow me to add, that I never knew the trustees to behave towards their officers otherwise than with courtesy and respect.

423. (To Sir *H. Ellis.*)—You mentioned that at one time you held the situation of secretary and keeper of the manuscripts concurrently; during that period did you receive salary for the entire days of the week as keeper of the manuscripts?—I received salary for four days; that is, my two ordinary days and my two additional days.

424. Was that all?—That was all I received, and the salary of secretary.

425. In the Returns to Parliament of 1833, Mr. Brown and Mr. Bennett are stated to be the keeper and the assistant-keeper of the Banksian botanical collection. Will you state to the Committee how the Museum became possessed of that collection?—Sir Joseph Banks, by a codicil to his will, left his library to Mr. Brown for the term of his life, afterwards to come to the British Museum. The library, and collection of botany attached to it, were to remain in Sir Joseph Banks's house, in Soho-square, which was also bequeathed to him. The trustees conceived that these collections were in a state of possible danger from fire, being in a private house, surrounded by other private houses, and they thought it was best, in order to secure the library and other collections as soon as possible for the Museum, to make some arrangement with Mr. Brown. I do not exactly know how soon that was set on foot after Sir Joseph Banks's death, but I should think within a year or two. Sir Joseph Banks died in 1820, and there was some interval.

426. Was there any library attached to the collection, and how did the Museum obtain possession of it?—By a negotiation with Mr Brown. There was a report that the books were receiving injury from damp, which turned out not to be true. The collections were obtained by negotiation with Mr. Brown.

427. Will you state what you know of that negotiation?—The trustees carried on their treaty for some time with Mr. Brown, and at last, in 1827, came to the arrangement of bringing the library and collections to the Museum, proposing that he should have the care of them, and recommending to the Principal Trustees at the same time to appoint him to the office of under-librarian; that is, he was made the head of a botanical or Banksian department, upon certain conditions,—a salary of 200 *l.* for the duty of two days in the week, and extra pay for two additional days of duty, at 75 *l.* a year each. There was also a further stipulation for lengthened absence in the summer. Mr. Brown gives four days' attendance. He also stipulated for an assistant, who should be appointed by the trustees on his recommendation, who has 150 *l.* a year.

428. Was that negotiation commenced by the Trustees?—It was commenced by the trustees.

429. Who did they consult in the commencement of the negotiation as to the value of the collection?—Sir Humphrey Davy was the person who put the negotiation forward first. I was then directed to ascertain Mr. Brown's terms, and I found he wished to be placed on the footing of an under-librarian, or head of a department, and I reported that to the trustees, and they themselves undertook the negotiation with Mr. Brown after that.

430. Is the care of the library confided to Mr. Brown, and are the collections kept distinct from the other collections in the Museum?—The library is at present kept distinct; it was made over to the custody of the keeper of the printed book department: Mr. Brown undertook the charge of the botanical collections only.

431. Then in fact the library merges in the book department generally?—Yes, the library has so merged; but Sir Joseph Banks's books are all kept together.

432. And the natural history collections?—They are under Mr. Brown's immediate and constant superintendence.

433. Are they kept separate and distinct from the other natural history collections?—Yes, except so far as this, that Sir Hans Sloane's hortus siccus is kept in the same room with the Banksian collection.

434. Do you think it advisable to keep collections distinct and separate instead of arranging and classifying them into one general and comprehensive collection?—It may be sometimes stipulated in wills; and the trustees ordered that Mr. Cracherode's collection should be kept separate: this has occasionally been the practice.

435. Am I to understand that the stipulations in wills are always strictly adhered

adhered to by the trustees?—I believe the trustees are desirous of adhering to every stipulation of a will.

436. Am I to understand that the stipulations made in the wills of persons bequeathing collections to the Museum are always literally and strictly adhered to?—I do not recollect any instance to the contrary. The trustees deemed it right that Mr. Cracherode's library should be kept separate and distinct; and the Banksian collections, both as to books and botany, are kept separate. When small collections of books have been bequeathed to us, such as Mr. Tyrwhitt's, Dr. Birch's and Sir William Musgrave's, they have been mixed with the general library. The collection called the King's Pamphlets, presented by King George III., are kept separate, and every volume marked with his name. Sir William Musgrave's crest is upon the books which he bequeathed; and Mr. Cracherode's arms are upon the sides of his books.

437. Was there no part of Sir Joseph Banks's collection presented to the College of Surgeons at one period, which was in the original cases in which it had been deposited in the vaults of the British Museum?—This question, I suspect, has reference to certain articles which had been given to the British Museum at a former period by Sir Joseph Banks, and were parted with by the trustees in the year 1812. I should be glad to be allowed to answer it on some other day, when I shall have supplied myself with more complete intelligence than I am possessed of at this moment.

438. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—Has the bequest of 40,000*l.* to the Museum by Mr. White, for the purpose of building a library and reading-room, been received by the trustees, and if so, how has it been applied?—The money bequeathed by Mr. White has not been received.

439. Can you give us any information as to the expectation entertained of its being received?—One part of the bequest is, I believe, dependent on the life of the survivor of two individuals, the mother and widow of Mr. White; the other part of it is dependent on the life of Mr. White's widow solely. When these two lives drop the trustees will be entitled to the whole.

440. As yet nothing has been received?—No part of the bequest has been received.

441. In the Returns of 1833, rendered to Parliament by the trustees, under the head of "bequests, donations and contributions," there is no mention of Mr. White's bequest; will you inform the Committee why that was omitted?—It was not intentionally omitted; but being a reversionary bequest, of which the Museum had not the immediate usufruct, it was inadvertently left out, through want of sufficient attention to the terms of the order of the House of Commons.

442. (To Sir *Henry Ellis.*)—Were you ever deputed by the trustees to proceed to Pomard, in France, to examine a collection of manuscripts belonging to the Baron de Joursanvault, and to treat for the purchase of the same?—At the time alluded to, in 1829, I was going on my own account to Paris: it was at the entrance of the summer vacation. The trustees were not to meet again till the autumn. A proposal for the sale of the collection of manuscripts which the question refers to came to The Speaker of the House of Commons. The Speaker communicated with me; I afterwards saw the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject; and I undertook a mission from Paris to Pomard. If the Committee will be so good as to defer this part of their inquiry till I have looked at my papers, I shall be able to give them information which I trust will be satisfactory.

443. Will you state what was the consideration given to the Royal Society for the purchase of the Arundel manuscripts?—There were some duplicate books to a moderate amount; and I believe the produce of a sale of duplicate books which they did not take; and I think there was a grant from Parliament in aid.

444. By whom was the collection valued?—There were several persons employed. I think the manuscripts were valued by Mr. Forshall and myself, (all except the Oriental manuscripts,) and Sir Francis Palgrave likewise examined them.

(By Mr. *Forshall.*)—Messrs. Payne and Foss valued, on the part of the Royal Society, and Sir Henry Ellis, assisted by myself, on the part of the trustees.

445. By whom were the duplicate books valued that were transferred to the Royal Society?—By Messrs. Payne and Foss. They were comparatively few in number.

446. (To Sir *Henry Ellis.*)—Were any of the trustees of the Museum at the time of this transfer, or at any period of the negotiation for the purchase of the Arundel manuscripts, members of the council of the Royal Society?—I do not think they were.

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447. Were not the president of the Royal Society and the president of the Society of Antiquaries both trustees of the British Museum and members of the council of the Royal Society?—The president of the Society of Antiquaries was not on the council of the Royal Society at that time.

448. Were you at that period in any way connected with the Royal Society?—I was upon the council.

449. Was any other officer of the Museum at that time upon the council of the Society?—I think Mr. Children was secretary at that time; but I do not know that any other officer of the Museum was on the council, unless Mr. Brown was.

450. Is there any information you can give the Committee on the subject of that exchange?—None, that I am aware of.

451. Do you consider that the exchange was a fair and *bonâ fide* change in all its parts?—I conceive so. The Arundel manuscripts were a very desirable acquisition for us.

452. Who selected the duplicate books?—I believe different members of the council of the Royal Society came and pointed out such books as were desirable for their library. They wished very much to obtain mathematical books, and our duplicates were but scanty in that department of knowledge.

453. From what collection were the duplicates principally selected?—They were duplicates which our librarians had selected from the general library.

454. Selected from the library generally?—Yes; and the members of the Royal Society came and looked at them, and pointed out the books which were most desirable. The selection took a length of time, for they waited for duplicates in future years to make up the amount at which the manuscripts were valued.

455. No one collection was exempted from that selection of duplicates?—Nothing was selected that had been either given or bequeathed.

456. (To Mr. *Forshall.*) Is that the practice in all cases?—Certainly, such are the general instructions of the trustees.

457. (To Sir *Henry Ellis.*) Then whatever might be the number of duplicates, do I understand that if they are given or bequeathed they would be allowed to remain in the Museum?—Yes; I can give an instance in the case of Lascaris's Greek grammar, of which we have three copies of the first edition of 1472, a book of extreme scarcity; one copy came with Mr. Cracherode's library, and one with the library of King George III.: the third copy was purchased in Dr. Burney's library, but it is the finest and tallest of all, and being a very fine exemplar, is also kept.

458. Having obtained two Acts of Parliament to enable the trustees to sell and dispose of duplicate books, coins and medals, on what principle do you retain duplicates in the library?—Where they have been given or bequeathed to the Museum we do not part with them.

459. Then they have obtained a power to sell or dispose of anything in the Museum, which they do not exercise?—They make it applicable only to things they have purchased.

460. Do you think it desirable that they should confine the Act of Parliament to things they have purchased?—That must be a matter of opinion.

461. Were there any duplicates sold of King George III's. library?—No, not of the library that was given by King George IV.

462. The collection now remains intact?—Yes, it remains entire.

463. In the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Papers relating to the Royal Library which King George IV. presented to the British Museum, dated 20th April 1823, it is stated that the accession of the Royal Library would occasion about 21,000 duplicates in the old library, but it would not be advisable to part with more than 12,000; and it is afterwards said, whether these disposable duplicates should be sold, and the produce applied in diminution of the annual grant of Parliament for the general purposes of the Museum, or whether it would be more advisable to make them the foundation of a separate public library, it may be for the House to consider; does not that Report clearly recognise the disposing of the duplicates of the Royal Library?—No; that relates to duplicates in our old library, of books which are in our Royal Library. The selection would be made from the old library of such books as were duplicates of those in the Royal Library.

464. Then if you had superior copies in your old library, would you retain them, or the inferior duplicates in the Royal Library?—We found it necessary after

after we received the Royal Library to lessen the imagined number of duplicates; for the copies in the Royal Library being to a great extent upon large paper, and fine and beautiful copies, it was conceived that the preservation of that library would be better insured by suffering the duplicates in our old library to be retained for the use of the readers; in some cases, even a second or third copy of the same book; and, therefore, that number of duplicates, disposable for sale, which was calculated at 12,000, was greatly reduced.

465. Do you conceive that the 47 Geo. III., which is an Act to enable the trustees of the British Museum to exchange, sell or dispose of such parts of the collection, and under such restrictions as are therein specified, would prevent your disposing of duplicates, if those duplicates should be in the Royal Library, or in any collection that has been bequeathed?—It is necessary to keep the Royal Library distinct from any other. The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, under whose recommendation it was transferred to us, proposed that it should be kept distinct and entire, and the room which holds that collection was built to measure, to receive the exact number of books, and is filled by them.

466. However inferior those copies might be to those which the Museum might hereafter purchase, you would still feel yourselves bound to retain them upon the shelves of the Museum?—Undoubtedly.

467. Can you state to the Committee about the average value a volume of the duplicate books sold by the Museum?—I beg to refer you to Mr. Baber, who selected them, for an answer to that question.

468. Do you understand that one of the objects of the trustees in desiring that duplicates being in their possession by gift or bequest may always be retained in their possession is to encourage such gifts and bequests from other parties?—I conceive so.

469. Do you conceive that that intention and that hope may be regarded as successfully entertained, bequests and gifts having in consequence been made to the Museum?—I think so.

470. Do you conceive that persons who might have in their possession objects of *vertu*, or rare books, would be so likely to give them or to bequeath them to the Museum if they felt that, in the next year, such objects or books might be sold?—Certainly not.

471. At the time when exchanges had been made on the part of the Museum of objects in the possession of the Trustees, or other objects which they might have considered it desirable that the Museum should possess, as, for instance, in the late exchange with a collection at Chatham, has it not been always the rule to inscribe the name of the original donor upon the article received in exchange, or such his gift; in other words, to preserve perpetually in memory a record of the benefaction?—I believe so.

(By Mr. *Forshall.*) There has been an exception to never parting with anything given or bequeathed to the Museum in the case of perishable objects, objects of zoology; duplicates of these have recently been exchanged.

472. With respect to objects of a permanent character, the rule is uniform?—It is, so far as my recollection extends.

473. (To Sir *Henry Ellis.*) Do you conceive, then, that it is very desirable, with respect to the wear and tear of books of reference, that the Museum should from that only, independent of any other consideration, have more than one copy, or several copies, of such works?—Undoubtedly.

474. Have you seen cause to regret, at any period within the last 10 years, the loss of books which the Museum have previously sold as duplicates?—I certainly have felt that it was to be regretted that some duplicates had been sold, but I cannot specify any particular books which attracted my attention; but I was drawn to the reflection by the very great wear and tear of some works which I saw in the library, and I said to myself, our trustees should be very cautious in future in the selection of works to be sold as duplicates, or we may have to repurchase books that we have sold.

475. Do you understand the 47 Geo. III. is imperative or permissive?—Permissive.

476. In other words, that the trustees were fully at liberty, notwithstanding such Act, to retain possession of duplicates or triplicates, or any other number of copies in their possession?—Yes.

477. Do you understand that the Museum has at this moment any books with which it could safely part, as the foundation of a second or third library in the metropolis?—

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metropolis?—I should say certainly not; I do not think it is likely they could possess any collection of duplicates sufficiently extensive to form the foundation of another library.

478. Has the case ever occurred in which a purchase has been made of a book of which a duplicate had been previously sold?—I am not prepared to speak to that inquiry. If such a thing has occurred, it must have been rarely.

479. There are many books that you will require duplicates of?—Yes.

480. Such books as those who study there are repeatedly asking for?—Yes. I may mention Dugdale's Monasticon. Mr. Baber tells me three copies are in common use; it is a book of frequent reference; and I think, with respect to lexicons and dictionaries of high character, we should be very cautious of parting with them.

481. But is not the retaining of collections of books, or of other objects, intact, fatal to any good arrangement or classification of the objects of curiosity or literature in the Museum?—As long as you can find your books readily, I see no objection. Where a library is frequented by a very large class of readers, as long as you can find your books readily, I think that is the first point to be gained for their advantage. Keeping particular collections together may be serviceable from the juxtaposition of different branches of science. Sir Joseph Banks's library, for instance, is a very complete one of natural history; you would rather see that library kept together than dispersed through all parts of the general library.

482. Do you consider, then, that the object of the British Museum is to find a place of safe deposit for collections that may be bequeathed or bestowed, or to form one great collection which shall be beneficial to science and literature?—I think the first object of the Museum is to preserve these collections for posterity.

483. The books are as accessible for consultation, though classed in separate libraries, as if they were all in one?—Undoubtedly so.

484. And, if accessible for consultation, is the principal object attained?—Yes.

485. May you not, in process of time, have collections and bequests perfectly useless, by preserving donations intact, and thus holding out encouragement to their being presented to the Museum?—I think that the keeping of a single library together, if it is a donation, may be serviceable. Many people have a pardonable vanity in making a bequest, believing that their collections may hereafter be kept entire; perhaps as the only preservation of their name.

486. Assuming it to be the object of the Museum to encourage the vanity of individuals to present donations, it may be a good argument; but assuming the motive to be the forming a great national institution for the encouragement of literature and science, do you consider that it is advisable to keep all these collections perfect and intact?—I think so. Individual vanity often leads a man to bestow on a public library a very valuable collection which he might not otherwise have bestowed.

487. What do you think the best mode of obtaining a great national library or museum; to flatter the vanity of individuals, so as by that means to acquire particular collections, or to devote the national funds gradually and steadily to accumulate all that is worthy of collection in the arts and sciences?—I do not see why the two may not go hand in hand.

488. Must it not follow that a number of separate individual collections renders any general classification quite impossible?—I do not think a general classification is necessary.

489. Not in the national library?—A national library must always consist of different collections, if bequests and donations are brought together. There is the King's Library, which, as I have already mentioned, is to remain distinct and entire. It is a library of 75,000 volumes, and one of the choicest collections of literature and science in Europe; and if the direction of the Committee of the House of Commons I have referred to is final, must be kept for ever in the room which has been built for it; and very properly so, as a monument for George III. Still, that is an immediate bar to any general classification of our whole library.

490. Then supposing three individuals were to bequeath three different copies of the Monthly Review, you would keep them for ever on the shelves of the British Museum?—The Monthly Review is the only complete bibliographical register

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register which we possess for an extensive period of English literature. Two copies are in constant use in the Museum at this time.

(By Mr. *Forshall.*)—The Trustees would certainly not retain in their possession objects altogether useless to the Museum, which might be advantageously disposed of elsewhere. If any contingency of that nature occurred, the trustees would apply the proper remedy for it under the 47 Geo. III.

491. Then if I understand, under the 47 Geo. III. they may, in the opinion of the trustees, be allowed to dispose of duplicates, though they might have been bequeathed by individuals?—In my opinion, they may; I cannot answer for the opinion of the trustees.

492. But hitherto it has been the practice for the trustees so to use the powers of the 47 Geo. III.?—No; they have not thought it politic to do so generally, in the case of objects bequeathed or presented to them.

493. Then I understand your opinion to be, as respects the Museum, that it is more desirable to preserve the collections intact than to dispose of duplicates generally?—I think, looking at the state of the Museum collections, and the state of public feeling towards the institution, it is desirable for the present to keep to the principle which has generally been acted upon hitherto.

494. But looking at it as a principle to be acted upon through all time?—It is impossible for me to say that of any principle of this nature.

495. But you would not look to the mere vanity of individuals, but you would trust to the trustees for the time being exercising a sound discretion, both in collecting and disposing of the contents of the Museum?—Certainly.

496. (To Sir *Henry Ellis.*)—When the King's Library was presented to the British Museum, thereby depriving the south-western parts of the metropolis of the advantage of a good library, was there anything of very great value there that could not be purchased elsewhere, except in the maps?—The King's Library was one of very great value. King George III. began to collect a library in the year 1765; he laid the foundation of it by the purchase of a library of very eminent character at Venice belonging to Consul Smith. About the year 1767, two years afterwards, the suppression of the Jesuits' houses began; their libraries were turned out upon the world, and the King bought some of the greatest rarities in literature at the smallest price that a collector could expect.

497. Will you mention some of them?—I recollect Sir Frederick Barnard telling me that he bought the Florence Homer of 1488, which I believe has formerly brought 120*l.*, for the amount of 10*s.*

498. You had Homers in the library, I presume, before?—Yes, we have two copies of the Florence Homer.

499. The same edition?—Yes.

500. Then you have not pointed out any advantage which the British Museum derives from that library?—I think it is stated in the Report of the House of Commons upon the Royal Library that the duplicates were about 21,000; that the whole library was rather more than 75,000 volumes; so that at all events we had more than 50,000 volumes which came to us in that library which we had not before.

501. Were they not books which might easily have been purchased by the trustees elsewhere?—From my knowledge of the King's Library, I should say, certainly not; and if they were to be purchased, it would be at enormous prices.

502. What was understood to be the commercial value of the books forming the late King George's collection and presented by George IV.?—The Report from the Committee on the Royal Library states the collection to have cost at least from time to time 130,000*l.*; I should say the present money value is at least 200,000*l.*

503. When it is stated that the south-west parts of London were deprived of a library by the removal of the King's collection to the British Museum, are the Committee to understand that it was, when in the south-west parts of London, a public library, open to the public, or was it a private library, collected by the King as an individual, and kept by him in his own palace for his own use?—Principally so. I should say, I knew that library for some years, and occasionally went to it. It was his Majesty's private library.

504. Was it not accessible to literary men?—Certainly, by the King's leave, when he was in health; and I conclude the librarian sometimes received literary men, either of his acquaintance, or who were properly recommended to him.

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505. Practically speaking, could not any literary man of eminence obtain access to any books he wished?—I should say, certainly not, except by the private interference of the librarian.

506. Was it open to literary men in the sense in which Lord Spencer's library was open to literary men; in short, could a person obtain access when he chose?—I should think not, unless through the librarian.

507. Then, having stated that the trustees have not exercised the powers of the 47 Geo. III. for the sale of duplicates out of the collections bequeathed to the Museum, will you state whether, in the new buildings about to be erected, provision is made for preserving all these collections separate and distinct?—I do not know whether that has entered into the contemplation of the trustees yet.

508. Do you think it would be desirable to build, in order to carry your principle into practice, as to preserving collections intact?—No, I do not think it would at all.

509. Would it not, in point of fact, be almost fatal to the construction of a good building were you to provide for collections which might from time to time be bestowed, and for keeping them separate and distinct?—Keeping them separate and distinct, and keeping them in separate and distinct rooms, are two considerations.

510. But in objects of art or in natural history would you put duplicates in the same room?—No.

511. For instance, if you had half a dozen specimens of carbonate of lime, precisely similar, would you put them one by one, and by the side of the other, and not exercise the powers of the Act of the 47 Geo. III., but preserve the six, and not dispose of them because they were bequeathed?—All that must depend upon circumstances. There is no giving a general answer to that.

512. What is the greatest number of duplicates that exist in the library of any one book?—I must leave that to be spoken to by the keeper of the printed books, who will of course know the minute details of his particular charge better than I can.

513. I think you stated, that with reference to the books, there were frequently several copies of the same book in use at the same time?—Yes.

514. Therefore there might be a necessity for keeping duplicate copies of books, when the same reason might not operate for keeping duplicates of crystals or other objects?—Undoubtedly. I conceive with respect to certain long sets of books, as for instance, the Gentleman's Magazine, it is desirable to keep more than one set; the reference to it is constant. I know that one copy is always kept for immediate reference in the Museum reading-room.

515. But if there are some books of which it is necessary to keep duplicates, there are some which are referred to so seldom, that it is not necessary with respect to them?—Certainly, there are some authors, St. Thomas Aquinas, for instance, whose works in these times are not in common request.

516. With respect to works of art bequeathed to the Museum, would you be precluded from putting aside inferior works which might be found among them?—I believe in all collections inferior works are placed in inferior points of view.

517. I mean statues, or pictures which are copies of inferior works; should you be precluded from at once putting them away?—I should think not, provided you did not place them where they would perish.

518. Could you dispose of them?—No, I should think not; I think the Act of the 47 Geo. III. gives no power to sell in that case, unless they might come under the meaning of "refuse."

519. Is it in the power of the trustees to refuse a donation?—Yes; but I think it is a power which they would exercise judiciously. I have no doubt there may be instances where they might refuse a donation, as for instance if they had not room for it.

520. Are you aware of the circumstance of any library having been refused?—No libraries; single articles have been refused.

521. Will you state to the Committee how often the trustees have exercised the powers of the 47 Geo. III. in selling or disposing of duplicate books or other objects?—I cannot from recollection; I believe there have been but two sales of duplicate books and two sales of coins since the 47 Geo. III.

522. When such sales or exchanges take place, are they noticed in the annual Reports to Parliament?—The produce is brought to account.

523. In

523. In what year was the sale of the duplicates already alluded to in your examination?—To the best of my remembrance I paid the produce into the bank the year before last. About 650 *l.* I think was the produce of the sale of coins; the Return to Parliament no doubt shows it.

524. Is the money received on account of the sale of duplicate books carried to the account of the Museum, and stated in the accounts annually presented to Parliament?—I believe so.

525. (To Mr. *Forshall.*) Why was it not done in this case?—I think in the case to which you are alluding, the exchange with the Royal Society, it was not done because it was considered that the assets of the Museum were not affected by it; it was an exchange and not a sale. The duplicates were sold on account of the Royal Society, the Royal Society bearing a part of the expense of the sale.

526. In the accounts presented to Parliament in the year 1833, under the years 1831 and 1832, there are sums mentioned as being received by the Museum on account of the sale of duplicate books; why were those sums not inserted in the annual accounts presented to Parliament?—The trustees would have held it their duty, no doubt, to state to the House of Commons what had taken place if they had parted with any of the national property, but they received what they considered an equivalent. The fact of the exchange is stated in the Estimates for 1832, laid before the House of Commons.

527. At what sum were the Arundel manuscripts valued?—I am not able to state very accurately, but I think at about 3,900 *l.*, by Payne and Foss, and at 3,100 *l.* by Sir Henry Ellis and myself; and the mean of those two sums was taken as the value of the collection.

528. Then by the account presented to Parliament in 1833, it appears there were 12,338 volumes sold or parted with, which produced 2,043 *l.* 17 *s.*?—Yes; and this amount, together with 450 *l.*, at which the duplicates transferred to the Royal Society were valued, with 865 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* granted by Parliament, and with the portion of the expenses borne by the Society, forms a total of 3,559 *l.* 3 *s.*, which, I find, was the estimated value of the Arundel manuscripts.

529. (To Sir *H. Ellis.*) Has any estimate been made of the value of the books that are now in the library?—I do not know; I should think not.

530. You have had pictures occasionally left to the Museum?—We have.

531. Have you ever parted with any of the pictures?—None.

532. Then you never exercised the powers of the Act of Parliament in selling and disposing of pictures?—No. I believe they would not have brought much money if we could have sold them.

533. Do you feel yourselves bound to preserve all pictures which may be left to the Museum?—That has been the practice with our trustees hitherto.

534. Are the pictures of any value, or of great interest, that are now there?—They are interesting to us, because many of them are portraits of trustees; many are portraits of benefactors; many are portraits of persons eminent in history, and also eminent in the sciences; there are but very few pre-eminent among them as works of art.

535. They are interesting as relics rather than as pictures?—Yes; they are such pictures as are proper accompaniments for a library.

536. Where are they placed?—They are now placed in the mineral gallery.

537. Is there any provision in the new buildings for a gallery of paintings?—Certainly not.

538. Then any future collector of paintings who should bestow his collection upon the Museum must rely on their being placed in any convenient, and not in the best situation?—No; since the gift of Sir George Beaumont's gallery of pictures to the trustees, which is at present deposited in the National Gallery, our trustees have formed a branch of the trustees of the National Gallery; and there is no question that any collection of pictures, if worthy to be sent there, would be forwarded by order of our trustees.

539. Do I understand that Sir George Beaumont's collection of pictures was bequeathed to the trustees of the British Museum?—It was presented to them in 1823.

540. During his lifetime?—Yes.

541. And by the trustees presented to the nation?—No; an arrangement was made for public advantage.

542. How did it happen that they are transferred then to the custody of the

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trustees of the National Gallery?—They are not transferred to the custody of the trustees of the National Gallery. There was an arrangement made with Lord Liverpool, the particulars of which I am not sufficiently informed of to give very clear evidence upon, but a portion of our trustees are trustees for the National Gallery. They and the Lords of the Treasury, and certain other persons, I believe, form the list.

543. But in that particular instance the trustees appear to have exercised the power that they have of disposing of their collections, or any part of them?—I do not know that; I do not know what the arrangement was with Sir George Beaumont. Sir George was alive a considerable time after he presented his pictures.

544. But, the collection having once been bestowed upon the Museum, and in the custody of the trustees, could Sir George Beaumont exercise any sort of ownership over these pictures again?—Yes. He retained the ownership; they were never transferred to the custody of the trustees within their walls; they remained in Sir George Beaumont's house during his lifetime.

545. How was the final disposition of those pictures settled in Sir George Beaumont's will?—I do not think they were mentioned in his will.

546. They were presented, then, to the trustees during his life?—They were presented to the trustees during his life, and a list of them, in his own handwriting, was delivered to me to present to the trustees.

547. And they never took possession of the pictures that were presented to them?—They never took possession of the pictures so as to transfer them to the Museum.

548. Do you conceive that the trustees discharged their duty to the public in omitting to take advantage of so valuable a collection when once presented to them?—It was an announcement that Sir George Beaumont made of his intention; but I do not know the particulars of the transfer to the National Gallery.

549. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—Can you give the Committee any information upon that point?—Yes. The property in those pictures is in the trustees at the present moment; the superintendence of them, to a certain extent, is in the trustees likewise; for they visit the collection at times to see that it is preserved in a proper manner. The trustees went last year in a large number, and made a minute examination of the pictures belonging to them in the National Gallery.

550. The property is vested in their hands at this moment?—Yes.

551. And the use of the pictures is granted to the nation?—Yes; they commit, to a certain extent, the superintendence to the trustees of the National Gallery; several of these trustees being, by an arrangement with the Government, necessarily trustees of the British Museum.

552. Can you state whether Sir George Beaumont was a party to the whole of that arrangement?—No; I believe he was not.

553. (To Sir *H. Ellis.*)—Can you state whether Sir George Beaumont was a party to the arrangement that was made at the time he presented the pictures to the British Museum?—I am not aware of that.

554. Perhaps you know whether the pictures were transferred to the National Gallery before Sir George Beaumont's death?—No, certainly not; they remained in his own house.

555. In other words, he placed at the disposition of the trustees of the British Museum the pictures forming his collection when he himself should be dead?—I have no doubt he contemplated that a building would be erected to receive them with other pictures. There was no room in the Museum in which they could be either displayed or deposited.

556. But in this instance the trustees have parted with the custody of a collection which was bestowed upon them?—(By Mr. *Forshall.*) No; the trustees have neither parted with the custody nor the property. They have the power of taking the pictures away if they think fit.

557. (To Sir *H. Ellis.*) Has such an accumulation of pictures of the class you have described taken place hitherto as to occasion any incumbrance or inconvenience to the trustees or to the Museum?—None at all.

558. At this moment the pictures which you have described as being rather historical and antiquarian pictures than pictures of value as works of art, occupy a space which would not otherwise be occupied at all?—Certainly.

559. They

559. They are spread about the walls of the gallery of minerals, which minerals are in cases either below the pictures or in the centre of the room?—Yes.

560. Have any pictures besides those you have mentioned of Sir George Beaumont been left to you as a collection, or have pictures only been left to you as part of a library?—The greater part of the pictures we possess came to us as furniture.

561. As part of the library which was left at the same time?—Yes; some of them were transferred with Sir Robert Cotton's library at the foundation of the Museum, others were bequeathed, and others have from time to time been given.

562. Some have been bequeathed separately?—Yes.

563. You have some pictures of natural history, have you not?—Yes, one or two; there is a Weenix.

564. There is a picture of the Dodo, is there not?—Yes, which I think came from Sir Hans Sloane or Mr. George Edwards; the foot of that bird is in the Sloane collection.

565. In the exercise of the same discretion exercised by the trustees in the case of Sir George Beaumont's pictures, would there be any objection to bestowing duplicate books or duplicate objects of curiosity upon district institutions or libraries, to be approved by the trustees?—The trustees would no doubt give their decision upon each distinct application as it might come before them.

566. Have you any objection in principle to such a disposition of the duplicate books or duplicate objects of curiosity in the Museum?—I do not see that there would be any objection in principle; it would make the duplicate objects more useful to the community.

567. And consistently with the principle acted upon in the case of Sir George Beaumont's pictures?—Yes, and consistently with the Act of the 47 George III.

568. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—Having heard what Sir Henry Ellis has stated, will you favour the Committee with your opinion on this subject?—I think there would be no objection whatever so to dispose of objects not given to the trustees; it would be a very useful thing to do with respect to certain classes of duplicates; by duplicates I mean surplus objects, such as are not important for the purposes of the Museum.

569. (To Sir *H. Ellis.*)—You have exercised the powers of the Act for the sale of coins on more occasions than one, I believe?—Yes.

570. Will you state the occasions on which coins were disposed of, and what coins were so disposed of?—I do not recollect the date exactly; but we had a large sale of duplicate Greek coins, and a considerable sale also of duplicate English coins. The principle upon which they were selected I cannot exactly remember; but I feel confident that none of Mr. Cracherode's coins were sold, and, to the best of my belief, none but such as had come into the possession of the trustees by purchase. If any others were sold, it was because the fresh impressions which had come into their possession were of a superior character to those which had been before in the cabinets.

571. I believe a very large collection was left to the Museum by Mr. Payne Knight?—Yes.

572. And another very large collection of coins was also presented to the Museum by George IV.?—Yes.

573. Have not duplicate coins been found in these collections?—I dare say duplicate coins exist in these collections; but there has been no sale of them.

574. Then whatever number of duplicate coins may be found in the collections of Mr. Knight and the late King, the Museum would continue to preserve them?—I do not think Mr. Knight's collection really contains any coins that are duplicates; for instance, take any particular town of Greece there may be 20 coins of that town in Mr. Knight's cabinet, but no duplicates of them.

575. Supposing there were 20 coins in Mr. Knight's cabinet of the same town, and one in the other cabinets, would you put the 21 in one case, or leave them separate?—I think the collections are all mixed, with a label under each coin specifying the separate collection to which it originally belonged.

576. Supposing in Mr. Knight's collection there were half a series of coins, and the other half of the series in another collection, is it the custom to unite them, so as to make a complete series?—Yes; they are brought together, with small labels under each. Mr. Cracherode's coins are marked "C. M. C.", Mr. Townley's, "T." &c.

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577. Then no portion of these collections has been sold?—No, certainly not; none of Mr. Townley's that I know of; and none of Mr. Cracherode's nor of Mr. Knight's.

578. Upon the same principle as that acted upon in the case of Sir George Beaumont's pictures, would there be any objection to such duplicate coins as are sold being bestowed upon local institutions or district libraries for the use of the public?—I should think there would be considerable objections to that.

579. Will you state what objection?—Because the produce of the sale of duplicate coins would be more beneficially applied to the improvement of the cabinets from which they had been sold.

580. Is not that an objection applicable to any other article of an exchangeable value?—No, because a small cabinet of coins could be of no advantage to a local institution.

581. Not as the commencement of a collection?—Hardly as the commencement of a collection.

582. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—You have heard the questions put to Sir Henry Ellis; will you favour the Committee with your opinion on the subject?—I agree with Sir Henry Ellis. The duplicates would probably not be the coins with which you would desire to commence a collection; and so with regard to surplus books, they are generally the least valuable part of a great library. For instance, a large portion of the duplicate books sold a few years ago would be of little use to any local or district library; many were scientific books of an obsolete date.

583. Do you think that no duplicates of coins now in the British Museum might be bestowed with advantage upon such institutions as are found in Liverpool and Manchester?—I do not say they might not be bestowed with advantage, but I think the most convenient method is for the Museum to sell them, and out of the proceeds to supply its own deficiencies; and for such institutions to buy what they want: that is the readiest and most economical mode of effecting the objects of both parties.

584. Would not the better way be to present to the local institutions casts of the coins?—That might be done. The trustees never object to casts being made from objects not likely to be injured in the process.

585. (To Sir *Henry Ellis.*)—In the Return made to Parliament there is an account of all bequests, donations and contributions of the value of 100 *l.*, distinguishing such bequests as have any special conditions. In that Return there is an account of Mr. Payne Knight's bequest; and the return is, "there are no conditions." Did not Mr. Payne Knight stipulate that his brother should be a family trustee, and his descendants for ever?—The Act of Parliament 5 Geo. IV. c. 60, recites the bequest of Mr. P. Knight's collections to the British Museum, on condition that within one year after his decease the next descendant in the direct male line then living of Richard Knight, of Downton, Mr. Payne Knight's grandfather, should be made an hereditary trustee, with all the privileges of other family trustees, to be continued in perpetual succession to his next descendants in the direct male line, so long as any should exist; and in case of their failure, to the next in the female line.

586. In the case of the gold snuff-box left by the Honourable Mrs. Damer, ornamented with a portrait of the Emperor Napoleon, was there any condition annexed to that bequest?—There was a condition that no copy of it should be allowed to be made.

587. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—You were secretary to the British Museum when this Return was made to the House of Commons?—Yes.

588. Will you explain what you mean by annexing the words "no conditions" to the bequest of Mrs. Damer, she having bequeathed a gold snuff-box on certain conditions?—I mean by the word "condition" as used in the Return, that which would make void a bequest if it were not fulfilled; I mean by direction that which would not make a bequest void although it were not complied with.

589. Not merely the expression of a wish or a desire on the part of a donor, but such condition as would make void the bequest if unfulfilled?—Yes.

590. The collection of pictures made by the Rev. Holwell Carr was, I believe, bestowed on the British Museum?—Yes.

591. Is that collection now in the custody of the trustees of the British Museum?—It is in their custody in the same sense in which the collection of Sir George Beaumont is.

592. Then that is another instance in which the trustees have parted with the immediate

immediate custody of a collection bequeathed to them?—Yes, the immediate custody of them.

593. By immediate custody, do you mean custody in their own walls, or custody exercised equally in other walls?—The trustees do not exercise the same direct custody over the pictures which belonged to Sir George Beaumont and to Mr. Holwell Carr which they exercise over the collections in the Museum. They make the trustees of the National Gallery (a part of which body must be trustees of the British Museum) their administrators; they delegate their powers to a certain extent to the trustees of the National Gallery, but they retain the property in these pictures, and retain their right of superintendence upon every occasion they think proper, and they exercise that right by formal visitation.

594. (To Sir *H. Ellis.*)—When a collection or any article is offered for sale to the British Museum is the application at once laid before the trustees?—Always, I believe.

595. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—Will you state how that is?—If it is addressed to the trustees it is laid immediately before them, but it is laid ultimately before them in all cases.

596. (To Sir *H. Ellis.*)—Have you, or has any other officer of the Museum the power of purchasing any manuscripts, books, prints, or other objects of curiosity, without the sanction of the trustees?—Not without consulting the trustees; but in some cases where there has not been time to do that, the officer has made a bargain, and the trustees have confirmed it; but the trustees have the power to return it on his hands, and he would have no right of complaint.

597. Will you state any instances in which the officers of the Museum may have exercised that power?—I have exercised it myself at times; but not often to any amount.

598. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—Have you known any instances of that?—I have made purchases myself.

599. Will you state the circumstances with respect to your recent purchase of a manuscript, formerly belonging to the church of Ely?—I purchased a chartulary of the church of Ely within the last two months on my own judgment.

600. Will you state the sum at which it was purchased, and what is believed to be its commercial value?—I gave five guineas for it, and I should think the commercial value might be 50 *l.*

601. And the discretion you so exercised was recognised with thanks by the trustees as soon as it was communicated to them?—Yes.

602. Taking the case of the Ely manuscript, or any advantageous purchase that you made, should you feel it your duty to present it to the trustees at the price for which you bought it, or should you feel yourself at liberty to take from the trustees the fair value of the manuscript?—I should feel it my duty to make it over to the trustees at the price I gave for it; I should feel it to be quite contrary to my duty, as keeper of the manuscripts, to traffic in manuscripts.

603. (To Sir *H. Ellis.*)—How do you distribute the different sums to be expended among the different officers of the Museum among their respective departments?—An estimate is laid before the trustees by the different officers of the Museum, stating the sums which they think it will be desirable to set apart for their particular departments in the coming year; that sum is deliberated upon by the trustees, and they agree upon the sum they choose to devote in the Parliamentary account to each Department. Then as any objects fit as purchases for the different departments present themselves, the officers of each Department report such objects to the trustees, and consult them as to whether they may or may not make the several acquisitions. The trustees grant or refuse their leave as they may think best.

604. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—Will you add anything to that answer?—I cannot add anything.

605. (To Sir *H. Ellis.*)—Suppose the head of one of the departments were to report to the trustees that he thought it desirable that a certain expenditure should take place in the course of the ensuing year, would the trustees entertain that application, and, if good grounds were shown, recommend the expenditure of that sum upon that department to the diminution of the sums bestowed upon the other departments?—No, I should think they would not do that.

(By Mr. *Forshall.*)—I think the total amount which they would ask the House of Commons to grant on that occasion might enter into their consideration. They do not wish to come to Parliament to ask for an increase of the annual grant without strong reason for it.

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606. (To Sir *H. Ellis.*)—Can you state to the Committee whether any collections have been offered to the trustees for sale, and have been rejected?—I should say frequently.

607. Will you state any instance of the sort within your recollection?—I recollect a remarkable instance in the case of Bruce's manuscripts. I think in number the ancient MSS. could not have exceeded 16; the whole number of volumes on vellum, Oriental paper, and papyrus amounted to 97; they were chiefly Ethiopic and Arabic manuscripts, and partly versions of the Scriptures: an Ethiopic manuscript of the New Testament amongst them was highly esteemed. Others were Ethiopic histories and church books. The book of Enoch was among them; but it already existed, by donation from Mr. Bruce, in the Royal Library at Paris, and in the Bodleian. Mr. Bruce had had three transcripts made in the country. That at the Bodleian had been translated and published. There was also a very curious manuscript in the Sahidic dialect of the Coptic. The Arabic MSS., as far as I understood, contained nothing which was not to be found in other libraries. I endeavoured to procure a knowledge of their presumed value; it was great, but not enormous. I afterwards applied to the gentleman who wished to sell them to the Museum to know his price, as the trustees never name the price, as I have stated before, for any collection which is offered for sale. When asked for his price, he took a year and five months to consider, and then asked 25,000 *l.* for this comparatively small number of volumes. The trustees declined the offer.

608. On the ground of the extravagance of the demand?—Yes.

Lunæ, 1° die Junii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. *J. Forshall,* called in; and further Examined.

Rev. *J. Forshall.*

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609. YOU were questioned when last before the Committee as to the disposal of the Museum duplicates; have you any further observations to make on that subject?—The evidence which I gave to the Committee at their last sitting may be liable to be misunderstood, from its not appearing distinctly to what class of duplicates the questions put to me allude. In reference to the point raised by that examination, duplicates or superfluous objects may be arranged under three heads. First, such as have been presented or bequeathed with a stipulation on the part of the donors that the objects are to be perpetually preserved in the Museum. Secondly, such as have been presented or bequeathed without any stipulation for their remaining perpetually in the Museum; and thirdly, such as have been purchased, or have been acquired by other means than gift.

In regard to the first-mentioned class of superfluous objects, I should consider that to keep good faith with all benefactors to the Museum is a principle to which the trustees would most rigidly adhere. If the stipulations made by a donor were of a nature to render it probable, in the opinion of the trust, that they might be attended with inconvenience or expense more than adequate to the value of the gift, the trustees would in that case refuse the objects intended for them. Instances of the trustees objecting to receive presents accompanied with inconvenient conditions, I have known in the course of the last two or three years; but having once accepted a bequest or gift, the trustees would not, I think, be induced by any consideration whatever to contravene the express intentions of the donor.

With regard to the class of objects next mentioned, such as have been given to the Museum without any stipulation being annexed, the trustees would preserve them in the Museum so long as the objects could be useful; and when they were no longer so, the trustees would order their exchange for such as might conduce to the purposes of the institution, causing the objects so received in exchange to be noted with the name of the original donor. So that in all cases collections presented to the Museum would be preserved, if not entire in point of identity, at least undiminished in extent and value. And such an integrity of his benefaction is perhaps the most honourable and the most ample monument which

which can be raised to a benefactor. Nor do the trustees act in the manner which I have described, influenced merely by that respect which all men should entertain towards those from whom they derive a benefit, but also upon the principle of encouraging similar acts of liberality. I cannot bring myself to believe, that benefactions to the Museum are generally made from a low motive of vanity, when many more worthy motives may reasonably be presumed. The love of their country, a desire to extend the knowledge of their countrymen, or to improve their manners or taste, or to increase the national wealth and resources, or to promote the general interests of literature, art and science in the world, or that honest regard for fame which is not only perfectly compatible with the most virtuous state of the feelings, but is in itself good and praiseworthy; these motives, and such like, influence in most instances, I have no doubt, the chief contributors to the Museum. By encouraging the bestowal of collections on the public, an indirect benefit is also attained, namely, the formation of other similar collections, by which means not only are objects of rarity in art and literature preserved to the country, but in the minds of the collectors, and in their immediate connection and neighbourhood, knowledge is advanced and good taste implanted.

With regard to the third class of superfluous objects, such as have been acquired by other means than private gift, the trustees would, I conceive, consider themselves at liberty to sell or exchange, or even give them away, as might most effectually contribute to the general designs for which the Museum was established. But here again I must repeat, that a sale is the most expeditious and the most economical, because it is the least troublesome, and therefore the least expensive method of disposing of superfluous objects. To exchanges upon any great scale there are these objections. We should have to wait, not merely for one opportunity but for a succession of opportunities, because no single institution would be likely to want all the Museum superfluous objects, or even the greater part of them. Next, these objects must be kept in some sort of arrangement, so that they might be readily examined by those who wished to acquire them. Then there is the trouble of examining and valuing the objects interchanged, the risk of dissatisfaction on one or perhaps both sides, and what is a more important consideration perhaps than any I have mentioned, the probability that, after all, the objects acquired would in many instances be of an inferior character, such as the respective institutions would not be willing to destroy, and yet would find it difficult to dispose of and burdensome to preserve. At the same time, to a limited extent exchanges may sometimes be made with advantage, particularly with objects of natural history; and the trustees would, I am sure, lose no opportunity of effecting them. The principle has been completely recognised, for instance, in the exchange with the museum of the army medical officers at Chatham, referred to when the Committee last met.

As to giving away objects, the trustees would, I conceive, be scarcely justified in so parting with any portion of the national property, which in amount was worthy of consideration. Gifts must be confined to such superfluous objects as will not bear the expense of a sale, and for the exchange of which no early opportunity is likely to arise. Duplicate specimens of natural history are sometimes objects of this character. The Committee will also recollect, as having some bearing upon this point, that at present very few scientific institutions exist among us, which can be said to have a permanent and public character. If we had provincial museums recognised as useful by the Legislature or the Government, the trustees would, I have no doubt, contribute to such museums, whenever they could do so without interfering with that which must ever remain their first object, the completeness of their own collections.

In the observations which are now addressed to the Committee, and in some of those replies which were made at their last sitting, I have had reference to a future and contingent accumulation of duplicates, rather than to the existing state of the Museum collections; and I have so expressed myself with a view to meet more frankly the objections which seemed to be contemplated. I have endeavoured to give a sketch of the principles on which the trustees have acted since I have been secretary, and in my opinion these principles are the most judicious which can be devised.

610. Are the Committee then to infer that the superfluous objects at present in the Museum are of little value?—I intend the Committee to make that inference. The superfluous objects at present in the Museum are comparatively of very little value.

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value. There are no duplicate manuscripts; there are very few, if any, books which are not useful to the institution; there are, I think, scarcely any duplicate coins, or other superfluous objects in the department of antiquities; and in natural history the chief duplicates are such as have arisen from recent acquisitions by that department. I much doubt whether the money value of all the spare duplicates in the Museum would amount to 500 *l.*; and as to the necessity of a building to provide for their preservation, a room of the size we are now occupying would contain all the superfluous objects which, at the present rate of accumulation, the Museum would acquire in the course of a century.

611. You have referred to a wish on the part of the trustees to encourage benefactions; do you think that the system on which you have represented them to ac in regard to objects presented to the Museum has really tended to encourage benefactions?—I have no doubt of it, and that to a great extent, though some not inconsiderable influence is to be attributed to the rank and station of the trustees themselves. I have made a rough estimate of the value of the benefactions to the trustees within the last 12 years. They amount, including the King's Library, to a sum little short of four hundred thousand pounds; an amount of contribution unparalleled in the history of any institution similar to the Museum, and such as, in my opinion, offers a proof incapable of controversy, that the public, or at least that portion of it who by their wealth or taste are enabled to make any important addition to the collections, do place great confidence both in the character of the trustees and in the manner in which the affairs of the Museum are administered.

612. You have just spoken of the general design and objects of the Museum; will you explain to the Committee what you consider to be the general design and objects of the Museum?—I have always looked upon the Museum as the great national storehouse of materials for literature, art and science, and that its chief object is to assist persons engaged in any of these pursuits; but it is also important as a place of innocent and instructive amusement for the population of the metropolis; and I think it confers some other not inconsiderable benefits upon the public.

613. Do you consider the present constitution of the Museum, regarding it, as you have stated, to be a great storehouse of literature, art and science, to be the most favourable for accumulating those objects best worthy of preservation?—I consider the present constitution of the trust to be very favourable for such an end.

614. Do you think it is the most favourable constitution for the collection of the best objects of art, literature and science?—I could not suggest any improvement in the constitution of the trust.

615. But as you decline to say that it is the most favourable for such purpose, will you state to the Committee in what you think it is defective?—I am not aware that it is defective at all, but I was desirous to guard against being supposed to assert that which is so extremely general.

616. I merely asked for your own opinion as to the constitution of the trust being the most favourable for the collection of the best works of art, literature and science, with a view to assist the pursuits of those engaged in those branches of knowledge?—I have never devised nor can I at the moment devise any improvement in the constitution of the trust. I do not know that I can give a more satisfactory answer to the question.

617. You state you can devise no improvement in it; but as you decline to state that it is the most favourable for that purpose, will you have the goodness to inform the Committee frankly of the constitution of the Museum with a view to the purposes for which it was designed?—I think it is well constituted for those purposes.

618. Do you think it is the best constituted for those purposes of any that can be devised?—If I am asked whether, if I were forming the administration of the Museum for the first time, not shackled by any considerations of the donations made to the Museum by particular families or interests, nor by any regard to the past, I should form such a constitution for the Museum as at present exists; that is a point to which I have never given my attention, and upon which I am not prepared to state my opinion.

619. Are you aware of the constitution of similar institutions abroad?—Of some, I am.

620. Will you state what institutions you allude to?—I am imperfectly acquainted with the institutions of France.

621. Will you inform the Committee, as far as you are acquainted with them, the

the constitution of the literary and scientific institutions of Paris?—The collections connected with the Royal Library of Paris, which include the library of printed books, the collection of medals and coins, and some other objects, are, I believe, managed by a board of the officers of the institution, subject to the control of the minister of public instruction, when there is one, and of the minister of the interior when there is not. The collections in the museum of the Louvre, and in the Luxembourg Museum, are confided to the Comte de Forbin, director of the royal museums; and the expense of these last-mentioned establishments is defrayed, I think, out of the civil list.

622. But in reference to the constitution of the board for the management of the Royal Library of Paris, and comparing that with the British Museum, which do you think the most favourable for the advancement of knowledge, and for the collection of the best works in literature, art and science?—Looking at the state of the two countries, which is a very important consideration in this matter, at the wide difference in their political constitution and government, in the wealth and influence of their respective aristocracies, and in the character, tastes and pursuits of the two people, the constitution of the British Museum is, I think, more conducive to the designs contemplated by the Legislature at its foundation, than a constitution similar to that of the corresponding establishments at Paris would be, if it were adopted here.

623. In reference to the political condition of England, and to the national character, tastes and pursuits, as compared with those of France, will you state why a board composed of scientific men for the management and control of a scientific institution should not be as efficacious in England as it is in Paris?—I was speaking of the general designs of the museum, as I have already explained them. And in regard to that point, various considerations were suggested to my mind by the previous question. In France every great object is undertaken by the government; in this country as much as possible is left to private enterprise or private generosity. France has few endowments for the encouragement of literature and science; here they are comparatively numerous and rich. In France, the *savans* of Paris may possibly have some little political importance, and the government of the day may sometimes be anxious to conciliate their good opinion and favour; such has not hitherto been the case in England. We have also an impediment in the very freedom of our political constitution: the necessity of perpetual reference to the House of Commons, the jealousy of that House in regard to the mode in which the public money is expended, the clamour, more or less prevalent, for economy, furnishing sometimes a reason with the Government for declining expense, and always a convenient excuse; these are obstacles in a great measure peculiar to this country, and they tend to prevent that course of dignified liberality in many points, but particularly those connected with the present inquiry, which is best calculated to secure the respect and affection of the people, and to promote their wealth and happiness. Again, every Frenchman is alive to the national fame; an Englishman is dull in his perceptions of anything so abstract and so remote, as he imagines, from himself, especially in matters of literature, science, or the fine arts. These are a few of the reflections which occur to my mind; but I am totally unprepared to enter fully into so ample a discussion as that upon which I have been led to touch. The Committee will understand my meaning, when I state in brief, that considering the reluctant attention on the part of the Government to such matters, and the indifference, in times past, of the great mass of the people, the interests of the Museum might have been much more neglected than they have been, if it had been under an administration similar to the institutions at Paris. It is, in my opinion, an important advantage to have at the Museum a board of persons, influential by their station and wealth, who can press and enforce the preservation and improvement of the collections upon the consideration of the Government. But to come to the fact, I much doubt whether, if the Committee were to pursue their investigations sufficiently far, it would not appear that the board of trustees of the Museum is, without reference to any such considerations as I have mentioned, equally efficient with the boards at Paris, and whether the Museum collections, making allowance for the more recent foundation of the Museum, and for our want of space, do not surpass those at Paris.

624. Are you acquainted with the present state of the zoological department in the British Museum?—Yes, I am; although the Committee will receive more accurate and full information upon that subject from the officers of the natural history department.

 625. Are

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625. Are you acquainted with the zoological department of the Jardin des Plantes?—I am, imperfectly.

626. Will you favour the Committee with your opinion of the comparative value of the two collections with a view to the encouragement of science?—The Committee will bear in mind that the zoological collections in the British Museum have been limited by the limited extent of space in the Museum buildings. The trustees have given less attention to this department than to any other, because objects of zoology are all or nearly all of them perishable, and it would have been idle to collect perishable objects, which suffer deterioration by being kept, until there had been proper space to arrange, exhibit, and use them; but in point of fact, the zoological collections of the British Museum are not so contemptible as some persons suppose; they will bear comparison with those of Paris, and in some respects, in the collection of shells for instance, which are not perishable objects, they are superior.

627. The question was not as to separate specimens in the zoological collections in the Museum, by comparison with specimens of the same sort at Paris, but considering the institution as one for the encouragement of science, and in that point of view considering the Jardin des Plantes, I ask, what is your opinion of the comparative value of the two collections?—I was not instituting a comparison between individual specimens in the respective museums. The comparative value of the collections in respect to the encouragement of science must depend chiefly, I think, upon their extent, and I have stated that in extent some of our collections are superior to those in Paris. The whole of the zoological collections in the British Museum, without exception, have been removed and re-arranged within the last four or five years; it cannot, therefore, be expected that they should be in the same state of perfect arrangement with collections that have remained nearly two centuries on the same spot, and for twenty or thirty years or more in their present general arrangement, as is the case, I believe, with those at Paris.

628. In point of fact, do you venture to make any comparison between the Jardin des Plantes and the zoological collection in the British Museum with regard to its bearing upon science?—I do.

629. Will you have the goodness to state in what respect the British Museum collection is more conducive to the interests of science than that of the Jardin des Plantes?—The zoological collections of the British Museum are, as I have stated before, in several branches more extensive than those at Paris; they are open to every man of science who wishes to consult them; they are also more open to the general visitor than those of the Jardin des Plantes; and their arrangement is, in essential points, sufficiently perfect to enable any scientific person to find the object of which he is in search. I do not assert, though perhaps I might venture to do so, that he will find it with quite so much facility as he would in Paris.

630. Then I understand you to say that the zoological collection of the British Museum will bear a favourable comparison with the zoological collection of the Jardin des Plantes?—Yes, taking into consideration the circumstances I have mentioned, and confining myself to those branches of zoology which are collected in the Museum.

631. Is the zoological collection in the Museum as comprehensive as that in the Jardin des Plantes?—No; we have no collection of comparative anatomy, or at least our specimens are so few as not to be considered a collection. Neither have we a menagerie.

632. If you had had a scientific board, then, and at the head of the zoological department in the British Museum the most distinguished naturalist of the day, could the collection have continued in the imperfect state in which it now is?—The question, I presume, refers to the having a distinguished naturalist among the trustees. I think the zoology might have been, in that case, not more perfect than it is now.

633. Then how does it happen that the collection of Paris is so superior in point of extent and variety as compared with that in London?—I have not admitted that there is so great a superiority on the side of the Paris collections; but in reference to the direct encouragement given to science, I have already stated to the Committee that the two Governments are totally different; and that the two countries also are different in many respects.

634. Do you mean to say that the Government of England is not so much inclined to encourage science and learning as that of France?—In past times it has

has not, I believe, given so much direct encouragement to science as that of France.

635. In what way, in modern times, has it evinced a greater desire to encourage learning and science?—Referring principally to the collections in the Museum, I think there has been, of late years, a greater attention on the part of the public to literary and scientific pursuits; and symptoms of an increased desire on the part of the Government to comply with the wishes of the public in that respect.

636. Then you consider that the management of the British Museum has been rather adapted to past times than to the present?—No; I did not refer, in the answer I have just made, to the government of the Museum, but to the Government of the country; which has recently shown an inclination to be more liberal in its grants to the Museum.

637. Are you aware of the amount of the grants made by the French government for the purpose of encouraging literature and science in France?—I have looked to those grants for the year 1835; but I am not able, at the instant, to speak to the amount with sufficient accuracy for the purpose now in view.

638. Have you ever read a pamphlet written by Mr. James Millingen on the state of Learning and the Fine Arts in Great Britain, on the deficiency of Public Institutions, and the necessity of a better system for the improvement of Knowledge and Taste?—I read that pamphlet when it was first published. I have not seen it since.

639. In that pamphlet there is the budget of the French minister of the interior for 1831, with reference to the subject of literature, science and the fine arts; do you recollect the amount of the grant appropriated to that purpose?—I do not.

640. Will you refer to Mr. Millingen's pamphlet, which is now put into your hands, and look over the amount there published of the gross amount of the grants made by the French government for literary and scientific purposes?—I find it is stated at something more than 90,000 *l.* per annum. That sum seems to be distributed among the Institute of France, the Royal College of France, the Museum of Natural History, the Board of Longitude, the Royal Libraries, the Polytechnic School, the School of Modern Oriental Languages, and several other establishments and objects, some of which we should have in our universities. It is also appropriated to the establishments for the fine arts. I find, further, an allowance for the encouragement of the dramatic art; for the publication of the travels of French *savans*; pensions to 90 men of letters and artists, and for some other objects. The total seems to be 90,000 *l.* per annum.

641. Besides the sum of 90,000 *l.*, are you aware there are also extraordinary grants made by the French government, and also a sum expended out of the civil list for these purposes, which make altogether a sum of 40,000 *l.* more?—Yes, that is the case; so that the total, according to Mr. Millingen's statement, is 130,000 *l.* per annum.

642. Taking the sum expended upon the Jardin des Plantes, upon the Royal Libraries, and upon the establishments for the encouragement of learning, science and the fine arts, can you inform the Committee what would be the gross sum?—It appears from this pamphlet that the sum total is about 42,000 *l.* a year, exclusive of the sum expended by the civil list.

643. In one of the questions lately addressed to you, the Museum was described as a scientific institution; your attention is requested to that phrase in the former question, with a view to your stating how far, in your judgment, the British Museum be or be not a scientific institution, properly so called, requiring the government of men of science as such?—It is partially a scientific institution, but its collections comprise objects of literature and art as well as of science. So far as its scientific collections extend, it may be considered in one sense a scientific institution.

644. Considering the British Museum as instituted for the encouragement of science and of literature, has it ever been made an instrument of rewarding men distinguished in science or literature?—I am not aware that to reward such persons is the object of the institution.

645. You have stated, that one object of the Museum was to encourage literature and science; in what way does it encourage literature and science?—By its collections.

646. Have those who have been elected trustees been men who have been

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distinguished for literature or science?—To a certain extent they have been so; but I do not think that has been the sole object in their selection.

647. Has the office of elected trustee ever been regarded as a post of honour among literary and scientific men?—I hardly know how to reply to the question. It is certainly a post which men are ambitious to fill.

648. What class of men are ambitious to fill it?—Perhaps most persons who have any hope of attaining to it.

649. Amongst literary and scientific men, will you state who have attained that honour?—I really never looked to the names of the trustees with that view.

650. Among the existing elected trustees, will you name those who have been elected for their reputation in science or literature?—I have already stated that I do not think they are selected solely for their reputation in science or literature.

651. But you have stated that it is an honour generally coveted?—Yes.

652. Do you think the most fit men to fill the office are those distinguished for their science or literature, or otherwise?—I do not think that such distinction is an essential qualification of a trustee.

653. In fact, the elected trustees have not been distinguished by their literary or scientific reputation?—I do not say that; there have been very distinguished men among the trustees. I shall not be expected to refer to existing trustees, for that would be an invidious office; but with regard to those trustees who have died since I became an officer of the Museum, and with whom I have been personally acquainted, they were men of considerable acquirements in literature, or of great taste in the fine arts; men, generally, who had travelled in foreign countries, and made themselves familiar with whatever was most curious and valuable in foreign collections; and all of them had, as I really believe, an earnest desire to promote the objects for which the Museum was instituted.

654. Among those who have been trustees of the British Museum in your time, will you state any that have had a high reputation for literature or science?—As the Committee seem to wish it, I will go through the names of all those trustees who have died since I became an officer of the Museum; and I think they will appear to have been men peculiarly qualified for the situation. The first who died is Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham. At Oxford, being Fellow of Merton College, he was appointed by the vice-chancellor to make a public oration, upon occasion of the Pomfret marbles being presented to the university. In after life he published several sermons, charges and tracts, of no mean reputation, which in 1811 were collected into one large volume. He was also the author of a sketch of the political life of his brother, William Viscount Barrington, though in the compilation of this he received assistance from Sir Thomas Bernard. He was likewise the editor of those masterly works of his father, the "Miscellanea Sacra," and "An Essay on the several Dispensations of God to Mankind." But, independently of any literary reputation, Bishop Barrington had some claim to be received among the trustees as the executor of the will of that munificent benefactor to the Museum, the late Mr. Crachérode.

The next who died is Sir George Beaumont. He travelled upon the Continent, and acquired an extensive knowledge of the best specimens in the fine arts; and on his return became one of the most distinguished patrons of art in this country. It might be enough to say of him, that he was the intimate friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds; but if the electors need any further justification of their choice, it is to be found most amply, both as respects his taste and his liberality, in that select and splendid collection of pictures which, with a munificence not often equalled, he bestowed on the trustees for the benefit of the nation.

The third is the late Lord Colchester.

655. Was Lord Colchester an elected trustee, or a trustee by virtue of his office?—An elected trustee.

656. Was he not also a trustee by virtue of his office?—At one time he was, as Speaker of the House of Commons, but he was afterwards an elected trustee. Lord Colchester distinguished himself at the University of Oxford, where he obtained the prize for Latin verse, and was elected Vinerian scholar. To his exertions we are indebted for the existence of the Record Commission, and for the better preservation and arrangement of almost every class of our public documents; and I can speak from my own personal knowledge as to the deep interest he uniformly evinced in everything relating to the MSS. of the Museum. As

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an author, he is known chiefly by a professional book published in 1795, intituled "The Practice of the Chester Circuit" containing some very judicious recommendations as to a change in the Welsh courts of law, and by a pamphlet on the Roman-catholic question; but I believe he had also a principal hand in framing some important and laborious reports by the Finance Committee of 1797 and 1798.

The fourth on the list is the late Earl of Ashburnham; a nobleman who, by frequent and extensive visits to the Continent, and by a careful study of the best models, had acquired a very highly cultivated taste in many branches of the arts. As an author, he is favourably known by his "Vindication of the Character of John Ashburnham from the Misrepresentations of Lord Clarendon," a book written with good taste, good feeling, and no small degree of ingenuity.

The next in succession is the late Duke of Sutherland, illustrious, I can fairly say, by the princely patronage which he extended to learning and art, and who by the valuable additions he made to the superb collection of the Bridgewater pictures, merited well of all lovers of art in this country, and evinced a taste and zeal which might alone justly place him among the trustees of the Museum.

Lord Grenville, when a youth at Oxford, gained the chancellor's prize for Latin verse. He edited the great Earl of Chatham's letters to his nephew; he published several speeches and pamphlets; he enriched a privately printed edition of Homer with some valuable notes; and he translated, with much spirit and elegance, several fugitive pieces from Greek, English and Italian, into Latin, circulated among his friends under the title of "Nugæ Metricæ;" and he was, moreover, chancellor of the university, where he first distinguished himself.

Lord Spencer was not an author, but he was known throughout Europe as one of the most ardent collectors of literary treasures of his time, and he succeeded in amassing a library, to which few can be compared. But he was much more than a collector of books. It was his greatest delight to gather around him the most distinguished literary and scientific men of the day, and to associate with them on terms of friendly familiarity. It is impossible to suppose that a man of such habits should not know what was for the advantage of literature and science; and no one who was acquainted with Lord Spencer can doubt that he employed that knowledge for their encouragement upon every occasion which offered itself.

The two trustees who remain are the late Earl of Hardwicke and the late Mr. Banks; the first, if not an author, was immediately connected with literature from his earliest years, his father and his uncle being the chief authors of the celebrated "Athenian Letters," his brother, Mr. Charles Yorke, one of the most eminent archæologists of the last generation. Lord Hardwicke bore one of the highest offices, in point of honour and distinction, in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Banks obtained high honours at the same university, being a wrangler, and also a senior medallist, and through a long life took an active part in most of the measures and undertakings in which the interests of literature and art were involved. He was the author of the "Civil and Constitutional History of Rome."

I would gladly have been spared the necessity of giving any opinion as to the qualifications of particular trustees, but seeing that I have been as it were forced to it, the Committee will, I hope, bear in mind that the sketch I have given is extremely hasty. But I think I must have stated enough to prove incontestably that the trustees of the British Museum are not generally selected without regard to their acquirements, without, in truth, a conscientious consideration of their fitness for the office.

657. You having stated that the post of elected trustee is one looked up to with interest, do you consider that those who have been selected have been selected rather for their rank in society than for their literary distinction?—I should think they have been selected, as I have just remarked, with a view to their qualifications for the office of trustee.

658. Then do you consider that literary and scientific men, professionally engaged as such, are unfitted for the office of trustee?—I should say that men professionally engaged in literary and scientific pursuits, generally speaking, are so.

659. If the electing trustees exercise a sound discretion in the choice of individuals, do you think that no literary or scientific men could be found to discharge the duties of an elected trustee?—I by no means intend to imply that no literary or scientific men could be found to discharge the duties of a trustee, but

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that, ordinarily, individuals professionally engaged in the pursuit of literature or science are not the persons best qualified for trustees of the Museum.

660. Then how does it happen that no man has ever been selected for his reputation as a man of science and literature apart from his rank?—I am not disposed to admit the conclusion which that question suggests.

661. Then will you state who has been so selected as an exception to the rule?—I am not prepared to state that; nor can I enter into all the motives of those who have made the selection.

662. I do not ask the motive, but will you state the names of those who have been selected for their literary or scientific reputation?—I am loth to go further into that question.

663. Do you know when Mr. Henry Cavendish was elected?—He was elected in 1773, and he died in 1810.

664. I believe Mr. Cavendish was a member of a noble family, was he not?—Yes, he was.

665. Was he not also the first chemist of his day?—He was, and one of the most eminent natural philosophers; his life was devoted to science.

666. Do you know when Sir William Hamilton was elected?—In 1783, and he died in 1804. Sir William Hamilton was, in my opinion, a man peculiarly well qualified to be a trustee of the Museum. He did more for the advancement of the fine arts than any individual of his time, and he was also to a certain extent a natural philosopher. He contributed several papers to the Philosophical Transactions; the substance of which was afterwards printed in his "Observations on Mount Vesuvius, &c." and in the "Campi Phlegræi." He also published an account of the earthquake in Calabria, and a memoir on the discoveries in Pompeii.

667. Do you know when Mr. Thomas Tyrwhitt was elected?—In 1784.

668. Can you point out to the Committee the names of any other persons of literary or scientific reputation who have been elected trustees?—I can mention at once Mr. Harris, Mr. Astle, and Dr. John Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury.

669. What instances can you adduce of the appointment of trustees on the ground of literary or scientific merit, without reference to their acquired or hereditary rank?—I do not know all the motives of the electors, and cannot therefore say how many such there may have been. Three out of the four persons I have just mentioned had neither hereditary nor acquired rank. A trustee chosen exclusively with reference to his literary or scientific acquirements would be an improper person.

670. Is it your opinion that it is the union of rank and station with literary abilities which form a good trustee?—The usefulness of a person as a trustee would not, I conceive, be impaired by rank and station; it would be rather increased.

671. Character and talent being equal, you conceive that rank and station give a better security for the management of the business part of the Museum than an opposite state of things?—Yes; I conceive that men of rank and station in this country have generally a better education with reference to the general purposes of the Museum than others have.

672. I understand you to have implied, in your previous answer, that a person superior in literary and scientific attainments to another would not be equally eligible with him if he were his inferior in rank?—No, I did not mean to imply that.

673. Put the case of a man superior to another in literary or scientific attainments, but inferior in rank, which of the two should you prefer?—I think both considerations may fairly operate in the selection of a trustee; the influence of a man from his rank and station, and his attainments also. Both should be taken into account.

674. Then you would consider that a person inferior in literary and scientific merits to another, but superior in rank, would still be preferable as a trustee?—He might be so; I do not think that a person who is professionally a scientific man is likely to make a good trustee of the British Museum, or at least not so good a trustee as a person of more general acquirements, and probably better taste.

675. Is it not an objection to a person to have considerable occupations besides literary and scientific occupations?—Not necessarily. The Committee will please to understand, that the ordinary management of the Museum is confided to its officers; general superintendence only is required from the trustees.

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The object of the Legislature in providing so many trustees was not with a view so much to the management of the Museum as to the security of its collections. For instance, in the very last Act of Parliament you will find that a female might become a trustee of the British Museum; but such a female, I conceive, would answer the chief purpose designed by the Act, for she would have the power of interfering in case the collections for which she was personally interested were in risk of injury.

676. If then, as I understand from your answer, the chief object of a trustee is to exercise the superintending power, is it not an objection that that trustee should be encumbered with other occupations as well as his occupation as a trustee of the Museum?—It would be so if the number of trustees of the British Museum were not so considerable.

677. But are there not some whose occupations almost prevent them from attending?—I do not conceive that the occupations of any of them are such as would prevent their attending if their presence were required by the general interests of the institution, but certainly not such as to prevent their interfering in particular cases, where there should be a strong necessity for their interference.

678. I understand from your previous answers that you would exclude from the trusteeships persons who are literary or scientific by profession?—No, I would by no means exclude them.

679. How far would you be disposed to admit them?—If I found an individual who was a man generally looked up to as a person of learning, taste and science, I should be disposed to admit him without scruple.

680. Then am I to understand, from the whole of your evidence, that you consider a man of science more appropriately placed at the head of the department which he has made his principal study than at the board of trustees?—Yes; there is a great distinction to be made between trustees and officers; their duties, I conceive, are quite different.

681. Then, if I understand you right, you consider the present system of trusteeship nearly perfect?—I do not say that; but I do not know that I can suggest any improvement. The constitution of the trust, looking no further than to the *ex officio* part of it, is such that almost every interest in the nation finds some protection provided there. The national interests are protected by the great officers of state, who would be compelled, I presume, by a sense of public duty, to interfere in case the great ends for which the Museum was established were neglected. The King has himself now a personal interest in the Museum, a provision calculated to have many good effects; the Church is represented in the trust by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London; the profession of the law is represented by the Lord Chancellor, and the most eminent persons in that profession; art has for its guardian the president of the Royal Academy, and science must always have at least two friends among the trustees, in the president of the Royal Society and the president of the College of Physicians.

682. When you state that science is represented by the presidents of the Royal Society and the College of Physicians, will you state who is the present president of the Royal Society?—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

683. Who is the president of the College of Physicians?—Sir Henry Halford.

684. Do you consider that they represent men of science at the board of trustees?—I should say, if they did not take care that the interests of science, as connected with the Museum, were attended to, they would perform very inefficiently their duties as presidents of those learned bodies.

685. Admitting the full force of that answer, do you consider that they are the representatives of science at the board of trustees?—I do not consider that any trustee represents any particular branch of knowledge; he is there to support the general interests of literature, science and art.

686. But you have stated that the particular individuals there represent particular interests?—No, I believe not; or if so, the expression was perhaps incautious and inadequate; my statement was, that the interests of science must be protected from neglect by the existence among the trustees of the president of the Royal Society and the president of the College of Physicians.

687. Who do you consider are the best protectors of men of science generally; men of high rank and great wealth, or men who are the most distinguished and the most eminent in the walks of science?—Men of rank and wealth.

688. Better than men of science?—Yes; the greatest amount of patronage, in all ages and countries, has been extended to science by men of rank and wealth.

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689. Taking the case of the institutions of France, to which allusions have been made, do you think there that science has been most protected by men of hereditary rank, or by men who have risen to rank by the force of their genius and acquirements?—It would be very difficult to give an answer to that question, unless I were very well acquainted, not only with the history of these particular institutions in France, but with the history of France itself; I must adhere, however, to the opinion I expressed before, that all branches of knowledge are most effectually encouraged by persons of rank and wealth.

690. In a free country is not the public the great encourager of literature and science?—Certainly; including in the word "public" those very persons of rank and wealth to whom I allude.

691. Do they form any preponderating proportion in the encouragement given to literature and science?—I think so; and I should refer, in illustration of that opinion, to the donations made to the Museum itself within the last 12 years.

692. Supposing the security of the collections of the Museum to be equal under a board of trustees, composed of men elected as well for their talent and works as their rank, do you think there would be a less inducement to leave valuable collections to the care of such a board than there is at present?—I believe that the trustees are not selected without reference to their acquirements.

693. With reference to that answer, I will read a passage from a letter published by Sir Harris Nicolas, and ask your opinion upon that passage: "Among the trustees who are elected by the others, and who it might be supposed would be chosen in consequence of their reputation, there is not one person who is distinguished for his attainments in science, in art or in literature, as manifested in his works; but they consist of one duke, three marquises, five earls, four barons, and three members of Parliament." Do you think such a board the best that could be constructed for the management of the Museum, with reference to its being an institution, as you have stated, designed to encourage literature and science?—I think the present board of trustees answers these purposes admirably well, as I have already stated. A man who is merely a scientific man would not be a fitting trustee; several evils would arise from the introduction of such a person.

694. Can you point out any evils that have arisen from such a board in Paris?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the collections of Paris to give an accurate answer; but I think, if you pursue your inquiry upon that point further, you will find there may have been evils there.

695. Will you point out what evils you think might occur?—Considering the encouragement the government has given to the collections in Paris, they are not, I have reason to think, in a state which can be very favourably compared with ours.

696. Would you compare the state of France for the last 25 years, as regards its internal tranquillity or its wealth, with that of England?—Certainly not.

697. Do you not think that the state and condition of England have been much more favourable than that of France for the encouragement of knowledge generally?—Yes.

698. Do you think that the Government of England has done as much directly for that purpose as the Government of France, apart from institutions endowed for that purpose?—It is very difficult to make the distinction suggested by that question; but I think it may not have done so much directly.

699. Do you not think it would be desirable to hold out to men of science and to authors so high an honour as that you have stated the trusteeship of the British Museum to be, as a means of encouragement and reward for learning and science?—I think much more appropriate rewards might be found. Neither the place of trustee nor that of officer should be made matter of reward; it is matter of function; there are in both cases duties to be performed.

700. Then am I to understand that the trustees elected and the officers selected are appointed to execute, ministerially, certain functions?—Yes, if I understand the question.

701. I understood you to state before that science was protected by the presence of the presidents of the Royal Society and the College of Physicians; therefore, in that case, you presume something beyond mere ministerial functions;—Nothing more than the discharge of duty.

702. You take into consideration the protection of science?—That is a part of the duty.

703. Science, you say, is protected by the presidents of the Royal Society and the

the College of Physicians; how is literature protected?—By the introduction into the trust of the heads of all the learned professions; the heads of the church, the heads of the law, the head of physic. The president of the Society of Antiquaries is also immediately connected with literature.

704. Does not that exclude from representation all the literature of catholic Ireland, if only the protestant church comes in?—I think that the literature both of Catholics and of Protestants, in the point of view we are now considering it, is very much the same. The very literature which the Catholics would desire to be encouraged would be encouraged by the Protestants, only perhaps to a greater extent. The trustees keep no *index expurgatorius*. All books of merit are admitted into the Museum library, without any reference whatever to the theological or political opinions of the authors.

705. You said that the collection of comparative anatomy at Paris was very perfect and very superior to ours?—We have no collection in the Museum; they have a very good collection.

706. Do you think that the other collections of the Jardin des Plantes are as much superior to ours as the collection of comparative anatomy?—I know that many collections in the Jardin des Plantes are not perfect or complete by any means; but I cannot institute a comparison between the comparative anatomy and the other branches of zoology in the Paris Museum, not knowing accurately how perfect the collection of comparative anatomy is.

707. Do you not conceive that the collection of comparative anatomy in Paris owes its present superiority to the superintendence of the Baron Cuvier?—Yes, I have always understood so; and that is the case with regard to the organic remains and the fishes, which collections are very good; but in some other points our collections of natural history are perhaps as good. The collection of minerals in the British Museum is, in its extent and arrangement, probably more perfect than that of Paris. With respect to the collection of fossil animal remains also, to which allusion has been made, some parts even in that series, the class of Saurians for example, are more perfect in our collection than in that of Paris.

708. I merely wish to ask whether you think those branches of science in which the Baron Cuvier took the greatest interest owe their present state of superiority to his superintendence?—Yes; and that other branches have been comparatively neglected.

709. With reference to your opinion as to the appointment of scientific men, if the appointment of them as trustees were to be understood as an appropriate reward of very eminent scientific acquirements, would not the passing by of very eminent scientific men without electing them be an invidious act on the part of the electing trustees?—I should think it would be so considered.

710. Will not that apply to every distinction in all societies for the encouragement of science and learning?—Yes; but I do not consider the Museum a society in the sense in which you employ the term.

711. Might not the most eminent scientific man of the day be the least fitted for discharging the duties of a trustee, considered as the guardian of a valuable collection of treasures, with reference to literature and science generally?—He might be so, and in many cases I think he would be so.

712. Might not, then, the electing trustees be tempted occasionally, for the purpose of avoiding invidious distinctions, to elect persons peculiarly unfitted to discharge the duty of trustees?—I should think they might.

713. Have you not found that great inconveniences have arisen from the election of scientific men to govern the affairs of other societies?—I have heard, and perhaps observed, that such inconveniences have arisen. So far as my experience goes, the best trustees of the British Museum are those who have an earnest desire to promote literature, art and science conjointly, without a devoted partiality to any one of the three. Men of good education and good taste, who love knowledge generally, are too wise to despise any branch of it whatever, and yet endeavour to give to each its due relative importance.

714. In all cases, for the satisfaction of men of science in general, when there was a question of purchasing any collection in any particular branch, would it not be necessary to have recourse to the advice of other persons than the trustees particularly connected with that branch?—Yes; and one great evil arising from the presence of men particularly eminent in any branch of science among the trustees, would be this, that on particular questions they might have too great an influence in the decisions of the board. Another evil to be apprehended is, that a man

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a man of practical science would create jealousy on the part of the officers; he would be likely to carry his interference too far into matters of detail, and so come into collision with the officers, exciting jealousy in the first instance, and ultimately disgust and indifference. He would also be generally a man taken from their own grade in society, and from that very circumstance would make a bad superintendent over them. It is in my opinion a great advantage that the trustees of the Museum are men in a somewhat different station of life from their officers.

715. For instance, if there was an eminent geologist among the board of trustees, as there are so many different branches of geology, some of which are favourites with particular persons, and others are not so; would not there be always a jealousy among geologists that the one geologist among the trustees would encourage collections in that department in which he took an interest, and neglect the others?—I dare say that it would be so.

716. Is not that evil less likely to arise when the board has recourse to the opinions of all literary and scientific men in the particular branch of science, than other considerations?—Yes.

717. Is it not generally the case in most things, that the ultimate decision is formed by men themselves not empirically acquainted with the subject, but having before them the opinions of those who are best acquainted with them?—Yes, and I think it is very desirable that it should be so.

718. Has it not been observed, for instance, that the best lords of the Admiralty have been men who have not been in the naval profession?—I have heard that observation.

719. Will you state to the Committee what offices you hold in the Museum at present?—I am keeper of the manuscripts, and also secretary to the trustees.

720. What are the salaries and emoluments of those offices?—As keeper of the manuscripts I receive 425 *l.* a year, and some trifling emoluments, partly arising from a bequest made by Dr. Birch, partly from fees on producing any book or document in my custody before a court of justice. As secretary I receive 100 *l.* a year.

721. What are your duties as keeper of the manuscripts?—To attend to the preservation, arrangement and description of the manuscripts, and to give every facility to persons who wish to consult them.

722. What persons have you under your directions in that department?—There is an assistant-keeper of the manuscripts, four or five assistants, or employés, and three attendants or servants.

723. How is the assistant-keeper, and how are the inferior assistants, employed?—The assistant-keeper is employed in cataloguing the manuscripts, at least chiefly in this duty; he is also referred to not unfrequently by persons who wish to consult the collections. The clerks or assistants are employed in assisting to catalogue the manuscripts; and they are partially employed in assisting the secretary, but the time so occupied is comparatively trifling.

724. You have stated your salary to be 425 *l.* as keeper of the manuscripts. I observe that in the year 1828, in the parliamentary paper before me, it was stated at 520 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.*, and in the year preceding that 350 *l.*; will you explain to the Committee the cause of that difference?—I presume that part of the difference was occasioned by the circumstance of my becoming keeper of the manuscripts in that year, changing my office of assistant-keeper to that of keeper; so that there might be two fragments of salary put together in one year; but I think it was chiefly occasioned by my having been employed during part of the period of my being assistant-keeper six days in the week, in order to endeavour to overcome the great accumulation of business which there existed in the manuscript department.

725. Do you hold any other appointment besides those you have mentioned in the Museum?—I hold no other in the Museum, but I am chaplain to the Foundling Hospital.

726. Have you any other ecclesiastical appointment?—I have no other ecclesiastical appointment.

727. You have no other public duties to discharge but those of the offices you have described?—Nothing that can be considered public. I have had for the last eight or ten months the distribution of a private charity, for which I am allowed 20 *l.* a year; I am entrusted with a considerable sum of money, and I distribute

I distribute it among certain objects. The business takes up a few hours twice in the year.

728. Do you consider that the office of keeper of the manuscripts and that of secretary can be efficiently filled or the duties efficiently discharged by one person, from your own experience?—Yes, at present; otherwise I should not continue to hold both.

729. Has the assistance given you in the manuscript department been increased since you were appointed to the office of secretary?—Very much.

730. Supposing you were no longer secretary, would the same amount of assistance be requisite?—Not quite so great an amount, though I should not be able to do without any individual I have now. The best idea I can give to the Committee is, that services to the amount perhaps of 50*l.* a year are rendered by the assistants to the secretary.

731. Then you think that the duties of the office of keeper of the manuscripts would not fill up the whole time of any one individual?—Yes, certainly they might, very well.

732. Then how do you reconcile that answer with your former one, that the two offices, both of them having laborious duties, can be efficiently discharged by one person?—In this way; although I might fill up my whole time as keeper of the manuscripts, yet I exercise at present a sufficient superintendence over that department for all important purposes.

733. But the duties then are not all discharged by you, you only superintend them?—I superintend the whole business of the department, and perform a part myself. I see the greater number of those who come to the Museum for the purposes of research, and have occasion to make a reference to the officer of the department. I have described not aninconsiderable portion of the catalogues now in progress, with my own hand; I revise the manuscript of the catalogues before it is sent to the printer, and correct the sheets as they are set up; and I give every direction with regard to the business of the department which appears to me to be necessary.

734. Have you seen a publication by Sir Harris Nicolas, intituled "Observations on the State of Historical Literature," &c.?—I did see it at the time it was published.

735. Are you acquainted with the strictures he has there made upon the catalogues of manuscripts in the Museum?—No, I am not. I dare say I remember the substance of them, though I may not remember the particulars.

736. What is the number of volumes of manuscripts in your care?—About 22,500.

737. Now the work of Sir Harris Nicolas states that the catalogues of the Harleian, Lansdowne, and Cottonian manuscripts are often erroneous and generally unsatisfactory, and that is well known to all who have occasion to consult them; have you any observation to make upon that remark?—Yes, I think that it is a very strong expression of opinion. I should be very glad to enter into a detail both of the manuscript collections and also of the state of the catalogues.

738. It is stated in page 75 of that work that the description of all the manuscripts from No. 5,030 to No. 5,511, that is 480 volumes, only occupies six pages?—My impression is that there are no 480 manuscripts which fill so small a space in the printed catalogues as six pages, though I cannot venture to make the assertion, after what has been read to me. The latter part of the catalogue of the Harleian manuscripts is certainly more brief than I would wish it to be; but that catalogue was printed not by the trustees of the British Museum, but by the commissioners of Public Records, and it was printed more than five-and-twenty years ago.

739. How came the commissioners of Records to print a catalogue of manuscripts in the British Museum, and why did the trustees delegate that duty to them?—That is a question which I cannot possibly answer, having had no connexion with the Museum at that time. As I stated before, many of the manuscripts are more briefly described than would be desirable, but at the same time the Committee must not have the impression that this catalogue is essentially a bad catalogue. It is, considering the state of palæographical and antiquarian knowledge at the time it was prepared, a very fair catalogue, and it is as good a catalogue as you have of most foreign collections; a much fuller and a much better one than you have of the collections in the Bibliothèque du Roi. The early part of the catalogue of the Harleian manuscripts was made by Mr. Humphrey

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phrey Wanley, librarian to the Earl of Oxford, a man eminently qualified for the employment, and that part is extremely good.

740. Sir Harris Nicolas also states that the defects of the catalogue of the Cottonian manuscripts are of a similar kind, the manuscripts being very imperfectly described; is that so?—I consider the catalogue of the Cottonian manuscripts to be a very good catalogue upon the whole, but like all other works of that nature, it is capable of improvement. That catalogue was completed by the labour of one individual, the late Mr. Planta, and I consider it is as good a catalogue as the country could then have had, and perhaps as good a catalogue as exists anywhere, considering the extent of the collection, and its nature.

741. Sir Harris Nicolas states that the general index at the end of the catalogue is extremely incomplete; is that so?—I should not apply those words to it. It may be incomplete, but it is not extremely so in my sense of the word.

742. He gives an example, that the highly valuable chronicle of the abbey of Lanercost, which is in the Cottonian collection, is not referred to in the general index?—That may be the case.

743. He also states that there are other omissions which might be easily specified; are you aware of that fact?—I dare say there may be omissions in it; there will be in all catalogues. That catalogue was published many years ago, I think in the year 1802.

744. What printed catalogues have you with indexes?—The catalogues of the Royal collection, of the Harleian collection, of the Cottonian, of the Sloane, of the Lansdowne, and of the Hargrave collections.

745. What printed catalogues have you without indexes?—We have a catalogue of the Arundel manuscripts, printed last year.

746. What manuscript catalogues are there with indexes?—There are none except a brief catalogue of the Burney manuscripts, and one of the charters.

747. What manuscript catalogues are there without indexes?—There is a partial catalogue of the additional manuscripts, and one of the manuscripts in the library of George III.

748. Have there been, or are there now, manuscript catalogues in the reading-room, without indexes?—Yes.

749. How many volumes are there of that description?—I can hardly tell you how many volumes they fill; but the manuscripts described in the catalogue to which there is no index in the reading-room, or which are not described at all, extend from 4,100 to about 9,800, so that you may consider them as forming between 5,000 and 6,000 volumes.

750. Then supposing it to be required to search for the name of any particular place or person, for the purpose of discovering whether there are any documents relating to the object of search among the 22,500 volumes of manuscripts in the Museum, how many indexes would it be necessary to refer to, and how many volumes to peruse?—That depends upon circumstances, but it might possibly be sometimes necessary to refer to most of the indexes which I have mentioned.

751. Would not one general index of places and persons be a great accommodation to the readers in the Museum?—I think a general classed index to all our manuscripts is desirable; but it is a work of so great labour that it could not be accomplished in a few years.

752. Is it not essentially necessary that such a work should be executed?—I do not think it is essentially necessary. I know of no extensive collection of manuscripts to which there is such an index; nor did I ever hear that such an index was contemplated except in this country.

753. Have you always been of that opinion?—I have always been of that opinion.

754. Has that been the opinion of the trustees, in reference to such catalogues? No, I believe not.

755. Was not a general index of all the collections of manuscripts commenced in 1825, and carried on under your direction from 1827 to 1833?—Yes, under my direction from the beginning of the year 1828. The trustees resolved to discontinue it, I think, in 1831.

756. Were you perfectly satisfied with the gentleman so employed in the index, and the manner in which the work was executed, as far as he went?—The individual to whom you refer was, during the greater part of that time, prevented from doing his duty efficiently by the state of his health.

757. But the catalogue was commenced?—It was commenced.

758. Why was it abandoned?—Because the individual who was employed upon

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it was not, as I have stated, efficient; and in the next place, because as he had already gone through those parts of the catalogues which were most perfect, it was better to make our catalogues themselves complete before we attempted a general index. In order to an index of this kind, we must have complete and accurate catalogues of every manuscript in the Museum. Now the individual who was employed upon it was not quite competent to make a catalogue of manuscripts. Supposing he had had an accurate and complete catalogue before him, which would not have required any reference to the manuscripts themselves, he might perhaps have been competent to make an index, but he could not read many of the manuscripts, from the state of his eyes, when his labours were drawing towards a close; and I very much doubt whether the state of his information was sufficient to enable him to read them.

759. Why was the general index abandoned?—Because, as I have already said, the first thing to be done in reference to manuscript collections is to make catalogues; to form a general index is a subsequent business.

760. Is there such a catalogue now in progress?—Yes.

761. Then the trustees discovered that it was better to complete their catalogues before they went on with the general index?—Yes.

762. You presented, I believe, a report to the trustees on the state of the manuscript department?—I made several reports; I do not know to which you refer.

763. Are the reports so made shown to the principal librarian?—Always.

764. And he approves or disapproves of them, as the case may be?—He makes remarks upon them if he thinks fit.

765. Will there be any objection to produce the report upon this subject of the index to the catalogue?—I am not aware that there will be.

766. It contains your reason for thinking that the index should be discontinued until the catalogue was completed?—I am not certain that it does.

767. It is your present opinion that it is expedient to suspend the completion of the index until you shall have completed the separate catalogues to which such index must refer?—Undoubtedly.

768. And it was communicated, of course, to the gentleman employed that the trustees had determined to suspend the work upon which he was engaged?—Yes.

769. What reason was assigned to him for the suspension of the work?—I do not recollect. I wrote him a civil letter I have no doubt, but I do not recollect the terms of it.

770. Was he continued to be employed in making the general catalogue which the trustees are now engaged in?—No.

771. Will you state why?—I have already stated that I did not consider him competent to read the manuscripts.

772. Has any additional person been employed in the manuscript department since February 1831, to assist in cataloguing the manuscripts?—Yes, there have been two or three additional persons since.

773. What part of the catalogue is now complete?—We have printed during the last year the catalogue of the Arundel manuscripts of 550 volumes, which were received from the Royal Society in the exchange to which reference has been frequently made in the course of the evidence. These manuscripts appeared to be important, and that it was desirable to give the public early information regarding them, and, therefore, the trustees lost no time in ordering a catalogue to be made and published; it was published last year. We have also undertaken a catalogue of the Burney manuscripts. I think there are 60 or 70 pages of that catalogue printed off, and I hope the whole will be completed and before the public ere the year is terminated. We have also commenced a catalogue of our Oriental manuscripts, and some sheets of that are struck off, and I think, with the present efficiency of the manuscript department, I can pledge myself that, supposing we have no extraordinary accessions, in the course of six years from this time the country will have printed catalogues of all the manuscripts now in the Museum.

774. As separate collections?—Yes.

775. The gentleman alluded to as employed in the preparation of this index was Mr. John Millard, I believe?—Yes.

776. On his leaving the situation, did you present him with any testimonial in his favour, in which you expressed your satisfaction with his conduct?—He

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applied to me, I think, some time previous to his leaving, to recommend him as secretary to a club, and at his request I wrote a note, in which, probably, I said everything in his favour which I could say with a safe conscience, and perhaps expressed myself satisfied with his conduct, understanding the word in its usual acceptation, not with reference to his quantum of information, or the efficient discharge of his duties at the Museum.

777. What was the cost of the work so far as it went upon which he was employed?—That I am unable to state, but I should suppose it amounted to 1,800 *l.* or 2,000 *l.*

778. Which of course must be considered as a useless expenditure?—By no means.

779. The index being discontinued, and it being necessary hereafter to form a new index to the catalogue when completed, will the labour already expended upon that index be available?—Certainly, because the parts of the collection in which he had employed himself were those which were most perfectly catalogued. The early part of the catalogue of the Harleian manuscripts was made by Mr. Humphrey Wanley, and Mr. Millard, if I remember, had brought down his index to No. 1,000, or thereabouts, of these manuscripts. I look upon the Hargrave catalogue to require no amendment. That was indexed by Mr. Millard, so also was the Lansdowne catalogue, which is a modern and a good catalogue.

780. Do I understand then by your former answer that the index so far as it has been completed is available for the construction of an index generally, whenever by authority such work shall be resumed?—Yes.

781. Who has the charge of the Egerton or Bridgewater collection of manuscripts?—I have, with my colleague.

782. Is there any special librarian, or to whom is that custody committed?—To me.

783. Is there any special librarian appointed for the Egerton or Bridegwater collection of manuscripts?—No other than myself and my colleague.

784. Is there not some property left for the payment of a librarian?—Lord Bridgewater provided for the payment of a librarian.

785. Then who was appointed librarian to receive that salary?—Myself and my colleague.

786. Then you are the librarian?—Yes.

787. What is the salary appointed by Lord Bridgewater's will?—I think it is the interest of 7,000 *l.*, invested in the 3 per cent. Consols; the interest amounts to 227 *l.* 0 *s.* 6 *d.*

788. Have you received any additional emoluments, or have your assistants, for cataloguing the manuscripts in the Egerton collection?—No.

789. Is there any printed catalogue of the Arundel manuscripts?—Yes; I have stated there was one published last year.

790. Who edits that?—I do.

791. Are you paid for that service?—No.

792. Is there any index to that?—There is one in manuscript; but it is very inconvenient to multiply indexes beyond what is absolutely necessary, and therefore there is no index to the Arundel manuscripts printed at present, but there will be one printed when the Burney manuscripts are completely catalogued. We shall unite the index to the two catalogues.

793. Did you receive any extra emolument for the labour alluded to in editing that work?—None of any kind.

794. Can you inform the Committee what is the expense of printing the volumes of the catalogue of the Arundel manuscripts?—I could, by reference to my papers, immediately. Perhaps 500 *l.*

795. How many have you given away?—I cannot from memory state the exact number. The trustees may have given away 50.

796. Will you state to whom they were given?—Copies of the Arundel catalogue, with coloured plates, have been presented to the libraries of His Majesty; of the House of Lords (two copies), and of the House of Commons; to the Royal or National Libraries of Belgium, Austria, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Bavaria, France, Prussia, Saxony, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Tuscany, Hanover, America, Naples, Wirtemberg, and Frankfort. Plain copies of the catalogue have been presented to the following trustees: The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor (Brougham), The Speaker (Sir C. M. Sutton), the Bishop of London, Sir John Campbell, the Earl of

of Aberdeen, H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, Sir Henry Halford, Sir M. A. Shee, Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, Sir John Leach, Earl Cadogan, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord St. Helens, Lord Farnborough, the Duke of Portland, Earl Cawdor, the Marquess Camden, Earl of Harrowby, Earl of Eldon, The Marquess of Lansdowne, the Duke of Hamilton, Sir Robert Peel, the Rev. Arthur Annesley, George Booth Tyndale, Esq., Peregrine Edward Townley, Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq., Henry Bankes, Esq., Alexander Baring, Esq., the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, the Lord Stowell and Davies Gilbert, Esq. Plain copies have also been presented to the following officers and assistants: Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. Forshall, Mr. Baber, Mr. König, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Brown, Mr. Carlisle, Sir Frederick Madden, Mr. Cary, Mr. Children, Mr. Barnwell, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Glover, Mr. Panizzi, and Mr. Ottley: to Mr. Holmes, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Coxe, and Mr. Richards.

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The total number of copies given away appears to be 75.

797. Have there been any sold?—I have not yet had an account from the booksellers of the sale, but some copies of it have been sold. I know that seven copies have been sold by one bookseller.

Veneris, 5° die Junii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. *Josiah Forshall,* called in; and further Examined.

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798. REFERENCE was made at your last examination to some passages in a pamphlet written by Sir Harris Nicolas. In the first passage cited to you, it was stated that 480 manuscripts in the Harleian collection, numbered from 5,030 to 5,510, occupied in the printed catalogue no more than six pages; you gave the Committee to understand that you had never examined into the truth of that statement, and that therefore, upon a general impression, you could not venture to contradict it. Since the last meeting of the Committee have you made any inquiry into the matter?—I have. Sir Harris Nicolas is a gentleman so conversant with manuscripts and their catalogues, and so frequently uses those in the Museum, that I was very reluctant to call in question a statement made by so good an authority, especially when it received confirmation from the manner in which it was brought forward by the Committee; but the representation, perhaps it will be recollected, excited my surprise. I have since examined the catalogue, and beg to lay before the Committee the volume which contains a description of the manuscripts referred to. It will be found that the manuscripts occupy not six but thirty-two pages. The first manuscript, No. 5,030, is described on page 241, and the last manuscript in the series, No. 5,510, is described on page 273.

I beg, however, to observe that the merit of a catalogue of manuscripts cannot be judged of by the space which a particular number of manuscripts occupy. There are cases in the catalogue now before the Committee where 100 volumes might with sufficient amplitude be described in less than half a page. If the Committee will turn to page 515 of the same volume, they will find a series in manuscript of the rolls and journals of the Houses of Parliament, which rolls and journals fill 99 manuscripts. These, I conceive, might be described in six lines, it being sufficient for every purpose of reference and research to state that the rolls and journals extend from such a date to such a date. On the other hand, if the Committee refer to page 256 of the first volume of this catalogue, they will observe the manuscript, No. 433, the contents of which are described with such minuteness that the description extends from page 256 to page 311, filling no less than 112 columns. This description was drawn up by Mr. Humphrey Wanley, with whom, in point of antiquarian knowledge and accuracy, I should not think for a moment of putting myself in comparison, but I esteem the manuscript of so much importance to the illustration of the reigns of Edward V. and Richard III., that shortly after I became keeper of the manuscripts I drew up, partly in my own hand and partly by the assistance of a clever attendant, a supplementary description of the contents of this very manuscript, and the original matter and the supplement together fill no less than 431 pages of writing.

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But lest it should be imagined that I am taking advantage of some particular instances, I have caused, since the Committee last met, a careful calculation to be made of the space occupied by the printed matter of the Harleian catalogue, and also by that of the printed matter of the great catalogue of the manuscripts in the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris. I must premise to the observations I am about to make, that in the Report made in 1833 by the Board governing the Royal Library at Paris, where imperfections, defects, and wants of various kinds are pretty largely enumerated, (a subject to which I shall probably have an opportunity of referring in detail before the labours of the Committee terminate,) I find this catalogue mentioned apparently as tolerably perfect, and as not requiring, except with regard to the Indian manuscripts, much amplification or amendment. The Harleian manuscripts, 7,639 in number, fill in their descriptions and indexes four volumes, containing together 2,449 pages in folio. This gives an average of little more than three manuscripts to a page. The 16,355 manuscripts described in the catalogue of the French King's Library also fill four volumes in folio, containing together 2,468 pages, being, upon an average, nearly seven manuscripts in a page, so that the comparison is greatly on the side of the Harleian catalogue. But further, the printed matter in a single page of the Harleian catalogue is to the the printed matter in a page of the French King's catalogue as 70 to 33. And therefore, on the whole, the Harleian catalogue, in respect of the fullness of the descriptions, is to the French catalogue something like five to one; or, in other words, the Harleian manuscripts are described five times as fully as those in the French King's Library.

799. A passage was cited in the same pamphlet, referring to the Chronicle of the Abbey of Lanercost; have you made any subsequent inquiry upon that head?—I have; but in order to put the Committee fairly in possession of the facts necessary to elucidate the evidence I gave before them upon this point at their last sitting, I ought to enter into it at some length; but as it appears to be the wish of the Committee to postpone any further examination into the state of the manuscript catalogues of the British Museum as connected with the evidence already given, I most cheerfully defer to that wish. I merely beg they will bear in mind that I have several explanations to offer with reference to the three heads of examination which arose out of Sir Harris Nicolas's pamphlet.

800. You have informed the Committee that the question founded on the pamphlet of Sir Harris Nicolas produced surprise in your mind; are you aware that the pamphlet was published in 1830?—Yes.

801. You stated also in your former examination that you were acquainted with the pamphlet?—I believe I stated that I had seen it at the time it was published.

802. Were you previous to the last day's examination intimately acquainted with the contents of that pamphlet?—No, not intimately acquainted.

803. Have you recently had an opportunity, or found it convenient to examine any part of the contents of that pamphlet?—I do not think I have seen the pamphlet, except as to the passages placed before me by the Committee, since its first publication.

804. Were you aware, however, that it contained strictures upon the Museum?—I was aware that it contained some.

805. Did you, or any other officer of the Museum, think it expedient to correct the impression which these strictures were likely to make in the public mind?—I did not; and, I believe, no other officer did.

And here the Committee will be so good as to grant me indulgence to make one remark. Having been led by a sense of public duty to impugn a statement put forward by the Committee on the authority of Sir Harris Nicolas, I am naturally anxious that my observations should not be misunderstood. I speak most sincerely when I say that I believe that gentleman to be a man of great natural endowments, of extensive information, and indefatigable zeal, and that I think the country is indebted to his public-spirited exertions for an increased activity in many branches of our national history and antiquities. I owe an apology to Sir Harris Nicolas for thus publicly expressing any opinion whatever regarding him. A witness has no right to speak either in terms of praise or of censure of those whose conduct, reputation or merits are not judicially under investigation. And I beg the Committee not to make any inference whatever from the future silence I shall observe; I shall endeavour to repress every opinion, sentiment and feeling regarding

regarding individuals, however strong may be my admiration of their talents, or however deep my reverence of their character.

806. I think you stated that you were mainly instrumental in making the return to Parliament in the year 1833, containing a general account of all the sums of money received and expended on account of the British Museum, &c.?—At the time the Order of the House of Commons was brought to the Museum, the accountant, whose duty it would have been to enter into all the details of that return, was ill of a fever, and he was confined to his bed, I believe, during the whole period of making up the return, or at least the greater part of it, so that the duty of entering into these details was transferred to me; and if it should appear to the Committee that there are any discrepancies in the return, they will perhaps allow what I have said to be some apology for them. The person who was accountant at the time that return was made is since dead, but the present accountant is in the room, and will answer any questions that may be put to him.

807. Is there any annual report of the receipt and expenditure of the British Museum before the year 1811?—I think that is the earliest printed.

808. That is the earliest printed report, but I presume there are accounts in existence in the British Museum previous to the year 1811?—There are accounts, but I am not aware that there are Accounts in the same form with those now laid before Parliament in existence previous to that time.

809. But regular accounts were kept by the trustees of the money received and expended?—Yes, most certainly.

810. Can you state why they were not printed previous to that time?—No.

811. Is the annual report of the receipts and expenditures ever audited?—Yes, the annual account is examined and audited.

812. By whom?—By the trustees themselves.

813. Who are the trustees that perform that duty?—The sub-committee of finance.

814. Who are the members of the sub-committee of finance?—The present sub-committee of finance consists of the Bishop of London, Lord Farnborough, Lord Ashburton, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Robert Inglis, and Mr. Tyndale.

815. Why do not the auditors sign their names to the accounts?—They do sign their names to those accounts which they audit, in the strictest sense of that word, namely, the Expenditor's accounts, but not to the Parliamentary accounts; it is the duty of the accountant to prepare those.

816. How is the annual account authenticated as correct, independently of the signature of the accountant?—By no other means.

817. Do the auditors go through all the items, and compare the orders for expenditure with the vouchers?—So far as the expenditor's accounts are concerned they do, and that most fully; but with regard to all the other accounts, the drafts are given in considerable sums, and those drafts are signed by the trustees themselves, and are in point of fact audited by the chairman of the meeting, who attaches his signature to the account of these drafts.

818. How many trustees are required to sign a draft?—Three.

819. Who are the trustees who usually discharge that duty?—Sometimes one trustee and sometimes another, but there are not above seven or eight who commonly sign the drafts.

820. Who is responsible for the accuracy of the accounts presented to Parliament?—The accountant.

821. I understood you to say you superintended the preparation of the account presented in the year 1833?—Yes.

822. Is it customary to debit the Museum account in the annual report with all the special as well as the annual grants by Parliament?—No.

823. Will you inform the Committee why the special grants are not included?—Because the money never comes into the hands of the trustees of the British Museum.

824. But the produce of the money does?—Yes; but that produce and not the money is given us by the Treasury.

825. Then I am to understand that there is no general account kept at the Museum of all the sums expended on the Museum, and of all the sums received?—Not of all the sums expended on the Museum, but of all the sums expended on the Museum by the trustees, and of all the sums received by them.

826. Independently of the grants of Parliament, can you state to the Committee

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mittee from whence the Museum draws any income for its general purposes?—From the dividends on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities, amounting to 900 *l.* a year, from a part of the dividends on 12,972 *l.* 15 *s.*, in the 3 per Cents., bequeathed by Lord Bridgewater, from the rent of a small estate bequeathed by Lord Bridgewater, and from the sale of its publications.

827. Will you state to the Committee in detail the publications sold by the Museum?—To begin with the department of manuscripts, there are the catalogues of the Hargrave manuscripts, and of the Arundel manuscripts. In the department of printed books, the catalogue of the general library, the catalogue of the geographical collections in the King's Library, and the Fac Simile of the Alexandrian manuscript; and in the department of antiquities, the catalogue of the Anglo-Gallic coins, the catalogue of Mr. Payne Knight's coins, and what is called the Gallery of Antiquities. There is also the Synopsis.

828. Will you state the sums received on account of each of these publications respectively in the years 1833 and 1834?—I am not prepared to do that at present, as the necessary books and papers are not here, but I shall be able to do so on a future occasion.

829. Are you aware whether any collection of manuscripts which formerly belonged to Sir Godfrey Webster have lately been refused by any of the officers of the Museum when offered to them for sale?—I have had very frequent conversations with the present proprietor of those manuscripts as to the purchase of them for the Museum. My attention has been called to those manuscripts for perhaps two or three years last past. I have declined their purchase at the price demanded for them.

830. You have stated to the Committee that you are keeper of the manuscripts, secretary of the Museum, and chaplain of the Foundling Hospital?—Yes.

831. Will you state to the Committee what portion of the day is actually occupied by you in the discharge of your duty as keeper of the manuscripts?—That varies very much at different periods of the year. During the autumn, by far the greater part of my time is given to my duties as keeper of the manuscripts, but during two or three months in the busiest time of the spring, perhaps one-half of my time may be given to the business of the secretary, or perhaps not so much as that. The duties of secretary are very uncertain as to the times when they arise. It may happen that there are two or three great purchases to be made by the Museum at one moment, and in that case a very considerable portion of my time is necessarily taken up in attending to the business arising out of the negotiations.

832. Will you now state to the Committee what duties you are called upon to perform as chaplain to the Foundling Hospital, and what portion of your time is occupied in the discharge of those duties?—My prescribed duty as chaplain of the Foundling Hospital, according to the written instructions given to me at the time I was elected, are to read prayers in the chapel of the Hospital on Sunday morning and Sunday evening, on the mornings and evenings of Good Friday and Christmas-day, and of any fast or thanksgiving days ordered by proclamation, and also to baptize the children of the Hospital when they are presented to me; but with respect to that last duty, I have to observe, that during eight years for which I have been chaplain to the Hospital I have had but two, or three at the most, infants brought to me for baptism, except on a Sunday morning. Those are my prescribed duties, but I feel it incumbent on me as chaplain to the Hospital to catechise the children, and to prepare them for confirmation, and for the first receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and to give such other religious advice as a clergyman would do to the young people of his parish; but that instruction has been chiefly given, because it can be most conveniently given, on the Sunday afternoon, when all the senior children can be easily collected together, since on the week days there are many of the oldest and strongest of them employed in the menial occupations of the place.

833. Have you any weekly duty to discharge at the Foundling Hospital?—I have no prescribed duty on the week days, as I have already stated; but I have sometimes, for instance in the case of a confirmation approaching, gone to the Foundling Hospital for the purpose of instructing the children on week days; but I have always endeavoured to do it, and generally successfully endeavoured to do it, on holidays at the Museum, such as the Easter and Whitsun weeks, which fortunately happen at a time when the catechising at the Hospital can be most efficiently administered, confirmations being usually after Whitsuntide.

I ought

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I ought also to add that I read a lecture to the children and household once a a week during the greater part of Lent. I have always most conscientiously endeavoured to give the whole time I ought to give to the duties of the Museum. Besides, the Committee will perhaps allow me to observe that a very considerable portion of my evenings and of my Saturdays, which I am not bound to give to the Museum, have been devoted to its service ever since I came there.

834. Do you ever find your duties as keeper of the manuscripts and your duties as secretary clash?—I am obliged frequently, at this time of the year, to defer some of my employments as keeper of the manuscripts, in consequence of the pressure of business arising from the secretaryship; but they are employments which can be deferred without the least injury to the establishment; namely, the revision and correction of the manuscript catalogues, and the compilation of those catalogues, which may be as well done at one time of the year as another. It is a rule with me to attend first to that which is the most pressing and the most urgent.

835. Can you state, then, that the interruptions to which you are liable while discharging the duties of either of the offices alluded to, that of secretary and keeper of the manuscripts, are not such as to prevent the successful and speedy completion of the catalogue of the manuscripts?—Yes; these interruptions are not such as to prevent either the successful or speedy completion of the catalogues.

836. Do you mean to say, if you were solely keeper of the manuscripts, that the catalogue of the manuscripts would proceed at no quicker rate?—I think the catalogues would not, or but in a trifling degree, with my present establishment.

837. What additional establishment should you require if you were only keeper of the manuscripts, in order to expedite the completion of the catalogues?—None whatever. In my previous answer I meant to imply that my present establishment was equal to the requirements of the Museum.

838. What additional establishment, in point of qualification, do you think would be requisite for making the catalogue advance more rapidly, provided you were only keeper of the manuscripts?—The more expert the establishment, the more rapidly would the catalogues advance, because there would be less superintendence required.

839. Then if you were solely keeper of the manuscripts, and had no other duties to discharge, the cataloguing of the manuscripts would advance more rapidly than it now does?—I do not perceive the exact force and inference of this question and those immediately preceding it; but I answer, yes, to a small extent, just so far as the actual labour and time which in that case I might be tempted to employ in describing the manuscripts go; not, so far as my superintendence is involved in the question. I use the word tempted, because I believe firmly that if I could make an accurate calculation of the time and labour which I have devoted to the duties of the manuscript department since I first came to the Museum, it would amount to considerably more than that which I was bound to give, and for which I have been paid.

840. Can you superintend all the work that can be done by the present number of assistants?—Yes, I can.

841. Have the offices of secretary and keeper of the manuscripts been held by one person before?—Yes, by Sir Henry Ellis.

842. At the time Sir Henry Ellis was secretary and keeper of the manuscripts were the duties as onerous, and the manuscripts as numerous as they now are?—The duties, I think, of keeper of the manuscripts might be considered nearly as onerous then as they are now.

843. Has there been any addition to the manuscript department since Sir Henry Ellis's time?—Great additions; but I would make a distinction between additions and accumulations of business. I think there is no greater accumulation or arrear of business now than when Sir Henry Ellis quitted the department, perhaps not so great.

844. Are not the numbers of persons using the manuscripts much more numerous than they were?—Yes.

845. Does not that necessarily increase the duties and responsibility of the keeper of the manuscripts?—To a limited extent; but that extent must depend, as in all other establishments, on method, and on the arrangements with regard to the subordinate assistants and attendants.

 846. Then

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846. Then I understand you to say, that in future it will not be necessary to have two officers in the Museum, that of keeper of the manuscripts and that of secretary, but they may be united successfully in one?—I think their duties may be efficiently discharged by one person at present; I do not speak of any distant future. The whole business of the Museum, and the whole establishment, have been increasing very rapidly of late years. But with respect to my duties as keeper of the manuscripts, I have put the department into that state of preparation and efficiency, that I look forward to a decrease rather than an increase of anxiety and trouble. If the Committee wish, I will enter into a little explanation on that head.

A catalogue of the Oriental manuscripts in the Museum, which had never been attempted, with any accuracy at least, before my time, I have executed not to an inconsiderable extent, with my own hand, so that we have now a catalogue, much more imperfect certainly than I could desire, but still a catalogue of almost every Oriental manuscript in the collection. There may be some few manuscripts remaining undescribed, but these are in the Indian dialects, or in languages with which we are not conversant. The trustees have begun to print this catalogue of the Oriental manuscripts, commencing with those in the Syriac language; and I beg to lay before the Committee some of the proof sheets, which will enable them to judge, even from the bare inspection of those sheets, that there has been a good deal of trouble in bringing the work forward to its present point. The arrangement of the mere typographical part of a catalogue of Oriental manuscripts is a work of great nicety and tediousness; and I really believe that two or three months of the last summer were taken up in getting the printing press, and what immediately relates to it, for this Syriac catalogue into proper condition. Now, that is a labour which I shall never have to undergo again.

Further, I have now in my department assistants who are competent to discharge their duties. Dr. Rosen, for example, who assists me in the Oriental catalogue, is professor of Oriental languages in the University of London, and one of the best qualified persons to give such assistance in this country; and I think that in future we shall go on with three times the rapidity in that catalogue that we have done, and with less than one-third of the anxiety and trouble to myself.

The Committee will also allow me to put before them the catalogue of the Arundel manuscripts, which were received in exchange from the Royal Society. These manuscripts are troublesome to catalogue; several of them are Greek manuscripts, and Greek printing is exceedingly troublesome; many of them are fragments, many of them works of obscure authors of the middle ages. I have revised every word in that catalogue myself, and for which I am indebted to the information and attention of the gentlemen who assisted me, it is as fair a catalogue as you could reasonably expect.

I would refer to a further instance, to show that in future my labour and anxiety will be less, and the superintendence necessary will be less.

The catalogue of the Burney manuscripts is another troublesome undertaking which I have entered upon, and there are at this moment somewhere about 60 or 70 folio pages of that catalogue printed. It is entirely corrected and revised by my own hand. Many of these manuscripts are Greek, and the chief part of our Greek manuscripts which were not previously described are in these two collections, the Arundel and Burney. We shall go on with greatly increased rapidity when we come to the additional manuscripts, for they chiefly relate to English literature. The description of such is much more easy, not only from the nature of the subject, but because it is given in English, not in Latin, and most of us do not write Latin with as much facility as we do English.

I beg also to state that the young men, assistants in my department, had all of them, to a greater or less extent, to be instructed in their duties, most of them to be trained up to the reading of manuscripts, which can only be acquired by patience and experience. Those young men are now greatly more efficient than when they first entered the department, and, therefore, on this account again my future labours will be less than they are now.

847. From your experience in cataloguing manuscripts, do you think any better arrangement can be made as to the number of officers in that department?—I think not, taking a comprehensive view of the subject.

848. Was the catalogue of Oriental manuscripts of which you have spoken composed

composed before or after you were secretary of the Museum?—Partly before and partly after, but I think chiefly after.

849. And you conceive that the preparation of that catalogue and the other catalogues to which you have alluded, and the difficulties and the labours of which you have spoken, do not at all interfere with the proper discharge of the duties of the office of secretary?—I conceive not. Both offices are, I hope, discharged efficiently; if they were not, I should feel it my duty to make a representation to the trustees upon the subject, in order that I might give up one of them or have more assistance. I have always found the trustees willing instantly to adopt any plans which I could show to be for the improvement and greater efficiency of the Museum, especially when they related to my own particular department or duties, and if I felt that any additional assistance or other alteration would enable me to discharge the duties of either of the offices I hold more efficiently than at present, I should go at once to the trustees and ask for their interference.

850. How do you reconcile that with your answer to the previous question, that the duties of the two offices were perfectly compatible, though those duties had, by your own admission, considerably increased?—I do not perceive any discrepancy between the answers.

851. You have more assistants in the manuscript department at this time than any preceding keeper of manuscripts?—Certainly, several more.

852. You have also, I believe, more assistance in the secretarial department than any preceding secretary?—Yes.

853. Is not that somewhat inconsistent with the statement, that two offices can conjointly be filled with advantage by one person?—By no means.

854. Would it not lead to this, that were the duties to increase to a degree in which one person should find it perfectly impossible to discharge them, that then assistance must be given to him to enable him to do it?—I do not see the inference; I should say in the case put to me, that the two offices must be separated immediately.

855. Then could you without the additional assistance you have had granted to you in both your departments have continued to discharge the duties of both?—No, nor the duties of either perhaps, with proper economy of the public money. Supposing, for instance, I were only secretary, and had no assistance whatever in that office, a great deal of the work of the secretary might be more economically done by persons of inferior acquirements to myself; the mere transcribing of letters and the sealing and folding them, for example, and the transcribing the minutes, and preparing returns and accounts, all which belongs to the office of secretary, must be done by the secretary himself; but I have always thought it an economy of the public money not to waste my own time in such occupations, but to confine myself to those higher descriptions of duty to which I was competent.

856. But has the expenditure upon the office of secretary been equally economised?—Certainly; I think so.

857. The salary remains the same?—Yes, but the duties are increased.

858. And additional assistance has been given?—Yes, to a limited extent, as I stated in my last day's evidence, but not in proportion to the increase of the duty.

859. Does the increase of assistance in each or either of the offices which you hold arise from want of your personal exertion?—No; not at all.

860. Are the duties you perform as secretary and keeper of the manuscripts duties of superintendence or of immediate and personal occupation?—They are of both descriptions.

861. The direct duties, then, are not so extensive as to preclude the possibility of your performing them with justice to the public?—Not at present; but looking to the very rapid increase of the collections of the Museum, and of all business connected with it, I do not say that it may not be fitting at some period, perhaps not very remote, to make some alterations in regard to these offices; but I am quite sure that whenever that opportunity does occur, the trustees will do their duty; and I beg leave to add, that a fitting opportunity can only be judged of with reference to many particular considerations, which it would be improper and inexpedient for me to enter into here.

862. In reference to what you stated relating to the Syriac, Greek and other catalogues, I wish to ask whether the names of the gentlemen who composed

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them are affixed in any way to the book, in order to give to the public a guarantee that they are authentic?—Yes, my name is affixed to all catalogues published under my superintendence, and I hold myself responsible for their accuracy and sufficiency.

863. Is that the case with reference to other catalogues which you have not superintended?—Yes, it always has been.

864. Who has the appointment of the assistants in your department?—The appointment to all offices in the Museum is in the Three Principal Trustees.

865. Who recommends the assistants in your department to the principal trustees?—In vacancies that have occurred in my department since I have been secretary, the Archbishop of Canterbury has encouraged me to lay before him the whole circumstances of the case. The Committee will recollect that it is my duty, by the statutes of the Museum, to point out to the Principal Trustees the necessary qualifications for every office that becomes vacant, and the Archbishop of Canterbury has always encouraged me to be particularly explicit upon that head; and he has frequently permitted me to lay before him the names of such persons as I know to have the requisite qualifications for the peculiar duties of my own department. The range of persons well qualified for many offices in the Museum is not extensive.

866. Then, in fact, you recommend the subordinate assistants in your department to the Archbishop of Canterbury?—I do not say so; that would be a wrong expression; but I say that I never knew the Principal Trustees make an appointment, either in my department or in the Museum generally, until the Archbishop of Canterbury had permitted me to speak my mind freely with regard to the qualifications necessary for the discharge of the office, and also to lay before his Grace all that I knew, upon good authority, with regard to the qualifications of those who appeared to be candidates for it.

867. You are accustomed, then, to speak to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as you state that it is your duty to point out the qualifications which a person ought to possess to fill the vacant offices in your department, and generally in all departments of the Museum?—Yes; I have frequent personal communications with his Grace.

868. Now, at the time you were made keeper of the manuscripts had you the requisite knowledge to read with facility the various manuscripts that must come under your attention, with a view to form a catalogue?—When I was made keeper of the manuscripts, certainly.

869. When you were appointed keeper of the manuscripts, you would have found no difficulty in deciphering a manuscript of the reign of King John, or any manuscript anterior to the time of Elizabeth?—No.

870. I understand you to say that you are not only responsible in form for every page of a catalogue that is printed, but each page goes through your own revision?—Yes, it does; a very careful and thorough revision.

871. I believe the qualifications requisite for a good reader of manuscripts in general are very peculiar?—Yes, they are peculiar; because, in the first instance, the person must understand the language in which the manuscripts are written, and in the next place, he must understand the several abbreviations and contractions, which have been in use in all ages and countries more or less, but which are very abundant indeed in European manuscripts of the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries.

872. But beyond these qualifications, is it not necessary, to make a good catalogue, that a gentleman should be acquainted generally with the literature of the language, and also the history of the nation with which it is connected, that he may be able to observe what is most worthy of note to guide any person who would consult the catalogue?—Undoubtedly, to give it its true importance; but I understood that the question previously put to me referred to the mere reading of manuscripts.

873. How do you secure to the Museum the best qualified persons to give assistance in your department when a vacancy occurs?—I generally take that course which I think a prudent man would take with regard to any assistance he wanted in his own private affairs; which is, to make as extensive inquiries as I possibly can among my friends, and those who are acquainted with the subject, as to where I shall find a fit person. But with respect to most offices in the Museum, there is little necessity for any such inquiry. The very vacating of an office

office of any importance gives sufficient publicity to ensure a large field of candidates.

874. Do you know Mr. Thorpe, who is a Saxon scholar?—Yes, I do.

875. Did he translate Rask's Saxon Grammar?—Yes.

876. Is he a man distinguished by his knowledge of Saxon literature?—Yes, I think he is a man much distinguished as a Saxon scholar.

877. Did Mr. Thorpe ever apply to be employed in your department?—Never, so far as I recollect.

878. Not during the time you have been keeper of the manuscripts?—Never, I believe.

879. When you wanted an assistant have you ever applied to Mr. Thorpe?—No.

880. Is he not a gentleman whose learning would be very desirable in your department?—I think he would be useful there, as I have no doubt he would make himself in any situation where he might be placed.

881. Has no vacancy for an officer occurred in your department since your appointment?—None for an officer, except the one made by myself.

882. Did you when you rose from being assistant-keeper of the manuscripts make any application to Mr. Thorpe?—No; nor was I secretary at that time.

883. Then it is in your function of secretary that you hold communication with the Archbishop of Canterbury?—Yes.

884. Is the salary given to the assistants in your department such as to ensure the procuring of the best qualified persons for the duties they have to discharge?—I hope to see them better paid. I do not think any of the officers of the Museum are too well paid.

885. Do you think the salaries are such as to induce men of learning and ability to apply for situations there?—I believe the present officers to be men of learning and ability. In public establishments there is evil to be apprehended from paying too largely, as well as from paying too meanly. If officers are extravagantly paid, there is a danger of undue influence with regard to the appointments; if they are only paid liberally, every good purpose is answered.

886. Do you think they are liberally paid in the Museum?—No, I think not.

887. Is it your opinion that the country ought to bestow more liberal grants, for the purpose of advancing the salaries of the assistants in your department, or increasing the salaries of the officers and servants of the Museum?—It is my opinion that the country ought to bestow, and would very wisely bestow, much larger grants on the Museum than at present; and if that were the case, I do not doubt that every person in the establishment would be more liberally paid.

888. Do you mean by being more liberally paid, that they would be paid more in conformity with what they ought to be paid for the duties they have to discharge?—Yes, and in conformity with what I think they ought to be paid, with reference to an increased utility to the public on their part.

889. Has there been an increase of assistants in other departments proportioned to the increase in the number of assistants in your department?—No, not of assistants. There has been an increase of assistants both in the department of printed books and in the department of natural history, but not equal to the increase in the department of manuscripts. The reason is, that the department of manuscripts when I first came to it had a very incompetent establishment in point of number. If the Committee desire, I have no objection to go into a detailed statement of the relative duties and force of the several departments in the Museum, from which they would see that the duties of the manuscript department generally are very nearly as onerous, if not in some respects more so, than the duties of any department in the Museum, and that its expense is by no means disproportioned to the services required from it.

890. Take now the department of which Mr. König is at the head; do you conceive that that department has been furnished with adequate assistants for the labours imposed upon the principal of the department?—I have already stated, in the evidence given before the Committee at their last meeting, that the department of natural history has not had the assistance generally which I should otherwise have desired to see bestowed upon it, on account of the limited space in the Museum buildings for the exhibition of its collections.

891. As a matter of fact, has not the head-keeper of the mineralogical department been obliged to write with his own hand the labels, and affix them to the different minerals?—He has not been obliged to do so.

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892. Has he not done so, in point of fact?—I believe he usually does so; but he does this by choice. I have suggested to him on one or two occasions the willingness with which the trustees would certainly give him any such assistance as he might require for that purpose. He preferred, however, to do the work himself, stating that it was absolutely necessary that he should write out in rough the technical description of the minerals, even if it were copied after, and that, with very little additional trouble, he could write out the description at once on the label to be affixed to the minerals and exhibited, which he does with remarkable neatness.

893. Has he ever applied for any additional assistance in his department?—No, so far as I recollect.

894. Supposing he had so applied, and his application had been granted, would he have had to appoint those assistants, or must they have been appointed by the Principal Trustees, under your recommendation?—Undoubtedly he would have been consulted as to the qualifications of the individuals to be employed under him. The appointments, I have already stated to the Committee, are in the three Principal Trustees, and the course generally taken with respect to those assistants, of whom, I presume, the Committee are inquiring, is. this: that on a vacancy occurring, I, as secretary, consult in the very first instance with the officer of the department, and ask him what are the particular duties of the place, and whether he knows any individual whom he conceives to be particularly well qualified for it; and I make known all he states to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and through his Grace to the other Principal Trustees.

895. In stating your preceding answer, you let fall the expression, that in the event of a vacancy occurring, you should think it your duty to give every officer fair information; will you explain what you mean by that?—I meant that in case, from any circumstance, I had previous information to the officer presiding over a department of the probability of a vacancy in it, I should give him all the notice that I thought might be conducive to the appointment of a proper person, and to the public service.

896. But suppose the officer had in his eye persons whom he thought perfectly qualified, should you recommend those persons on his responsibility to the trustees, or should you allow what you conceive your own responsibility to interfere, and recommend independently of him?—I should not allow my responsibility to interfere any further than this: there might be a case, which however has never occurred in my experience, where I thought the officer was decidedly wrong in his selection; in that case, I should feel myself bound to state most fully to the Principal Trustees his notions of the qualifications of the individual he wished to recommend, the name of that individual, and everything relating to him, though I might feel it incumbent upon me to qualify the statement by a representation of facts within my own knowledge.

897. In the event of such a case occurring, would the head of the department from whom you differed in opinion have an opportunity of maintaining his own opinion and views before the trustees?—I have no doubt that he would, because the Archbishop of Canterbury would, immediately on the representation I have supposed, send for that officer, and have a personal communication with him.

898. But in the case of Mr. König, I understand you to say that he has not made any representations to you of the want of assistance in his department?—I do not recollect that he has ever done so.

899. And if he has written the labels of every specimen within the trays of the mineralogical gallery, he has done so of his own free will?—Yes.

900. Do you know whether, in point of fact, Mr. König has written all the labels of the minerals?—I do not know the fact, but I believe he has; I know that he has written the greater part of the labels.

901. Are you aware of the circumstances connected with the purchase of Mr. Hawkins's collection?—I am acquainted with the circumstances attending the purchase of Mr. Thomas Hawkins's collection of fossil remains.

902. Can you state to the Committee whether Mr. König was consulted as to the propriety of purchasing that collection before they were actually so bought by the trustees?—Yes, he was.

903. Are you confident of that?—Quite confident.

904. Do you know what he stated before the purchase was complete?—There is an entry of his statement upon the minutes of the trustees.

905. Can you furnish us with that entry?—At the moment I can only furnish you

you with the substance of it. So far as I recollect, Mr. König stated that he thought the collection of Saurians to be disposed of by Mr. Hawkins was such as would render our own collections of Saurians unique, and that it was a very desirable acquisition for the Museum.

906. Are any of the persons employed in the different departments of the British Museum permitted to make private collections of objects in their respective departments?—Yes, there is no prohibition against that.

907. Mr. König, for example, would be permitted to make a private collection of minerals?—Yes.

908. Is there any report on the state of the manuscript department for the year 1831?—I think there must be. There are many reports of the year 1831 from the manuscript department, but whether there be that general and comprehensive report to which the question applies, I cannot answer from recollection; but if there be, it shall be produced at the next meeting of the Committee.

909. Should there be no general report, but monthly reports, will there be any objection to extract from the monthly report, the general tenor and tendency of the reports in respect of the manuscript department of that year?—There will be no objection to put these reports in detail before the Committee, if they wish it.

910. Do you accompany the trustees in their periodical visitations of the Museum?—I do generally in their annual visitation.

911. What is the nature of the visitation and examination made by the trustees on these occasions?—It is very general.

912. Do they on these occasions rely on the heads of the respective departments, rather than on their own examination?—They have already, before they commence what may be formally considered the visitation of the collections, informed themselves, by means of sub-committees or of their officers' reports, or by other means, of the state of the collections generally, and they look into such points as they conceive to be most important.

913. How long does the visitation occupy?—The annual visitation may occupy one or two hours after the trustees have heard the reports of their officers, and dispatched the other business of the day; but the intention of that visitation is rather to see that all things in the Museum are in good order and arrangement than to enter into any minute detail or examination.

914. Then, in point of fact, are the reports of the officers audited at all, or does anybody compare them?—The trustees do undoubtedly compare them occasionally, but the principal librarian is the person to whom that duty is confided by the arrangements of the Museum.

915. Then Sir Henry Ellis is the person who is responsible for the correctness of the reports?—Yes, certainly.

916. Do they ever call to their assistance scientific men to accompany them round the Museum in the course of their investigation?—No.

917. Are the trustees proper judges on many of those points which are supposed to come under their consideration: for instance, those who visit the mineralogical department, are they likely to have an accurate knowledge on the subject? are they good judges of whether the descriptions of the minerals are correct?—Certainly not such an accurate knowledge as you speak of, nor do I consider it necessary that they should.

918. Then what good do you think can arise from the visitation of the trustees?—The greatest good. It induces the officers to have their collections in proper order, and open for the inspection of the trustees; and the trustees have an opportunity of looking into any defect in arrangement, or other imperfection which may have been brought to their knowledge.

919. Are they competent to judge of any defective arrangement, in the mineralogical department, for instance, without the assistance of the head of that department?—Not of minute defects; but if a defect of importance were to occur in any of the departments of the Museum, I am quite confident it could not be concealed from the observation and knowledge of the trustees for any length of time. In this country there are always persons enough to spy out defects, especially in what is public and national; and the Museum is, of all establishments which we have, that which is most exposed to criticism. Every man supposes he knows something of one or other branch of its collections, and there are few points of its internal arrangement which are not open to the inspection and scrutiny of two or three hundred persons every day, most of whom, be it remembered, have ready means of putting their opinions and observations before the public.

Veneris, 12° *die Junii*, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. *Josiah Forshall*; further Examined.

Rev. *J. Forshall.*

12 June 1835.

920. WILL you inform the Committee whether there be any bye-law which directs that the accounts of the Museum shall be audited, and if so, by whom?—I am unable to answer the question at this moment as to whether there is such a bye-law or not; I know the practice of the trustees is to audit their accounts.

921. Will you inform the Committee by whom those accounts are audited?—By the Sub-committee of Finance.

922. Will you state the names of the sub-committee of finance?—The Bishop of London, Lord Farnborough, Lord Ashburton, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Robert Inglis, and Mr. Tyndale, form the present sub-committee of finance.

923. Do they audit the general annual accounts once in the year, or do they audit quarterly accounts?—They audit the general annual accounts once in the year.

924. What time is occupied by that committee in auditing the annual accounts?—I should think it might take three hours perhaps, as near as I can calculate.

925. Will you describe as nearly as you can the mode pursued by the sub-committee in auditing the accounts?—They go through all the expenditor's vouchers, the vouchers for the payments made by him; every single receipt and voucher of every kind is looked at personally by the trustees. Having satisfied themselves as to the balance that remains in the expenditor's hands, they then look to the balance remaining in the general account with the Bank of England, and they see that that balance corresponds with what it ought to do, with the payments and receipts of the year.

926. Is the expenditor present at the annual examination of the accounts?—Of his own accounts he is, and generally, I think, of all the accounts, but there may be an exception to this; so far as regards his own accounts he is always present.

927. What is done by the committee to authenticate the examination of the accounts?—Two or three members of the sub-committee put their names to the foot of the expenditor's accounts for the year.

928. Is there any account kept by the expenditor or by the secretary, or directed to be kept by the committee you have spoken of, of all the special grants made by Parliament for the general purposes of the Museum?—None whatever of monies not granted to the trustees.

929. Is there any account in the Museum which would furnish this Committee with a statement of the various special grants made by Parliament since the foundation of the Museum?—They are all stated in the Miscellaneous Estimates of the House of Commons, and are therefore all to be found in the library of the Museum. They have been very few in number, and probably it would not take more than an hour to extract them from the printed papers.—[*See* Appendix, No. 2.]—The money to which you are now referring does not usually come into the hands of the trustees of the British Museum, as I endeavoured to explain to the Committee at their last sitting. The Treasury do, in point of fact, with regard to these special grants, make us a present of the thing purchased, and do not transmit the money to us at all; we have nothing to do with it, generally speaking.

930. Are there any exceptions to what you have now stated?—I am not aware that there are.

931. Are there not some special grants made by Parliament, the proceeds of which you have only received, and yet you have stated the amount of the particulars of the expenditure of the grant in your annual account?—I am not aware that there are.

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932. I refer now to the annual account for the year 1817?—I have not prepared myself with regard to the year 1817; I really am not aware what did take place in 1817.

933. Have you got any Parliamentary Returns of the year 1817 before you?—Yes, I have. (*See* Appendix, No. 1.)

934. On referring to those Returns you will find an account of a Parliamentary grant of 35,000 *l.*, and you will find the receipts as well as the payment described. I presume, in that instance, the grant is not paid into the hands of the trustees, but that, in point of fact, the Treasury expended the money, and gave the trustees the proceeds?—I should presume not, from seeing it in this account; but I have never looked into the accounts of the year 1817, and I have no knowledge regarding them.

Mr. *Mawer Cowtan*, Accountant to the British Museum; Examined.

Mr. *Mawer Cowtan.*

935. DO you produce the account books of the Museum?—I do.

936. Have you any account which will give to the Committee the particulars of that grant of 35,000 *l.* for the purchase of the Elgin marbles in 1817?—No.

937. Have you the account book of the year 1817?—Yes.

938. Is there any entry in that book of the sum of 35,000 *l.* received for the purchase of the Elgin marbles?—An entry of the usual Parliamentary grant only.

939. In the same year, will you state to the Committee whether there was any Parliamentary grant on account of the Alexandrian Manuscript Fund?—On the 15th of August 1817, there is an entry of the receipt of a Parliamentary grant of 2,000 *l.*

940. Is that entered as received in money by the trustees on account of the Alexandrian Manuscript Fund?—It is on the credit side of that special account.

941. Will you give me from that account the particulars of the expenditure of 2,000 *l.* in that year upon the Alexandrian manuscript, confining yourself to the principal items in the account?—£. 496. 19 *s.* 6 *d.* was paid that year to Mr. Baber, in the month of January, to discharge sundry bills, and in the month of June in that year 484 *l.* 4 *s.* was paid to Mr. Baber for similar purposes.

942. Have the trustees any account of the expenditure of those sums by Mr. Baber?—They are entered here, and I presume the vouchers are in existence.

943. I wish to know whether there be any account kept of the expenditure, and whether that account was audited?—The entry of the items composing the first sum is as follows:

		£.	*s.*	*d.*
1817. June 17.	Printing 26 sheets	105	6	–
—	Extra for red ink lines in six sheets	9	–	–
—	Alterations	10	18	–
—	Tracing and cutting in wood 25 fac-similes	7	2	–
—	Cutting 10 matrices and casting 21 lbs. of type	33	11	6
—	Hot-pressing 26 sheets	3	5	–
—	250 labels	–	6	–
—	Binding 99 copies	24	15	–
—	Copper-plate printing	11	6	–
—	Mr. Mentor, half year, to Christmas	50	–	–
—	Mr. Baber, for editing 23 sheets	241	10	–
	£.	496	19	6

944. What steps did the trustees take to see that those sums were properly applied?—I suppose they examined the vouchers.

945. In the account rendered to Parliament in that year I perceive a sum of 1,085 *l.* 8 *s.* 4 *d.* borrowed from the Alexandrian Manuscript Fund; will you state to what account that is carried, and how it is applied?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the accounts to explain that.

Sir *Henry Ellis*; further Examined.

Sir *Henry Ellis.*

12 June 1835.

946. I PERCEIVE in the account of the Alexandrian Fund in the year 1817, that various sums have been borrowed from that Parliamentary grant; will you state under what authority the Trustees apply a Parliamentary grant for specific purposes to the general purposes of the Museum?—I only know the fact that the sums were applied to the general purposes of the Museum.

947. Will you inform the Committee whether there be any minute made by the Trustees of the grounds on which they so apply money voted by Parliament for one purpose to another?—I have no recollection of any such minute; I conceive that by stating in the Return in the next year that they had applied that money to general purposes, they considered they had given due notice of it to the House of Commons.

948. Can you point out in any of the annual Parliamentary Returns the repayment of those various sums so borrowed from the Alexandrian Manuscript Fund?—I cannot.

949. In the printed account of the year 1819, under the head of Alexandrian Manuscript Fund, I perceive the Parliamentary grant of 920*l.*, and that there was expended in the year 1819, 474*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, leaving, as stated in the printed account, 445*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* applied to general purposes; can you favour the Committee with any explanation of that circumstance?—I am unable at this moment.

The Rev. *J. Forshall*; further Examined.

Rev. *J. Forshall.*

950. I WILL now turn to the Returns rendered to Parliament in the year 1833. —[*See* Appendix, No. 3.]—I perceive in those Returns, under the years 1831 and 1832, that two sums were received, the one amounting to 956*l.*, and the other to 1,087*l.*, which sums are not accounted for in the annual accounts for those years respectively; will you explain that circumstance to the Committee?—I have already stated, that these sums are no additional assets to the Museum; they are merely the representatives of a certain quantity of assets which were interchanged. The assets of the Museum were not increased at all by means of the transaction with the Royal Society, to which these sums refer. The Trustees have neither parted with any property nor acquired it, and therefore they did not deem it necessary in their annual accounts submitted to Parliament to make any mention of these sums; but they did mention in the accounts, both of 1831 and of 1832, the fact of the exchange with the Royal Society having taken place.

951. Will you point out the statement to which you allude in the year 1832?—Looking at the estimated expenditure from Christmas 1831 to Christmas 1832, you will find in the account, headed "Accounts of the British Museum 1831," at page 3, "To make good deficiency in the value of Duplicates exchanged with the Royal Society for the Arundel manuscripts, 900*l.*" In the account for the following year, which is headed "Accounts of the British Museum, 1832," you will find this entry: "Treasurer of the Royal Society on account of the Arundel manuscripts, 865*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*," there having been a small sum provided in the estimates of the year more than proved to be necessary for the payment.

952. Both these items relate to the expenditure; I want you to show me the item in which the receipt of the proceeds of the books which were sold by Sotheby and Son, by public auction, is acknowledged by the trustees?—I have already stated, that that receipt did not increase the assets of the Museum, and could not, properly speaking, be considered as a receipt by the trustees, because that money was immediately transferred, with certain understood additions or deductions, to the treasurer of the Royal Society.

953. By whom was the money received on account of the sale of those books? —By Sir Henry Ellis, the expenditor.

954. (To Sir *Henry Ellis.*)—Did you receive 2,042*l.* 17*s.* from the sale of books in the years 1831–1832 on account of the Trustees of the British Museum? —My memory will not serve me as to the exact sums I received, but I certainly did receive some large sums from Sotheby and Son, and paid them into the Bank to the Trustees' account.

955. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—By whom are the drafts in that account at the Bank signed?—By the trustees.

956. Did they draw out these sums by a fresh draft, and who was the party who paid the money to the Royal Society?—I cannot state that at the moment.

So

So far as my immediate recollection serves, I should have said they never went into the general account.

957. (To Mr. *Mawer Cowtan.*)—Is there any entry in the accounts for 1831 and 1832 of the receipt of that sum?—I find these entries in the cashier's accounts: 1831, June 11, received of Henry Ellis, Esq., 700 *l.*; June 17, 256 *l.* 0 *s.* 3 *d.*; and 1832, June 15, 573 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.*; Oct. 19, 350 *l.*, Nov. 9, 164 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

958. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—Will you inform the Committee, as these monies were received by the Trustees and carried to the account of the Trustees, why they were not acknowledged in the annual Parliamentary accounts of those years?—I have already given all the information I can to the Committee upon that subject, namely, that the assets of the Museum were not affected by these sums; there was no acquisition by these sums; though, in point of fact, it appears that they were received by the Trustees, they did not increase the assets of the Museum in any way whatever.

959. (To Sir *Henry Ellis.*)—Will you have the kindness to inform the Committee whether you can give any explanation of the fact of monies so received by the Trustees not being accounted for in the annual accounts to Parliament?—I cannot.

960. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—In the Return rendered to Parliament in the year 1833, which I understand you to have stated you superintended in consequence of the illness of the accountant, you were desired to return an account from the 16th of February 1831 to the 25th of March 1832, of the number of librarians, officers and other persons, etc., and you have only rendered an account of two years instead of for each year respectively; will you inform the Committee why the trustees deviated in that respect from the Return ordered by Parliament?—It was thought it would be troublesome and expensive to make the precise Return ordered by The House, and that all useful information was furnished by the Return in its present form. There was no other reason for the omission.

961. Would there be any objection to the annual accounts being authenticated by the names of the auditors, or by the name of the principal librarian in the Museum?—None whatever, I conceive. The authentication by the accountant has always been considered sufficient. There is a minute made that the accounts have been examined, and that minute may answer to a certain extent the purpose of authentication by the trustees.

962. Was the grant made by Parliament for the purchase of the Rich collection of manuscripts accounted for in the annual accounts of the year in which it was received?—No, not in the annual accounts, but in the Return of 1833 made to Parliament, which is a return of money expended *for* the British Museum, not *by* the British Museum, you will see an item of 7,500 *l.* as a special grant, but there is no statement of that sum in the annual accounts submitted to Parliament, and the reason I presume is, that the money was not expended by the Trustees, and never came into their hands.

963. Why is that included in the Return rendered to Parliament in the year 1833, and not in the annual accounts; the general account required by Parliament being of all sums of money received and expended on account of the British Museum, and the annual account rendered to Parliament professing to inform the House of Commons of all monies received and expended by the British Museum?—The annual account is a statement to Parliament of the mode in which the Trustees have expended what they have received from Parliament. The Return of 1833 is a special return made for the purpose of giving the House of Commons, and those particular members at whose instance the order was made, all the information which they sought.

964. The Trustees having accounted for the expenditure of the sum voted for the purchase of the Elgin marbles in 1817 in their annual account, and having omitted to account for the money voted on account of the Rich manuscripts purchased in 1825, will you inform the Committee why the Trustees in the latter case did not render the same account to the public which they did in the former?—I am not sure, looking at the papers before me, that the Trustees did account at all for the payment for the Elgin marbles. The entry in the annual account of 1817 seems to me, on the momentary consideration which I have been able to give to the subject, to be merely a note added to their account, but to be no account by them. The greater part of the second page of the annual account, generally, is to be taken as a note or set of notes for the better information of Parliament, but is no material part of the account.

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965. In the year 1817, there is an account headed "An Account of the Elgin Marbles;" why, in the year 1825, was there not an account headed "Account of the Rich Manuscripts?"—I really cannot give any explanation of the reason for inserting the note regarding the Elgin marbles, except that the purchase was a very important one, and attracted very general attention.

966. Did you, or have you, as secretary, received any instructions to omit from the annual accounts rendered to Parliament the appropriation of these special grants?—No; the annual accounts are not prepared by me, and therefore such instructions would not be directed to me. They might probably go through me to other officers; but I have never received any such instructions to deliver to any one.

967. Then you cannot inform the Committee why the practice of 1817 was deviated from in 1825?—I cannot.

968. (To Mr. *Mawer Cowtan.*)—In the accounts of the Museum of the years 1813, 1814, 1818 and 1825, are there any particulars given of the expenditure of the various sums granted by Parliament, amounting on the whole to 52,200 *l.*, on account of the Hargrave library, the Townley bronzes, the Phigaleian marbles, the Townley marbles, and the Rich collection of manuscripts?—The accounts I have before me begin in 1814, and there does not appear to be any entry in that year of any sum on account of the Townley bronzes or the other purchases you mention.

969. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—Can you inform the Committee where an account can be found of the appropriation of those grants?—At the Treasury. So I should presume. When the Treasury spend the money, the Treasury keep the accounts; when the Trustees spend the money, the Trustees keep the accounts.

970. There is no similar account in the books of the Museum to that of the expenditure on account of the Elgin marbles?—I believe not; and the statement on account of the Elgin marbles must have been borrowed, I presume, from the Treasury papers. The Museum could have no original account of that if they never received the money. It is a mere note, I should suppose, tacked on for the better information of Parliament.

971. In pages 14 and 17 of the Returns to Parliament for the year 1833, the preparation of which you superintended, there is an account of the salaries, etc. of the various officers; how much of that is composed of salary and how much of extra-service money, as it respects each individual, taking, for instance Mr. Baber?—In the year ending 25th of March 1831 you will find a sum of 350 *l.* opposite the name of Mr. Baber; that 350 *l.* is made up of two sums, one of 200 *l.*, which is his ordinary salary, and one of 150 *l.*, which was his extra-service money.

972. For what is the extra-service money granted?—That was for two days' service in each week throughout the year.

973. Take the case of the principal librarian in the same year?—The principal librarian has no extra-service money whatever; his payments are considered as entirely salary.

974. Take the case of the keeper of the manuscripts?—The answer I have given in Mr. Baber's case will apply exactly in the case of the keeper of the manuscripts in the year ending 25th March 1821.

975. In the former answer that you gave to the questions with reference to the emoluments you derive from the British Museum, did you include the amount of extra-service money?—Yes, certainly.

976. In the case of the additional assistant-keeper, Mr. Panizzi, will you state what proportion of his salary of 243 *l.* 15 *s.* is for extra-service money?—The assistant-keeper of the printed books in 1821, the year to which you refer, was Dr. Noehden; 200 *l.* was his salary, and 43 *l.* 15 *s.* extra-service money.

977. Why is not the extra-service money distinguished from the salaries in this account, which was required by the order of Parliament?—I believe the account rendered will answer to the terms of the order.

978. Will you point out in the account the head under which I can find the amount of extra-service money received by any one individual officer of the Museum?—I did not understand the terms of the order to imply that the House wished them to be distinguished; but if you look to the notes which are appended, you will find an account of the quantity of service given. Mr. Baber, for instance, gives five days in every week of service to the Museum; two of these days are days of regular duty, and three are days of extra attendance. Every officer of a department

department except two, the extra assistant-keepers, gives two days every week as the amount of his regular duty; the extra assistant-keepers give five days in the week.

979. Do I understand you to say that no officer, generally, is required to give more than two days' attendance at the Museum for the salary he receives?—No, not for that part of his remuneration which in these accounts is called salary, limiting my answer to the officers to whom I presume the question refers—the officers having custody of the different departments—with the exception of one who has been more recently appointed. The trustees have within the last three years changed their system, and intend in future to abolish entirely anything like extra service. Extra service money arises out of the ancient constitution of the Museum. When the Museum was first founded, two days' service in the week were supposed to be quite sufficient for its purposes; that an officer could not employ more than two days in a week in the Museum with profit to the public; and from the year 1757 or 1758, when the establishment first began to work, until a very late period, perhaps 1807, or about that date, the officers did not give more than two days' service in the week, except upon extraordinary emergencies.

980. Then, in point of fact, the sums granted to the officers under the head of extra-service money have been intended by the trustees as one means of increasing the salaries of the officers in consequence of the great increase of their labours?—Exactly so, and of the increased time given by them to the public service.

981. Will you explain to the Committee the principle upon which this extra-service money has been dealt out to the different officers?—Each officer has, I believe, been allowed 75*l.* a year for every day of extra service given weekly throughout the year.

982. Will you explain to the Committee what occasions the discrepancies between the accounts in page 2 and 16 of the Returns to Parliament in 1833. and the annual Parliamentary accounts, as respects the gross amount of salaries to the officers for the years 1821, 1823, and 1832?—Comparing this first total of the year 1821 in the Return with the annual account rendered to Parliament in that year, the totals appear to agree exactly, but there may be small differences between the totals in the account No. 5, and in the account No. 1 of the Returns of the year 1833, from the circumstance that some persons may be considered as officers in the account No. 1, who are not so considered in the account No. 5, and from some other circumstances. The object of the respective accounts appears to be different.

983. You have stated that there may be small differences on account of the difficulty of distinguishing precisely between officers and those who are not so termed?—Yes.

984. Will you turn to the year 1830, and state to the Committee the amount of the difference between the annual account of 1830, and the general account in the Returns of the year 1833, and the detailed account in the Returns of the same year?—There appears to be no difference between the annual account of 1830 and the general account in the Returns of 1833; but there appears to be a difference of 250*l.* or something of that kind, between the general account and the detailed account in the Returns of 1833, and so there probably may be in many of the years, because the accounts appeared to have different objects and were made upon different principles.

985. Will you state the difference in the year 1828?—I think it is less than 200*l.*

986. Can you inform the Committee from the accounts of the year 1833 the amount expended for subjects of literature, art, and science in the year 1825?—It appears to be 8,755*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

987. Will you turn to the annual Returns of that year, and state the amount there said to be expended on literature, art and science?—It is not necessary for me to refer to the papers; I think it will probably amount to 1,255*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

988. Will you inform the Committee what occasions the difference between the amount stated to be expended under those heads in the general account rendered to Parliament in 1833 and in the annual account of the year 1825, comparing the two years?—If you will carry your eye up the same column, you will find the special grant that has been before referred to, of 7,500*l.*; this sum makes up the difference.

989. Then in the general account you have added the special grant, but in the annual account you have withheld the special grant?—I have already stated to the Committee that there is a distinction between the terms of this order

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and the design of the annual account rendered by the trustees of the Museum to Parliament. The terms of this order seemed to me to be more comprehensive than the design of the Trustees in their accounts. The object of the Trustees in their accounts to Parliament is, to give the House of Commons an account of every shilling they receive and every shilling they expend; the object of this Return is, to give the House the precise information for which it asked.

990. Have there been any special grants for any specific purposes within the last two years?—There have been two last year, one for the purchase of a collection of Egyptian antiquities, and another for the purchase of Mr. Hawkins's fossil organic remains.

991. Was that money paid to the Trustees and expended by them, or was it expended by the Treasury?—Expended by the Treasury, I believe.

992. Is there any account of the receipt of that money in the books of the trustees?—No, the Treasury receive those sums, and we have no account of them whatever.

993. In the Return to Parliament in 1833, page 18, it is stated that in the year 1832, 300 *l.* was paid to Mr. Millard as employed on a general index of the manuscript collections; was that the only sum that has been paid to Mr. Millard for that purpose, and if not, under what head in any other account is that sum included?—It is not the only sum, as I have already stated in evidence, but I imagine that Mr. Millard's salary is to be found always under the head of "Officers' Salaries" in the accounts sent in to Parliament.

994. Taking the year 1832, are you prepared to state that it was included under the head of officers' salaries in the accounts rendered to Parliament?—I believe so; but to be quite certain, it would be necessary to refer to the accounts, and it would take some time to do that.

995. My question was, whether under the head of officers' salaries any entry could be found of the payment of 300 *l.* to Mr. Millard in the year 1832?—In the accountant's books I find this entry, "March 28, Mr. Millard 75 *l.*"

996. Under what head is that to be found?—Under the head or ledger account of salaries and wages.

997. Was it actually paid as part of the officer's salary, or was it paid as part of the wages of the attendants and assistants of the Museum?—The accounts are not kept distinct.

998. If they are not kept distinct, why are they rendered distinct to Parliament in the annual accounts?—I cannot give any other reason than that it has been done with a view to give Parliament more full information; the distinction is made at the end of the year. Though the salaries of the officers and those of the assistants, etc. as entered in the ledger at the time of their payment, are not kept distinct, there is a distinction and a division made at the end of the year.

999. Then at the end of that year will you state under what head is to be found the payment to Mr. Millard?—Upon examination I find that it is included under the head of officers' salaries.

1000. Is that considered as money paid on account?—No; not as money paid on account, the payment is complete, for his services for that year. The heading of this account is "Salaries and Wages;" salaries to the officers, and wages, salaries or remunerations to the assistants, attendants, and servants of the Museum. All these payments are in one account in the ledger. Why, I do not know, except as I have stated before, but ever since the accounts were first submitted in their present form to Parliament, the Trustees in rendering their accounts attempted to give the House of Commons more information than was necessary for the purposes of their own ledger, by making a distinction between the officers and the assistants, attendants, and servants of the Museum, and thus showed to Parliament what proportion of the sums taken from the general account in our ledger was paid to officers, and what sum was paid to the assistants, attendants and servants.

1001. Can you tell us at all when the Trustees came to make that distinction?—I cannot; it was long before my time.

1002. You never heard that any special occasion ever arose when they found it necessary to draw a distinction between salaries and wages?—No.

1003. Was that distinction made from the beginning of the accounts?—Yes; I have no reason to think otherwise.

1004. Then the Trustees drew the distinction from the beginning?—I suppose so.

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1005. It appears by the Return that has been made of the account of 1817, under the head of "Alexandrian Manuscript" that money has from time to time been borrowed from the fund granted by Parliament for the purpose; will you state whether the Trustees have ever borrowed from other funds specially appropriated, either by Parliament or by will, to different purposes?—Never, in my time; nor have I any knowledge of such a fact.

Sir *Henry Ellis*; further Examined.

Sir *Henry Ellis.*

1006. WILL you have the goodness to inform the Committee whether that is so or not?—There is a fund which the Trustees formerly possessed, which has disappeared from their accounts; Major Edwards's fund.

1007. That is one of the funds undoubtedly to which I allude, and I should be glad to know the grounds upon which the Trustees have presumed to borrow from that fund, or as you state, to annihilate it altogether?—I do not recollect in what year, but previous to the foundation of the Museum, Major Arthur Edwards left a sum of 7,000 *l.* towards the support of the Cottonian collection, and the additions which might afterwards be made to it. It was contingent, after the decease of a lady of the name of Milles, who died in 1769, and at that time the sum was paid to the trustees' account. It was not a legacy of stock, it was a legacy of money, placed at the disposal of the trustees for the increase of the Cottonian library. It was left as a sum of money to them, and they considered they had a right to dispose of it in any way they pleased, in making additions to the general collection. Two out of the old Cottonian trustees were members of their body.

1008. Did not Major Edwards, by his will, specifically appropriate the proceeds of the money which he left to the Museum?—I do not recollect the words of Major Edwards's will, but I am confident that the legacy was derived from different sources forming the residue of his property. It came in the form of money, because the cashier of the Bank announced to the Trustees that he had received such a sum, and had given a discharge for it.

1009. I now quote from the recital of the Act of the 26 Geo. II. so much as relates to the will of Major Edwards, where it is stated, "that he did give, devise and bequeath the aforesaid sum of 7,000 *l.* to the said trustees, to be employed in purchasing such manuscripts, books, antiquities, ancient coins, medals and other curiosities, as might be worthy to increase and enlarge the said library. And did also thereby give to the trustees of the said library, to be placed in some bye-room or corner thereof, all his books, and the cases in which they were then placed, and also his pictures, in his said last will and testament described, which books, book-cases and pictures he did desire and direct might be delivered and given so soon after his decease as might be, to be placed in the said library."

Now it appears, therefore, from this extract of the will, that the sum of 7,000 *l.* was given specifically for the purchase of manuscripts, books, antiquities, coins, &c.; why has the money so given and bequeathed been diverted from the purposes of the testator to the general purposes of the Museum?—It was not diverted; it was expended upon such objects as are named in Major Edwards's will.

1010. Will you state how it was expended, and when?—It was expended in the year 1815, in the purchase of Baron Moll's library of books and a small collection of minerals, at Munich.

1011. Will you turn to the account of the year 1815, and give the Committee the particulars of the expenditure of Major Edwards's fund?—It was not entirely expended at that time; there was a surplus of 500 *l.*, or thereabouts.

1012. Then will you account in any way for the expenditure of that surplus?—It was transferred to the general fund.

1013. Then, in point of fact, a bequest of money has been diverted from the original purposes of the testator by the trustees of the Museum?—The Trustees, at the moment of its coming, gave the Standing Committee power, if it should be invested, to apply the proceeds to purchases, and determined that a general meeting had the power to dispose of the capital. That was the understanding when the legacy came to the trustees.

1014. Will you state upon what that general power you speak of was founded, whether on a bye-law, or upon any Act of Parliament?—Upon a decision of a General Meeting of Trustees, I suppose.

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1015. Have I not understood you to say, in reference to collections bequeathed to the Museum, that the Trustees never diverted them from the original purposes of the testator?—That was a legacy of money, expressly left to increase the collection, and the Trustees considered they might keep it by them as long as they pleased, until some opportunity occurred when they thought they could expend it to advantage in some considerable purchase.

1016. In the manner they expended it, did they strictly pursue the objects of the testator?—Completely so.

1017. Is there any account of the receipt of that 7,000 *l.*, and any detailed account of its expenditure, which you can lay before the Committee?—For a considerable time there was a separate account kept of it, which is no doubt in the accountant's possession; a separate account was kept of the fund as long as the money remained with the trustees.

1018. I understand you to have informed the Committee that the whole of Major Edwards's fund, with the exception of its surplus of 500 *l.* more or less, has been specifically applied to the purchase of manuscripts, &c., according to the will?—Books, manuscripts, coins and curiosities.

1019. According to the terms of the will?—Yes.

1020. If that be so, how does it happen that in the account rendered to Parliament in the year 1812 I find an entry of this description, "Profit on a loan of Major Edwards's fund of 3,140 *l.* 14 *s.* 11 *d.* Old South Sea Annuities replaced"?—For a considerable time the Trustees invested that money in Old South Sea Annuities, and on several occasions they borrowed capital from it; and I think in one or two Parliamentary Returns you will see that they applied to the House of Commons to repay the sums so borrowed; but they still considered that they had a right to dispose of that accumulation in the purchase of any collection which should come before them, and I am certain the Cottonian trustees gave their consent.

1021. Would it not appear from this borrowing and repaying of Major Edwards's fund that the Trustees at that time considered it a fund sacred to the purposes of a will?—It was at a very late period, and I think they only borrowed twice from it; they certainly did not borrow very often from it.

1022. In 1814 and 1815 the sum of 1,625 *l.* 10 *s.* was borrowed from the fund, and in 1815, 1,879 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.*; making the sum of 3,504 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.* The first, which was stated to be lent, they applied to general purposes; but both are also expressly mentioned among the receipts as borrowed. How do you reconcile that with your statement that the sum has been *bonâ fide* expended, according to the will, with the exception of a surplus of about 500 *l.*?—I had nothing to do with the making up of the account at the time, but I acted as secretary; and I certainly was present when it was announced to the meeting that the Cottonian Trustees were quite satisfied that a general meeting of trustees had the power to dispose of that fund, and had given their consent to the disposal.

1023. On looking over the annual accounts, from 1816, 1817, to 1833, there does not appear to be any further entry respecting the fund in question; may it not therefore be presumed that the sum of 500 *l.* odd is still due to this fund?—I should think not, because it was a legacy of money left for the purpose of increasing the collections by purchase, and the trustees disposed of the money in the way directed.

1024. Then, by the next meeting of the Committee, will you have the goodness to lay before them the items of expenditure under the head of Major Edwards's fund, so as to account for the employment of the money left by him for the purposes expressed in his will?—The books are in Mr. Forshall's keeping as secretary. (*See* Appendix, No. 19.)

1025. Major Edwards also bequeathed to the Cottonian trustees all his books, and the cases in which they were then placed, and also his pictures, and, in the terms of the will, they were to be placed in some bye-room, or corner thereof, or of the Museum; will you state whether the books, pictures and cases, pursuant to the directions of the testator, are to be found in some bye-room or corner of the Museum?—The books were for a considerable time kept together. It was some time after the year 1787 that our library was arranged into classes, and then Major Edwards's books, being a very small collection, were distributed in their respective places in the general library. The pictures are all safe, and have lately been cleaned, and are hung up in the mineral gallery. As to the book-cases, there are some old ones in the garrets which may have contained his

books,

books, but they are of a primitive shape, and would not suit the Museum now. I have no doubt that Major Edwards's cases are about our house, if they have not been disposed of among refuse furniture.

1026. Having stated that it is not the practice of the Trustees of the Museum to break up collections that have been bequeathed, why have the trustees in this instance deviated from the practice which you stated to exist?—Major Edwards's books came in at a very early period, before the Trustees thought it necessary to keep bequests made to them together, and they were distributed in the general classification of the library at the same time that the old Royal library, the Sloane library, and other collections were mixed; such as Dr. Birch's, Mr. Tyrwhitt's, Sir William Musgrave's, since, and various others.

1027. Hence, should it be necessary at any time to re-arrange and re-classify the collection of books in the Museum, there would be a precedent by the acts of the trustees for breaking up and distributing the collection of books given by George the Fourth?—I should be sorry to see such a precedent acted upon.

1028. Can you state whether the books left by Major Edwards are all of them now to be found in the British Museum?—It is impossible for me now to say; but I think it probable that there may be a manuscript catalogue which accompanied the collection when it came; of this, however, I am quite uncertain.

1029. Can you state in what year that reclassification of the library took place when the collection was broken up?—It was after the year 1784; the whole had not been replaced upon the shelves when I came to the Museum in 1800; the floors of several of the rooms were then covered with books sorted in classes.

1030. Can you give the Committee any assurance that among the sale of duplicates none of Major Edwards's books have been so sold?—I cannot.

1031. You are aware, of course, of the oath which is taken by the librarian of the Cottonian library with respect to the alienation or disposition of the books?—I never heard of any oath being taken.

1032. Is not such an oath imposed upon him by the Act of Parliament?—It may have been formerly.

1033. Is it or is it not enacted in the 5th of Anne, c. 30, that the trustees of the Cottonian library shall nominate and appoint a good and sufficient person, well read in antiquities and records, to have the immediate care and custody of the said library, which person shall, before he takes upon him the said employment, give security to the value of 500 *l.*, and he shall assent to take the following oath before the Lord Chancellor in open Court:—"I, *A. B.*, do swear that I shall and will, during my continuance in the office of keeper of the Cottonian library, use my utmost care and endeavours for the preserving of the same, and will not willingly or wittingly permit or suffer the same, or any of the said books, parchments, papers, or records, or any particulars contained in the said library, to be given away, aliened or otherwise disposed of or dispersed. So help me God"?—The Act of the 26 Geo. II., which transferred the Cottonian library to the British Museum, makes no mention of such an oath, nor does that Act continue the appointment of librarian to the Cottonian trustees.

1034. But does it repeal that part of the Act of Anne?—I conclude so, by the omission. The librarian now is the librarian of the trustees generally, and not of the Cottonian trustees.

1035. Will you look at the 26 Geo. II., and see whether any part of the Act of Anne is repealed?—There is no mention of the oath in that Act.

1036. Will you inform the Committee who at present is the Cottonian librarian?—I have no notion, except that the manuscripts are in the custody of Mr. Forshall; the printed books are in the custody of Mr. Baber; they have merged into the joint custody of the keepers of the books and manuscripts.

1037. In fact, the Act of Anne is now considered obsolete by the trustees?—I should think the trustees never considered it as an Act which concerned them.

1038. With reference to that part of your evidence which refers to the bequest of Major Edwards, are you aware whether or not it was ever made a question by the Trustees that there was an injunction placed upon them to keep that collection together?—I am not aware.

1039. Are you aware whether or not there was any discussion on the part of the Trustees as to the necessity of keeping that collection together, with a view of conforming to any injunction of Major Edwards?—I am not, because it was broken up before my time.

1040. Have you ever examined the will to ascertain whether it contained any such

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such injunction as that it shall be kept together?—I have no recollection of the words.

1041. Then if it should turn out that he never gave any such injunction, you are not aware of the fact?—No.

1042. Have you any doubt that the whole of Major Edwards's books, bookcases and pictures are still in the possession of the trustees, and lodged in the Museum?—The books and pictures are undoubtedly still in the possession of the trustees.

1043. And in the Museum?—I cannot be quite certain whether some few of them may not have been sold as duplicates, unless by referring to the early sale catalogues; there were one or two early sales of duplicates, in which it is possible that some may have been sold, but I am not aware of the fact; I am not personally aware of a single book having been sold.

1044. Was there any rule or regulation made by the trustees with reference to keeping together the bequests or donations of individuals?—No distinct rule was made as a minute. I mentioned in my evidence on a former day, that the noise which Lord Fitzwilliam's supposed intention made, of leaving his collection to the British Museum, had, as I considered, induced the Trustees to use great caution in parting with duplicates.

1045. When was that?—Lord Fitzwilliam died in 1816. When Mr. Cracherode's library came to the Museum, in 1799, it was placed in a room by itself. I do not think the Trustees have entertained any other intention, but that any such great bequest should be kept entire.

1046. Where it was requested by the donor?—We have never had a collection bequeathed on those distinct terms, that I remember.

1047. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—Do you suppose the Act of Anne to be superseded by the Act of the 26 of Geo. II.?—Entirely so.

1048. On what grounds do you found that supposition?—On the ground that the Cottonian Trustees who were there created are not in existence. By the Act of 26 Geo. II. a new trust was organized; and I consider that the old trust which existed under the name of the Cottonian Trustees, and was limited, if I recollect, to five or six individuals, was done away with wholly. The best mode of construing a statute is to look to the practice which has taken place immediately on its first passing, and the interpretation put upon this statute, beyond all doubt, was that the old trusts had passed away. I presume there are no longer any Cottonian Trustees whatever, though there are among the Trustees of the British Museum those who represent the Cotton family.

1049. (To Sir *Henry Ellis.*)—Is that your opinion?—Two of the Cottonian trustees of that period were retained as trustees of the British Museum by the Act of 26 Geo. II., which enacted "that whenever either of the said two trustees should die, the nomination of their successors should be vested in Frances Hanbury, the then heir-general of the Cotton family, and in her heirs afterwards in perpetuity.

1050. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—You are aware of this clause in the 26 Geo. II., "And be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that within the cities of London or Westminster, or the suburbs thereof, one general repository shall be erected or provided, in such convenient place, and in such manner as the trustees hereby appointed, or the major part of them, at a general meeting assembled, shall direct, for the reception not only of the said Museum or collection of Sir Hans Sloane, but also of the Cottonian library, and of the additions which have been or shall be made thereunto by virtue of the last will and testament of the said Arthur Edwards, and likewise of the said Harleian collection of manuscripts, and of such other additions to the Cottonian library as with the approbation of the trustees by this Act appointed, or the major part of them, at a general meeting assembled, shall be made thereunto, in manner hereinafter mentioned, and of such other collections and libraries as with the like approbation shall be admitted into the said general repository, which several collections, additions and library so received into the said general repository, shall remain and be preserved therein for public use to all posterity."

Do you not suppose that the words of that clause give an authority to the trustees for merging those collections together in this general repository?—I have no doubt about it.

1050*. (To Sir *Henry Ellis.*)—I find in the early accounts of the British Museum, particularly that of 1812, that the accounts were signed by the secretary of the then trustees; can you inform the Committee why that practice was adopted?—I do

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—I do not know whether you may not find one or two signed by the principal librarian. Whoever presented the accounts to the House of Commons signed them, I believe, at that time.

1051. In the year 1814, I find an account signed, "H. Ellis, Acting Secretary"?—Yes; the secretary at that time was in ill health in Devonshire, and I presented the account for him.

1052. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—In the annual account to Parliament for 1834, it is stated that the sum of 354*l.* 17*s.* has been received by the sale of the Synopsis and the Museum publications; how much of that money has been received on account of the Synopsis?—I am prepared to make that distinction accurately for all the years between 1821 and 1833.

1053. In the year 1833, it is stated that the sum of 462*l.* has been received by the sale of the Synopsis and other Museum publications; will you give me the amount received for each item respectively?—In my former answer I meant 1833 exclusively. In the year 1832, it appears to have been 148*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* The sum received on account of the Synopsis in 1832 was 19*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; on account of the description of the antiquities and catalogues, &c. 129*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

1054. Now, in the Returns to Parliament for 1833, it appears that 1,000 copies were printed of Part 5 of the Gallery of Antiquities, and only 96 copies sold; the same number, 1,000, was printed of Part 6, and only 32 copies sold; how many have been printed of Part 7, and how many have been sold?—Part 7 is in the press at this moment.

1055. What is the object of printing such large editions, when by experience so limited a sale is obtained?—The chief object of the Trustees has not been to make money by their books, or to sell them. This is a book, I presume, which will be useful for many years, which will not soon, if at all, require any second edition; and I should imagine that the number of copies printed is not more than necessary, with a view to the sale and distribution of the next half century, especially when one considers the rapid increase of the demand of late years for every description of literature.

1056. In the account in 1833, I observe an account of a publication of Outlines of the classification of the library, which is not printed for sale; will you state by whose authority it was so printed, and what was the object in view?—Every Museum publication is printed by the authority of the trustees.

1057. What was the object of that?—The object of that was to point out the method which was thought most desirable of classing the Museum library.

1058. How many copies were printed?—One hundred and five copies.

1059. How were they disposed of?—I am not sure whether any of them were sent to the public libraries or not; I suppose not; they were distributed among the Trustees and Officers, and some few were retained for the use of the Museum library; but the greater part of the 105 must have been distributed among the Trustees and Officers.

1060. What object had the trustees in view in printing that work?—The object of the Trustees was, I presume, to submit that plan to more general criticism than could well have been obtained if the plan had been confined to manuscript.

1061. Were any means then taken to give it a general circulation, so as to obtain that criticism?—The circulation that was intended; it was not, properly speaking, a general circulation, but a circulation by the Trustees among those persons whose judgment they would value in such matters.

1062. Then why is nearly half the number now retained in store?—I suppose the Trustees considered they had sufficient information with regard to the merits of the plan, and that it was not necessary to distribute it further.

1063. Do you speak, as secretary, from your own knowledge?—No, I have no official knowledge upon that point, because the publication as to the classification of the library was published before I became secretary.

1064. In the accounts rendered to Parliament in 1833, there is one showing a sum paid on account of the publication of a Catalogue of Maps, topographical Prints and Drawings in the library of George IV., and referring to the period between the 16th February 1821 and the 25th March 1833; will you state how many were printed, and how many sold?—Seven hundred and sixty-three appear to have been printed; 308 appear to have been distributed, according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, as presents, and to be retained for the use of the Museum, and 11 appear to have been sold between the time of the publication and the termination of the period of which this is a return.

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1065. Do the Trustees obtain estimates for printing?—They did so with reference to the Arundel catalogue, which was printed two years ago, under my superintendence.

1066. Do they take pains to ascertain whether or not their printing, which is very extensive, can or cannot be done at a lower rate?—Yes; I took considerable pains on that point.

1067. Will you state what was done with a view to ascertain that?—I think the proposals were submitted to three of the principal printers in London.

1068. Will you mention the names of the printers to whom the proposals were made?—Mr. Woodfall, the King's printer and Mr. Nicol.

1069. Was the lowest tender taken?—Yes.

1070. Who was the person?—Mr. Woodfall.

1071. Can you state the prices and the particulars at which he undertook the printing?—I cannot from memory.

1072. Perhaps you can furnish the Committee with the prices and particulars at their next meeting?—I will give them all the information I have on that subject; I went very minutely into the matter.

1073. Will you submit to the Committee the last account delivered in by the printer of the Museum to the trustees?—We have no printer of the Museum; there are three printers employed for the Museum. Of late years, Mr. Woodfall has been employed for part of the work, the King's printer for part of the work, and Mr. Nicol for part of the work.

1074. Have the trustees ever taken any public steps with a view to obtain their printing at the lowest possible rate?—No; understanding by public steps, advertising. The trustees have never advertised to obtain a cheap printer.

1075. There is also an account of the publication of a catalogue of Anglo-Gallic coins; will you state how many were printed, and how many were sold?—Two hundred and fifty were printed; 91 distributed, according to the provisions of the Copy-right Act, as presents, and retained for the use of the Museum, and 37 appear to have been sold up to the termination of the period included in that Return of 1833; but probably copies have been sold every year since, more or less.

1076. Will you state how many copies of the catalogue of Mr. Payne Knight's collection of Greek coins were printed, and how many were sold?—Two hundred and fifty were printed, 82 distributed in the manner I have already stated in my former answer, and two were sold.

1077. The number distributed, I see, varies; will you state why?—It probably varies just as the number of any publication whatever sold will vary, according to the period during which the publication has been offered for sale. If it has been on sale for 14 years, you would expect more copies to be sold than where it has been on sale for only seven years, or three or one.

Lunæ, 15° die Junii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. *Josiah Forshall,* called in; and further Examined.

Rev. *Josiah Forshall.*

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1078. I BELIEVE you have some further observations to make in reference to the printing of the Museum, which was one point under examination at the last meeting?—The Committee desired to have laid before them the estimates for the printing of the catalogue of the Arundel MSS. Those estimates were sealed up at the time, and were not opened until Saturday, and I hold them now in my hand. I stated to the Committee at their last sitting that the estimates were received from Mr. Woodfall, from the King's printer and Mr. Nicol; and I am ready now to answer any questions that may be put to me with regard to the amount of those estimates.

1079. Will you state the amount of the estimate which was accepted?—It was Mr. Woodfall's, the lowest estimate, and for printing the catalogue above referred to it is as follows; the paper to be at least equal to that of the catalogue of the Lansdowne MSS.:

	£.	s.	d.	
For 500 copies - -	3	2	6	per sheet.
- 750 - - -	3	17	6	—
- 1,000 - - -	4	12	6	—

It

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It is dated November 26, 1832. I lay before the Committee at the same time the estimates of Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode, the King's printer, and Mr. Nicol. I beg also to produce Mr. Woodfall's bill for printing this catalogue. The total amount is 268 *l.* 2 *s.*; the printing is charged 2 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* per sheet; the paper is charged at 1 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* per ream, that being the cost price to him. He has no profit on the paper. There may appear, at first sight, a little discrepancy between the estimate and the charge; it arises from this circumstance, that the estimate was made on a paper equal to that of the Lansdowne catalogue, as being the only method I could adopt to ensure an accurate judgment by each of the persons making the tender, but it was thought the paper should be a little better than that of the Lansdowne catalogue, and the catalogue was actually printed on better paper. The difference amounts to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per ream, or 5 *s.* per sheet; 1,000 sheets being reckoned equal to two reams.

1080. Had the other parties information of your intended change in the quality of paper?—Yes, of an intended change, but not of the precise quality of the paper; that was determined after the tender had been accepted.

1081. Have you any other observations to make in reference to the examination of the last Committee on the subject of the accounts of the Museum?—I have none at present, but I believe the accountant is ready to produce a statement of Major Edwards's fund.

Mr. *Mawer Cowtan,* called in; and further Examined.

Mr. *Mawer Cowtan.*

1082. Mr. Forshall has stated that you are ready to produce a statement in reference to Major Edwards's fund; will you produce it?—I produce a statement of the receipts and expenses from January 1812 to June 1815.

1083. Does that include the particulars of Major Edwards's fund in the year 1811?—Merely the balance of that year.

1084. By the account delivered in, I perceive 527 *l.* 18 *s.* 3 *d.* carried to the general fund; do I understand that that sum has been applied to the general purposes of the Museum?—I am not prepared to say to what purposes the money was applied, as the entry merely states that the sum was carried to the general fund.

1085. It appears that on the 11th of October 1813, the trustees bought 1,000 *l.* stock, for which, as appears by the account, they paid 578 *l.* 15 *s.*?—Yes.

1086. That 578 *l.* 15 *s.* forms, of course, a part of Major Edwards's fund?—It is shown in that general statement.

1087. What is the present balance of Major Edwards's fund?—The balance was paid over in 1815 to the general fund, 527 *l.* 18 *s.* 3 *d.*

1088. Will you prepare a detailed account of receipts and expenditure on account of Major Edwards's fund; not alone an account showing to whom the money was paid, but an account showing for what the money was paid?—Yes.—[*See* Appendix, No. 19.]

Sir *Henry Ellis,* called in; and further Examined.

Sir *Henry Ellis.*

1089. I perceive in this account one entry, "To Mr. Baber, for Munich, 1,009 *l.* 16 *s.* 9 *d.*;" can you give the Committee any information upon that point?—It was, I conceive, a portion of the money advanced for the purchase of Baron Moll's library; it was the first portion of the money, I believe, advanced for that purpose.

1090. Did Baron Moll's library contain manuscripts and coins, which alone ought to have been paid for out of that fund?—I believe no manuscripts or coins, but books and minerals.

1091. Did not Major Edwards leave this fund for the purchase of manuscripts and coins?—For the purchase of books, manuscripts, coins, medals and other curiosities.

1092. Can you inform the Committee what proportion the minerals bore to the library purchased on that occasion?—As far as I remember, a very small one indeed.

1093. Was Mr. Baber sent by the Trustees for the purpose of making that purchase?—Mr. Baber and Mr. König went together, the one to examine, and report upon the books, and the other upon the minerals.

1094. Will you state to the Committee the amount of the expenses incurred by those gentlemen by order of the trustees?—No, I cannot at present; but I have no doubt there is an account of them preserved.

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1095. Will you take an opportunity of laying that account before the Committee?—It is in the keeping of the accountant.

[*Mr. Mawer Cowtan was directed to prepare and lay before the Committee the account referred to.—See* Appendix, No. 12. (2.)]

1096. Major Edwards appears to have left his money for the purchase of manuscripts, books and antiquities, ancient coins, medals and other curiosities which might be worthy to increase and enlarge the said library; do you think that fairly comprehends the purchase of minerals?—I think it does.

1097. You think it comprehends the purchase of minerals, when manuscripts, books, and other articles could be found for purchase, which would be strictly and literally within the terms of Major Edwards's will?—Here was a complete purchase of books and minerals. In all probability the trustees would not have purchased a collection of minerals singly, but this collection of mineralogy formed a part of Baron Moll's general collection, which they thought it desirable to purchase.

1098. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—In the accounts laid before Parliament in the year 1835, being the accounts of the year 1834, it is stated that 656*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* have been received for the sale of duplicate coins; were any of these donations or bequests?—I believe not.

1099. Have you any ground for your belief? what steps did the trustees take to prevent the sale of coins, which may have been presented or bequeathed?—I have already stated in evidence, that it is a general instruction of the trustees, and I believe is well understood throughout the Museum by every officer, that nothing which has been bequeathed or presented to the Museum should be parted with without the express authority of the trustees.

1100. On that occasion, can you state positively whether there were any steps taken to insure such coins as might have been bequeathed from being sold?—I think not; I believe no special directions were given.

1101. Then how are the trustees assured that in a sale of this description coins which have been bequeathed or presented are not sold?—The only way that they are assured is from the general understanding which prevails in the Museum on the subject, and the orders which have been given on similar occasions.

1102. Then there is no accurate inventory or catalogue of coins, by which the trustees could see that the collection remained perfect and entire?—Yes, I have no doubt, there is such an accurate catalogue; but you may obtain more correct information on that subject from Mr. Hawkins, the keeper of the department of antiquities and arts.

1103. It is stated in the same account that 228*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* has been paid for unrolling and framing papyri, and repairing charters, and so on; how much of that sum has been paid for repairing charters?—I cannot answer that question, because the distinction was not made. The same individual who unrolled the papyri repaired the charters, being particularly well qualified to do so; and on the same day, perhaps, he was partly employed upon papyri, partly upon charters; and being paid by the day, it was impossible to make the distinction.

1104. Will you state who that was?—A Mr. Hogarth, who was recommended by Messrs. Colnaghi.

1105. Are there not many volumes of manuscripts in the Cottonian collection much injured by the fire which originally occurred in Cotton House, and in such a state as to require flattening, repairing and binding?—There are very few volumes, I think, which can be said to require that. In many cases there is great risk of doing more injury by any attempt to repair a manuscript that has been damaged by fire than if it is left in its damaged state.

1106. Are there any of these manuscripts at this moment unrolled?—There are a few crusts or fragments unopened, but no volumes that I conceive to require reparation.

1107. They are all, I understand you to say, in as perfect a state as they can now be made?—If you are speaking of volumes, I think that is so; that they are in the best state.

1108. But speaking generally, with a view to elicit a full state of the case, will you give the Committee such information as you can as to the state of those manuscripts?—There were in the year 1824 a great quantity of crusts or fragments of manuscripts remaining unopened. When I speak of crusts, the Committee will allow

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allow me to explain that a vellum manuscript, when it suffers from fire, becomes a solid mass, from the circumstance of the edges melting and forming glue, so that it is only the interior part that can be separated. Some few of these manuscripts remain in their original condition, because I have looked over them very carefully, and I have not thought them worth the trouble and expense of opening; but many have been washed and opened during my time.

1109. Up to 1824, do I understand you to say, they remained in the same state in which they were left by the fire?—If I recollect, immediately after the fire a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the state of the Cottonian library, and several steps for the preservation of the burnt fragments and relics were taken by direction of that Committee; but I think the Cottonian fragments, as they were left after the year 1735, remained pretty much in the same condition until the year 1824. That is my impression.

1110. Unexamined and uncatalogued?—These fragments of which I speak, so far as I know, were never strictly examined, and remained uncatalogued.

1111. Then of course their value was perfectly uninquired into until the year 1824?—I am not able to answer that question so satisfactorily as it would seem to require. It must be remembered that a catalogue of these manuscripts had been published in the year 1696, and that a very full and detailed report upon the condition of the manuscripts damaged by the fire, and as to those which were destroyed by the fire, was printed by order of the House of Commons in the subsequent year, the year 1732.

1112. But as far as you know, for more than 80 years these manuscripts, that were thought worthy of being bought by Parliament for the nation, were allowed to remain in the state in which they were left by the fire which took place at Cotton House?—I only speak of the fragments and relics left by the fire, namely, the remnants of about 130 volumes, which were damaged to a considerable extent, and perhaps much more than one half of them, being those manuscripts that were very much damaged, remained in the same condition until the year 1824. At the same time I thought them, when I came to the Museum, of so much value, that I spent a great deal of pains in washing and opening them. The operation took up much time, and occasioned some expense.

1113. Are there any other stores in the Museum at this moment unknown to the officers of the Museum?—I presume there never were any stores unknown to the officers of the Museum.

1114. Do I not understand you to say that these 130 volumes, or portions of these 130 volumes, have never been examined after the fire?—Though not accurately examined, except by the Committee of the House appointed to view the Cottonian library, it does not follow that they were not known.

1115. I presume the contents were not known?—Not accurately, perhaps.

1116. Does not the value of the manuscript depend on its contents?—Yes, but the value of the manuscript must decide whether it is worth the opening.

1117. How can you ascertain that until it is unrolled?—You cannot ascertain it in all cases perfectly, but you may ascertain it in most cases from bare inspection; and that more readily in regard to the Cottonian manuscripts by help of the catalogue, which had been printed previously to the fire.

1118. Then you say that there were 130 volumes which remained unrolled and unexamined until 1824?—Yes, a considerable number remained unopened.

1119. Did you ever hear of cases of natural history being left for a considerable period in the stores of the Museum unopened and unexamined?—I do not know that I have. There may have been cases of zoological specimens that have remained for two or three years unpacked, because it is better that they should so remain until we have an opportunity of exhibiting them, being sometimes less liable to injury in that condition than when taken out and exposed to the air. That may have been the case in times past.

1120. I think you say you examined the internal parts of these Cottonian manuscripts sufficiently to satisfy yourself that the contents of them were of no great value, not worth the expense of unrolling?—Certainly that is so, confining my answer to those crusts that now remain unopened.

1121. Have you any means of knowing whether the person who preceded you in the superintendence of the manuscript department had also examined these fragments?—I suppose he might; but Sir Henry Ellis, now present, who preceded me, will answer any question that may be put to him on that subject.

1122. In the account to which I have just referred, it is stated that 402*l.* 3*s.* has

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has been paid for drawings and engravings for the Gallery of Antiquities; how long is it since a volume or part has been published?—I do not recollect accurately, but I think four or five years.

1123. When may the next volume be expected?—It is now in the press, and will be before the public in the course of a month or two.

1124. Can you state to the Committee the estimated cost of each volume?—I cannot; but it is considerable.

1125. Will you direct the accountant to prepare such an account, and lay it before the Committee?—Certainly.—[*See* Appendix, Nos. 11 and 12.]

1126. Will you state why so great a delay has taken place in the publication of this work?—I hardly know whether I can give a satisfactory account to the Committee of the delay. In the first place, the drawings and engravings of the several objects which are illustrated in this publication, require a great length of time to prepare them. Perhaps in one volume there may be 20 or 30 plates, and only a portion of those plates are finished in the year. The trustees do not consider it expedient to expend any great sum of money each year on the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities, but prefer to distribute the expense over a series of years.

1127. Then the delay is rather attributable to the exercise of that discretion on the part of the trustees than to any neglect of the officers of the Museum?—I think the delay in the particular case to which the question refers might perhaps be attributed to particular circumstances, or at least a part of the delay.

1128. Will you explain those circumstances to the Committee?—I must go back for a considerable period in order to do so. At the time when the sixth part of this publication was in preparation, the keeper of the department of antiquities, Mr. Taylor Combe, was exceedingly ill of a disease of which he afterwards died, and in consequence of his illness some delay took place in the preparation of the letterpress of that sixth part. When Mr. Combe's illness appeared to be of such a nature that he was not likely to recover from it, the Trustees put the preparation of the work into the hands of Dr. Noehden. He also died after a short time, and before the letterpress was prepared, and the Trustees then applied to Mr. Cockerell to prepare that part; and the cause and delay of the present part may be in a great degree attributed to the peculiar circumstances under which the two last parts have been issued to the public.

1129. Do you imagine that the Trustees conceived it to be unimportant whether the work proceeded rapidly or slowly?—I look upon it as a very important publication, but I do not think it is very highly important that any very large sum of money should be spent upon it by the country each year.

1130. But having commenced the publication, do you think it is desirable that that delay should be allowed to continue?—I do not think there is generally any improper delay or any inexpedient delay, though this last part, owing to peculiar circumstances, to which I have adverted, has been longer in preparation than might have been desirable, if those circumstances could have been avoided.

1131. Is it your opinion that a work of that kind must, in the nature of things, be perennial and perpetual, inasmuch as the stores from which it is to be prepared are increasing year by year?—Yes, undoubtedly.

1132. In other words, do you mean that the work could by any possibility be rendered complete, under any expenditure of money, within any given space of time?—No, not complete, because our collection of antiquities, that is, of statues and marbles, and such things as are included in this publication, are continually on the increase, but still it must be confessed that our collections of marbles have not been increased very greatly of late years; there is however another reason why we cannot go on very fast, or why it is inexpedient to go on very fast: we should have to employ a great many engravers, and engravers, as many members of the Committee must know, are very tedious persons. If you employ an engraver of eminence it is very difficult to induce him to finish his work speedily.

1133. Is it not a very important consideration in the mode of finishing a work of this kind to have something like unity of design and execution in the preparation of it—a volume of the fine arts?—Of very great importance indeed.

1134. Will you state to the Committee the names of the artists employed as designers, and the artists employed as engravers in this work?—Mr. Henry Corbould has been the chief person employed as a draftsman of late years. The engravers have been very numerous, including Messrs. Devonport, Moses, Bacon, Finden, Englehart, Fitler, Horsburgh, Watt, Greatbach, &c.

1135. Have there not been other artists employed as draftsmen?—Not within the last three or four years.

1136. You stated the period of four or five years had elapsed between the publication of the last volume and the publication which is about to take place of the present volume; do you conceive that that delay is at all attributable to the desire for employing the best artists, or arises out of the delay consequent upon employing the best artists?—I think it does partly, but only partly. This delay is chiefly to be attributed to the particular circumstances which I have before stated to the Committee.

1137. Then unity of design in the completion of the work does not necessarily involve a delay of five or six years between the publication of the respective volumes?—No; but the Committee will allow me to observe, that it was more important to proceed rapidly when the Trustees first began this work than it is now, inasmuch as the greater part of the best and finest things, as models and examples of art, have been already put before the public and circulated. What remains is not so important, I think, as that which has been already executed.

1138. Is it not desirable that any work of this description, or general descriptive catalogue, should always be kept up even with the contents of the Museum?—I think not; I think it is scarcely possible with a due economy, in the strict sense of the words of your question.

1139. As far as possible?—It depends upon circumstances; supposing, for instance, that my catalogue of manuscripts was at this day quite complete, and that there was nothing further to be done, I might be three months without any acquisition, and all the establishment of my department would have nothing to do, or very little to do, for those three months; that would be an evil arising if the catalogue were quite complete, in the sense of your question. It is enough to keep it on a general level with our acquisitions.

1140. May we not infer from that answer, that you conceive the making of a catalogue is rather for the purpose of employing the officers than for the information of the public?—By no means.

1141. Is it a matter of any importance whether the officers of the Museum be employed or not in making catalogues, provided the catalogue be complete?—I think it is of the highest importance that the public should always have in readiness officers to whom they can entrust any work that is necessary to be accomplished; and to make these officers skilful and worthy of public confidence, they must be experienced, and the only way to attain that object with economy is to go on gradually.

1142. But if the catalogue is complete, and there is no duty of that sort to be performed by the officers of the Museum, the consequence would be that the establishment would be reduced by so much?—Certainly; and upon a new acquisition you would have to seek for new officers, at a great loss of expertness and a great increase of expense.

1143. Then why should that catalogue not be completed with a view to its usefulness, and not merely be kept in progress with a view to employing the officers in doing it?—I am only speaking of a thorough and exact completion. In all public establishments, where expedition immediate upon the emergency is not of great importance, it is more expedient that the business should be a little ahead of the establishment, than that the establishment should be ahead of the business. This last alternative might induce supineness, and other evils. And so it is with regard to catalogues: it is better to be a little in arrear; I am not, of course, speaking of a great arrear.

1144. It is stated by the accounts that 375 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* has been paid for printing a catalogue of manuscripts, with engraving, colouring plates, &c.; will you state what catalogue that is?—That is the Arundel catalogue.

1145. Why is it not stated in the account by name?—I do not know why that specific description has not been given; it seems to be a matter of no importance; perhaps it might as well have been.

1146. Has that catalogue been published?—Yes, the whole.

1147. Then this is the last charge for the expense of publishing that catalogue?—I believe so, the complete charge.

1148. It is stated that 216*l.* 2 *s.* has been paid for printing the Synopsis; how many copies were printed of that edition?—(By Sir *Henry Ellis*.)—3,000 copies, I believe, of that of 1834.

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1149. IS that the usual number ordered by you?—The numbers vary; for instance, if any great change in the arrangement of the Museum should be expected, I have printed a small edition, just enough as I conceived to feed the demand; but I now keep the press standing. I save considerably by that, and make alterations as they occur.

1150. I perceive the Museum gains by the publication of the Synopsis; do you think it desirable that the Trustees should continue to derive any income from that publication, or rather that they should throw that gain against the cost, and so reduce the price?—I think it is a matter of very little concern to the Trustees one way or the other. The profit is extremely small; I think, upon an average of eight years, 55*l.* per annum.

1151. What is the price of the Synopsis?—Two shillings. Thirteen editions or reprints of the Synopsis have been published, comprising 39,290 copies, of which almost the entire number have been sold. The total cost of printing, &c. appears to be about 3,898*l.* Since I have been principal librarian there have been five editions or reprints of the Synopsis. In 1827, the 25th edition, of 2,000 copies, produced in favour of the trustees 61*l.* 16*s.*; in 1828, the first reprint, of 1,000 copies, produced a profit of 27*l.*; in 1829, from 2,000 copies, 70*l.* 12*s.*; in 1832, from 1,000, 19*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* We ceased to print the Synopsis from 1829 to 1832, on account of the very great changes which were going on in the house, almost one-half of the contents of the old house being removed into a new building. In 1832–33 the profit was 73*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; in 1833–34, 48*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1834, 85*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; making a total of 386*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, yielding, as I have already stated, an average profit of 55*l.* for eight years.

1152. Looking to the class of persons frequenting the Museum, do you not think it desirable that the price of such a catalogue should be reduced as low as possible?—I do not think that is necessary; for the persons who form the great mass of the purchasers are families of good condition in life, and sometimes one family will buy three or four copies of the Synopsis.

1153. Do you not think a very large class of persons go there to whom it would be an object to obtain a catalogue of the Museum as cheap as possible?—Certainly, and if it were reduced to 1*s.*, I have no doubt that many persons of a humble class would buy it.

1154. Do you not, therefore, think it desirable that some reduction should take place, rather than that the Museum should derive an income from the sale of the catalogues?—It would be more useful to the public in all probability.

1155. Have you never heard complaints of the price of the Synopsis?—I have seen persons apply for it who have declined taking it because the price was 2*s.*, who would have taken it if it had been sold for 1*s.*

1156. Could it be sold at this time for 1*s.* without loss?—It could not.

1157. Do you not think that the quality of the paper might be reduced so as to enable you to publish the Synopsis at 1*s.*?—I think not, unless the paper were reduced to a very inferior quality, and then the visitors to the Museum would not like their purchase.

1158. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—It is stated in the same account that 702*l.* 9*s.* has been expended in the purchase of objects of natural history; how much of that money has been devoted to increasing the collection of objects of natural history; insects, for instance?—Very little of it to the purchase of insects; but I cannot answer the question accurately without referring to the accounts.

1159. (To Sir *Henry Ellis.*)—You stated in the former part of your examination that there were very few objects under the head of natural history preserved in spirits?—At the present moment there are two rooms furnished with serpents, fish and various other animals in spirits, and there are 200 or 300 vegetable substances in spirits in the botanical department.

1160. It appears there is a charge in the account of 221*l.* 10*s.* for tray-stands, bottles, spirits of wine, camphor, &c.?—Yes.

1161. The Museum keeps up and continues its collection of objects in natural history preserved in spirits?—Yes, there is a considerable expenditure for spirit of wine; it evaporates.

1162. In this account, it is stated that 79*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* has been paid for clearing goods at the Custom House, for freight, &c.; will you state what goods the trustees imported

imported for which this sum was paid?—Chiefly books; the greater number of the packages came from Paris; books and minerals, and different articles.

1163. Under whose superintendence were these purchases made?—I believe Mr. Baber purchases the books; I do not know whether any minerals have been purchased, but minerals have been sent over to us; the greater part of that charge is for the carriage of books.

1164. Can you state what books were paid for in this charge?—No; Mr. Baber will be able to answer that question.

1165. Were any of them donations?—I do not know; I should think not.

1166. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—It is stated in this account that the sum of 400 *l.* is required for Drawings and Engravings of the Athenian marbles; for how many years is it intended to ask for a similar sum for that purpose?—I presume until all the objects worthy of being engraved are put before the public.

1167. Can you state in what time that is likely to be?—I should think that three-fourths, or perhaps four-fifths of the expense necessary to the publication of the gallery of antiquities has been already incurred; there is not, I conceive, one-fifth more of objects at present in the Museum collections to be engraved; that is as nearly as I can calculate at the moment.

1168. In what year is it likely to be finished?—I can hardly state in what year; perhaps in seven years' time, at the present rate of preparation.

1169. The sum of 200 *l.* is asked for printing the description of the Athenian marbles; is there any part of that work now going on?—Yes; that is the work to which you have referred, forming No. 7 of the Gallery of Antiquities.

1170. Have the monies so asked from Parliament been annually applied strictly to the purposes for which they were voted under the estimated expenditure laid before the public?—No, it is evident from the accounts that they have not.

1171. Then do I understand you to state, that an estimated expenditure has been annually laid before the public on account of certain works, which expenditure has not taken place on those works?—It is very evident from the accounts it is so; and it must happen in all such accounts that the estimate and the expenditure will not accurately tally.

1172. But year after year these sums have been asked for specific purposes, and I understand you to say that the sums so annually asked for have not been appropriated according to the printed statement of the estimate?—They have not been entirely appropriated according to the estimate; but where the sum has not been appropriated according to the particular item of estimate, it has been included in the balance returned to Parliament at the end of the year. The reason is, that the accounts are kept, as I believe all large public accounts are kept in this country, with a view to the necessity of returning to Parliament, at the end of the year, the balance in our hands.

1173. I understand in that answer, that the sums asked from Parliament for specific purposes have been appropriated to the general purposes of the Museum?—That does not follow by any means.

1174. Can you direct the accountant to prepare, and lay before the Committee, an account of the sums annually asked from Parliament on account of the Athenian marbles and the Gallery of Antiquities, and the annual appropriation of the sums so asked for the last 10 years?—It appears to me from the printed statement that those accounts are given at the close of each year.

1175. Will you show me in the printed statement how the sum of 600 *l.*, for instance, asked from Parliament in the year 1834, on account of drawings, engravings, and printing, for the illustration of the Athenian marbles, in the year 1834, is accounted for in that statement to which you refer me as an explanation?—(By Mr. *Mawer Cowtan.*)—The estimate is, for drawings, 130 *l.*; for engravings, 270 *l.*; for printing, 200 *l.* The actual expense was 402 *l.* 3 *s.*, leaving a surplus of 197 *l.* 17 *s.*

1176. How was that surplus appropriated?—To the general purposes of the Museum, or perhaps returned to Parliament in the balance.

1177. That 197 *l.* 17 *s.* which is described as the surplus not expended, was money asked for by the trustees, and voted by Parliament to be expended in drawings, engravings and printing, for the Athenian marbles, was it not?—Yes, for drawings, engravings and printing.

1178. Now, were these sums of 130 *l.*, 270 *l.* and 200 *l.* for drawings, engravings and printing respectively, in the account of 1834, actually paid for drawings, engravings and printing in that year?—No.

 1179. Can

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1179. Can you show me the vouchers of that year for the payment of the 402 *l.* 3 *s.*?—Yes.

1180. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—The balance which remains at the end of the year is of such sums as have not been appropriated by the trustees, and so stated to Parliament?—Yes.

1181. Is it applied by the trustees, without the authority of Parliament, to the general purposes of the Museum?—No.

1182. Will you state the authority under which it is appropriated?—I presume the vote of the next year, and the understood nature of all estimates, is a sufficient authority.

1183. Do you mean that 197 *l.* 17 *s.* will be expended for these particular purposes in the following year?—No, I do not mean that. It is rendered back to Parliament, provided the expenditure does not exceed the estimate in something else, for it will always happen in a public establishment that sometimes particular expenses will go a little beyond the estimates, and other particular expenses fall a little short of the estimate, but an honest estimate is always given to Parliament with regard to the Museum; and I believe, if any Member of the Committee will take the trouble to look into it, he will find that our estimates and expenditure have been of late years as nearly balanced upon the whole as those of any establishment in the country.

1184. There is no balance appropriated by the Trustees of the British Museum to other purposes than that for which they were voted by Parliament, without that appropriation being acknowledged in the following year?—No, certainly not.

1185. Suppose in one year, under an estimate delivered in, the grant by Parliament has been 1,000 *l.*, and the appropriation for which that grant was made turns out to be only 800 *l.*, and supposing the estimate to be given in in the next year to amount likewise to 1,000 *l.*, is the surplus of the first year considered to be part of the grant of 1,000 *l.* in the year following?—Yes, so far as it forms a part of the general balance returned to Parliament, and, therefore, would necessarily be so.

1186. Will you state the date of the last sum paid for printing on account of the Athenian marbles?—I think it was in December 1830. I am not quite sure at the moment. I find here, 11th December 1830, "Printing marbles, Part 6, 50 *l.* 12 *s.*"

1187. How do you reconcile that with the charge for printing in the year 1834, in the annual expenditure account?—I believe the sum of 402 *l.* 3 *s.*, to which reference is now made, was entirely spent in the drawings and engravings, and no part of it was spent on the printing.

1188. Then there has been nothing spent on the printing on account of the Athenian marbles since 1830?—That is my impression.

1189. And yet there has been an annual estimate laid before Parliament on account of printing, which has been appropriated to other purposes than those stated in the annual Parliamentary account?—It has not been appropriated to printing; I cannot say it has been appropriated to other purposes, unless I knew that our expenses on other items, of the particular years referred to, had exceeded the estimates. The Trustees have always looked forward each year to be able to print this description, and their expectations have been disappointed from those various causes which I have already explained to the Committee.

1190. Then the sums asked under these heads have been appropriated, under the direction of the trustees, to other objects of expenditure?—Under the direction of the trustees, and with the sanction of Parliament, as I have before explained, on the supposition suggested by my last answer.

1191. When the money is asked from Parliament for a specific purpose, and appropriated by the trustees to a different purpose, do you conceive that is fairly to be considered as receiving the sanction of Parliament?—I do certainly, when the fact is stated to the House of Commons the very next opportunity.

1192. What is that opportunity?—The printed accounts of the next year.

1193. Are there any other sums so asked and differently applied?—I am not aware that there is any other instance of late years similar to that of printing the description of this No. 7 of the Gallery of Antiquities.

1194. Turn to the sums asked on account of the Alexandrian manuscript; have they been all exclusively applied to the purposes for which they were asked?—I was not referring in my previous answer to a period so distant.

1195 Do you know whether the sums asked from Parliament on account of the Alexandrian

Alexandrian manuscript were or were not strictly applied to that purpose?—I think they were not, in the same sense which we have already established.

1196. In fact, then, the estimated expenditure laid before Parliament by the trustees does not contain the items upon which the sums of money voted by Parliament are expended?—Yes, it contains more.

1197. Do the items of the estimate and the items of the expenditure exactly agree?—No, with reference to this particular instance they do not agree; there may be some other instances, but I do not recollect that there is any other instance of late years.

1198. In fact, then, there are some deviations from the estimate; but the explanation follows as soon as it possibly can?—I presume that our estimates are as accurate as they possibly can be. In the instance which has been put we have looked forward every year to printing the description of the Athenian marbles; we have therefore taken money for the printing of that work. I have already gone very much into detail into the circumstances which have prevented us from printing the description of the Athenian marbles.

1199. Is it considered that there is a debt due from the trustees towards printing a description of the Athenian marbles; namely, the sum of all the items included in the annual estimates professing to be appropriated to that purpose?—Certainly not. It has been already explained to the Committee that this sum is included in the annual balance returned to Parliament.

1200. You have defended this change of appropriation on the ground that it is explained in the annual accounts; do you think that the public were at all aware of the fact which has now been elicited, that for a series of years monies have been asked from Parliament for one purpose and appropriated by the trustees to another?—I cannot answer for the public being aware of any fact of that kind, but I think the House of Commons ought to be aware of that fact.

1201. Is not that stated every year?—Yes, in the most explicit manner possible.

1202. Is not the public led to suppose, by the money being asked for, that certain works are going on progressively, while, in point of fact, they are at a stand-still?—I beg to say, that I do not admit that they are at a stand-still.

1203. You have stated that no money has been paid on account of printing a description of the Athenian marbles for four years, and yet money has been annually asked from Parliament for that purpose; would it not be a fair inference that the work was progressing?—Certainly; and the work is progressing, not in printing, but preparing for printing.

1204. But the money has been asked for printing, and would it not be the fair inference that the printing has been progressing?—Not when it appears in the accounts of the next year that we have paid no money for printing.

1205. Will you point out in what items in the printed statement laid before Parliament it is stated that no money has been laid out for printing?—It is certainly not expressly stated in the paper that we have paid no money for printing, because we never do make such statement. I believe such statements are altogether unusual in any account; but it may be concluded, I presume, from no item appearing with regard to printing in the next year's payments, that the money has not been so applied.

1206. Would it be a legitimate inference from the items in this printed paper that no money had been expended for printing, when a detailed estimate is given for drawings, engravings and printing, stating so much for each of these three items as referred to in the estimate, but in the expenditure a total sum of 403 *l.* only is given for the expenditure?—I am not prepared to defend it by a mere reference to the page of the accounts now cited, but looking over the payments specified on the other side of the leaf, you will find we are extremely particular in our accounts of expenditure for printing; for instance, for printing rules, statutes and so forth, printing catalogue of manuscripts, printing Synopsis, all under separate heads; and I do think that, under these circumstances, it is a fair inference, that if we had spent any money for printing the description of the Athenian marbles, that would have formed a specific item in the next year's payments.

1207. Suppose that Parliament were no longer to sanction that practice which you have already adopted, of applying the surplus on one estimate to make up the deficiency on another, should you not be obliged to prepare your estimate on a different scale?—Certainly; we should be obliged to ask for a larger sum.

 1208. When

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1208. When you prepared these estimates, in which you included the estimate for printing which has been already referred to, has there not been at the time of the preparation of the estimate such an intention of printing that work as justified you in asking Parliament to make provision for the printing of it, supposing it is to be carried into effect?—Undoubtedly, the annual estimates would otherwise be dishonest; and I beg to add, that so far as I am responsible, no estimates to which any dishonesty attaches should be presented to Parliament. I should not suffer any sum to be put into the estimates which was not intended to be spent, or when there was not a probability of its being spent for the purpose for which it was asked.

1209. Can you state to the Committee generally why you have made in four successive years that provision for the printing, when it has never been carried into effect in either of the years for which you have made provision?—There has been a considerable delay in preparing the letterpress for this work, owing to the change of officers in the department of antiquities. We first lost Mr. Taylor Combe; he became very ill, his illness continued a long time, and when he was unwell it was impossible to make any arrangement for printing the letterpress of that work. The writing of the description was then referred to Dr. Noehden; he became very unwell, and not long after died, and that was the cause of another delay. The Trustees, I believe, while Dr. Noehden was unwell, begged the assistance of Mr. Cockerell, and he wrote the descriptions of the marbles in Part 6, but when we had an officer of our own who was able to take the responsibility upon himself, the Trustees desired that officer to prepare the descriptions in Part 7. There has been a good deal of delay in preparing that part, from various causes, connected with great acquisitions and great operations or changes in the department; but if you require further explanation of the causes of that delay, the officer at the head of the department of antiquities will give such explanation more fully than I can.

1210. Had you any fair anticipation that you would be able to carry on the printing in the course of the year for which you applied to Parliament for a grant?—Undoubtedly.

1211. Is the money granted by Parliament for the drawings, engravings and printing of the Athenian marbles, and other objects, spent in drawings and engravings of those particular objects, when no money is spent on the printing?—No, not the whole of it. We cannot exactly calculate, with regard to the drawings and engravings, what money will be wanted. Engravers are sometimes very troublesome, and it is impossible to calculate when some of them will produce their work; they will take six months, and I have known them take two or three years, if they are engravers of eminence, to finish their plates.

1212. But the money for those plates would be paid in those particular sums if the accounts were brought in during the year?—Yes.

1213. In the account of the estimate for expenditure for the year 1833, it is stated that the sum of 2,500 *l.* is required for the purchase of books and manuscripts?—Yes.

1214. Will you point out in the account of payments for 1834, the appropriation of that grant?—I find for the purchase of books 1,974 *l.* 9 *s.* 11 *d.*, and for the purchase of manuscripts 528 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*; if you add these together, they will amount as nearly to 2,500 *l.* as can be expected, considering the nature of annual estimates.

1215. There is 450 *l.* asked for printing the catalogue of manuscripts?—Yes.

1216. Will you point out the corresponding payment?—I find for "printing catalogue of manuscripts, engraving, &c., 375 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.*"

1217. That is the same catalogue referred to in the estimate?—The same catalogue.

1218. You stated in your answer, No. 576, relative to Sir George Beaumont's pictures, that the Trustees of the British Museum had the power of taking away those pictures from the National Gallery if they thought fit; do you imagine they have such a power?—Yes.

1219. Were not the pictures given to the Trustees of the British Museum under the specific trust that they were to be transferred to the National Gallery?—Yes, I think so; to some place which should contain the national collection of pictures.

1220. Did not Sir George Beaumont overlook the hanging of them up himself?—I have understood so.

1221. Did he not bequeath them to the Trustees of the British Museum in trust, because at that time the trustees of the National Gallery were hardly a recognised body?—Yes, probably he did.

1222. Was it not perfectly understood that Sir George Beaumont and Mr. Holwell Carr meant to leave their pictures to the National Gallery, whenever it was erected, and not to the British Museum?—I think it was perfectly understood, from a time previous to Sir George Beaumont's death, that these pictures were to be placed in the National Gallery and not in the British Museum.

1223. But you still hold that the legal property is in the Trustees of the British Museum?—I have no reason to think otherwise, from an examination of the papers.

1224. Have you ever taken a legal opinion upon it?—Never; nor have I ever seen Sir George Beaumont's will; but I have always considered that the gift of his pictures was complete to the trustees of the British Museum, and required no confirmation by will.

1225. But you admit they had no option of placing them anywhere else but in the National Gallery?—No, certainly not; it would have been much to be regretted if Sir George Beaumont's pictures had been placed anywhere else.

1226. They had no option you say?—No moral option.

1227. Had they any legal option?—Yes, I conceive so.

1228. Do you conceive they might have hung them up where they pleased?—Legally they might, I think.

1229. Do you mean by the words of the will?—No; there was no bequest by will, it was a gift; there was an understanding that the pictures were to be placed in the national collection.

1230. In what manner did you arrive at that understanding?—I arrive at my opinion chiefly from the letter of Sir George Beaumont.

1231. And from any conversation?—No, but from his letter, coupled with the actual delivery of the pictures by himself.

1232. Is it from the letter, in addition to a conversation with Sir George Beaumont, that you arrive at the understanding of what his intentions were?—No, I never had any conversation with Sir George Beaumont, though some of the trustees had, upon the subject. I have always understood that he wished the pictures to be in the National Gallery; but I think his letter and the delivery of the pictures would be quite sufficient to found an opinion upon similar to that which I have expressed.

1233. Does he state in that letter that they are to be placed in a National Gallery?—Yes, I think he does, in a gallery to be built.

1234. Supposing then that the Trustees of the British Museum were to suspend them elsewhere than in the National Gallery, do you consider that the trustees might be proceeded against for breach of trust?—I cannot suppose for a moment that the Trustees of the British Museum would do anything they were not authorized to do, or that they were not directed to do, in a case of this nature; but if you force upon me the supposition of their capriciously taking away those pictures from the National Gallery, I do not think a court of justice would interfere to prevent them.

1235. Would you regard the communication of Sir George Beaumont as a direction or condition; as a direction guiding the trustees, or as a condition, for the noncompliance of which their right to the property would cease?—Certainly as a direction, not as a condition.

1236. You admit they had no option in hanging them in the National Gallery?—No moral option; there is no question that it was their duty to do so, and that it will be their duty to retain them there, so long as the pictures are carefully preserved.

[*The Witness was directed to produce at the next meeting of the Committee a copy of the letter of Sir George Beaumont, with a list sent with his pictures, and any minute in the books of the Museum relating thereto.*—(*See* Appendix, No. 23.)]

1237. In the printed annual account of 1834, there is an item of expenditure on account of the classed catalogue of printed books?—Yes.

1238. Is any other catalogue progressing, namely, a catalogue or index of the manuscripts?—Catalogues of manuscripts are always progressing.

1239. Where are the payments entered on account of the index of the manuscripts?—Under the head of officers' salaries; the officers and assistants of the department are employed in that service; it is part of their duty to make these catalogues.

1240. How is it there is an estimate of the expenditure in respect of the catalogue of printed books, and no estimate of expenditure on account of the index of the

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the manuscripts?—The reason is that the catalogue of printed books is a special service requiring supernumeraries, and that portion of the expense incurred by the supernumeraries is entered as a special item; but the catalogue of manuscripts requires no supernumeraries.

1241. But at the same time it is a source of annual expenditure?—Yes.

1242. Then why is it not to be found under the head of estimated expenditure?—Because the persons who are employed on the catalogue of manuscripts are employed on various other duties connected with the manuscript department, and it could not be fairly entered in the estimate under such a head.

1243. What is the annual expense of the index to the manuscripts?—We have no index to the manuscripts; the catalogue of the collections of manuscripts is continually in progress. If you inquire what is the expense of the whole department of manuscripts, salaries of officers, assistants and attendants, I can state it by reference to my papers; but I think it is about 1,500 *l.* a year.

1244. I want to know why so important an item of expenditure is not to be found under the head of estimated expenditure?—It is included under another head.

1245. Are the persons who are now employed on the catalogue of printed books in the receipt of salaries, which salaries are paid out of the sum voted under the head of officers' salaries and extra services?—Not the persons employed on the services for which the 500 *l.*, to which reference is made, was taken.

1246. Will you state the number of persons employed and their salaries, to account for the estimated expenditure of the 500 *l.*?—There are two; Mr. Horne is one, and Dr. Schier is another.

1247. Will you state their salaries?—Mr. Horne has 300 *l.* a year; Dr. Schier's salary until Saturday last was 10 *s.* a day for every day that he was actually employed; it is now 12 *s.* a day for every day that he is employed.

1248. Is that salary of Mr. Horne paid out of that 500 *l.*, or is it paid out of 2,500 *l.* odd, asked on account of salaries?—So far as I understand the question, it is paid out of the 500 *l.*

1249. Will you state in what respect the question is not intelligible?—The sum of money granted in the year referred to is 17,796 *l.*, making one total, out of which we pay whatever the expenses of the year may be.

1250. The question was, whether Mr. Horne's salary was paid out of the 500 *l.* voted for the formation of the catalogue of printed books, or whether it was paid out of the sum voted on account of officers' salaries?—When the Treasury give a cheque for 17,796 *l.* I cannot tell out of what part of that cheque any particular sum comes.

1251. But the expense of the general catalogue of manuscripts is paid out of the sum voted for salaries and extra services?—Yes.

1252. But the expense of the catalogue of printed books is intended to be paid out of the 500 *l.* specifically voted for that purpose?—The expense of part of the catalogue; the expense of the supernumeraries employed on that catalogue.

1253. Ought it not rather to come under the head of salaries and extra expenses than under the head of catalogue of printed books?—I think not; the distinction is adopted for the purpose of giving more explicit information to the House of Commons.

1254. Do you arrange your accounts in your books under different heads?—Yes, we keep distinct accounts in the ledger, but we do not arrange our estimates separately, at least not generally so, in the ledger. We do not arrange the estimates under distinct heads, though we do arrange the expenditure under distinct heads.

1255. Certain sums are granted by Parliament for specific objects; are they invariably applied to those objects, or do you take the sum *en masse*, and appropriate it to different objects as it may happen?—We receive the whole grant in one sum, at least so far as the present point of inquiry is concerned; but as nearly as we can we appropriate it in proportion to the specific objects for which the estimates were framed.

1256. The grant is not applied specifically to those objects?—No; we strike a balance at the end of the year, and one estimate may be a few pounds over, and one estimate a few pounds under.

1257. You apply for a certain grant, say 17,000 *l.*, and you show to Parliament your reason for requiring that sum of money by the division you make in your estimate

estimate of so much for officers' salaries, so much for stationery, and so on?—Yes, and in the following year we show how that money has been expended.

1258. Would not the better way be to credit each particular head with the sum received, and to debit it with the sum expended?—The account would be more easily comprehended, but the difference between that and the present method is chiefly in regard to juxtaposition.

1259. In the annual account for 1833, the sum of 3,918 *l.* is charged for "salaries and board-wages of assistants, attendants and servants;" what amount of board-wages is paid to the assistants?—No board-wages are paid to the assistants and attendants, but only to the servants.

1260. Where is there any charge for that in the estimates?—It is put in under one head; the term board-wages applies to the servants, the terms salaries and wages apply to the assistants, attendants and servants.

1261. Would it not be better to put each separately?—I can hardly see any advantage to be derived from a more accurate specification.

1262. (To Sir *Henry Ellis*.)—Will you state what is about the amount of board-wages for 1834?—The housemaids have 17 *l.* per month board-wages; that is for seven housemaids; and the three men servants have 10 *s.* a week board-wages, making a total paid in 1834 of 299 *l.*

1263. (To Mr. *Forshall*.)—Now what class of officers are comprehended under the term Assistants?—All those, generally, who, though employed in the literary or scientific business of the Museum, have no custody whatever; that is the best distinction that I can make.

1264. Will you also define the class comprehended under the term of Attendants?—I do not know that I can do so accurately at the moment. The Attendants are those who are not employed in the literary or scientific occupations of the place, and yet are not either household servants or labourers.

1265. In the Returns to Parliament in 1833, I find the term "Clerks;" are they the same persons who are described in the previous accounts under the term of Assistants?—Yes.

1266. What class of persons are they who are comprehended under the term "Assistants;" what other qualifications and duties have they, generally speaking; of your own department, for instance?—They assist in making the catalogues.

1267. Are they men of learning and standing?—Not always of great standing; some of them are young men. In my department they are men of from 23 to 35; none of them younger than 23, or, perhaps, so young; none of them older, I think, than 35.

1268. There is a charge of 200 *l.* for transcribing catalogues, with a view to removing the library to a new wing; will you explain that item to the Committee?—Mr. Baber, the keeper of the Printed Books, can give a better explanation upon that point than I can.

1269. From the examination of to-day, should you be disposed to think that the mode of keeping the Accounts in the British Museum can be improved, or otherwise?—I think it might perhaps be improved, but not to any extent; we might enter a little more into detail than we do.

1270. Do you not think some portion of the confusion in the accounts laid before Parliament is attributable to the secretary having so much other important duty to discharge?—I cannot admit, in the first place, that there is any confusion whatever in the accounts; and in the next place, I do not think, if there be any confusion in the opinion of some persons, that it is attributable to the secretary.

1271. Are any persons allowed to view the Museum in the month of September?—Yes.

1272. Who are they?—Any foreigner who applies is immediately admitted, and any person who can make out a good reason for seeing it then; but we do not show its contents to the public in general, because we take that opportunity of whitewashing or cleaning, or rearranging whatever may require it.

1273. I perceive in the account of the year 1834, that no persons visited the Museum in the month of September until the year 1832; and in September 1833, the number was 207; and in 1834, it was 485?—It does not follow that no person visited the Museum because no persons were returned to Parliament as having visited it. It was not thought worth while until lately to keep an account of the number of persons who came to the Museum in that month.

1274. Can you state to the Committee any good reason why the Museum should not be opened in the month of September?—I have already stated that it is convenient

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venient to have one month in the year to make repairs and fresh arrangements. There are very great alterations and arrangements which have been made within the last seven years. I think I have stated so already in evidence. Almost the whole collections of the department of antiquities and of natural history, and the manuscripts, and a large portion of the printed books, have all been transferred and re-arranged within ten years from the present time; the greater part within five years from the present time. We take advantage of the month of September to make these re-arrangements, the month of September being presumed to be that in which the public are least anxious to see the Museum. Still foreigners, and persons of literary and scientific distinction, are at all times welcome at the Museum.

1275. In point of fact, for some years past has the month of September been employed in arranging, cleaning and making the repairs you describe?—Yes; last year, for instance, the whole collection of Egyptian antiquities was removed into the new gallery; the galleries which contain the Townley marbles were repainted throughout; and I have scarcely known any September since I have been at the Museum in which some great alteration or new arrangements have not been effected.

1276. Could not those arrangements go on while the public were admitted?—Certainly not, with convenience.

1277. Formerly the Museum was closed for two months in the year; why has a change taken place lately?—Because it was thought we might do all that was necessary in the way of cleaning, whitewashing, and re-arranging in the space of one month.

1278. Then you think the general admission of the public in the month of September would prevent your making those beneficial arrangements in the Museum which takes place in consequence of your having the Museum closed?—I think it would impede them much.

1279. Are you prepared to say that during the last 10 years that month has been really and *bonâ fide* employed in improving the arrangement of the collections?—Yes, I think it has, speaking generally.

1280. Do you not think that, without inconveniencing the public by so long an exclusion, particular parts of the Museum might be shut up at times, in order to carry into effect the repairs that are wanted, and, upon the whole, it would be a great benefit?—I am not sure that such additional accommodation might not be granted to the public, when we had once got our collections into the proper localities; but I think inconvenience would result from the adoption of that plan just at present, while our collections are *in transitu*. When our collections are once deposited in their destined localities in the new buildings, the labour and anxiety of the officers will be comparatively little, in regard to the operations now particularly adverted to.

1281. You close the reading-room in September, do you not?—No; only during the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun weeks.

1282. Do you not think that great discontent would be created by persons coming to the Museum at any time and finding a particular part closed?—I think there might be some.

1283. Do you think that would be more unsatisfactory than the present mode?—I hardly know.

1284. Do you not think in the summer the Museum might be kept open till five o'clock?—That is a point which I would rather leave to the judgment of the public. I think the trustees would be very willing to adopt that period of the day for exhibiting the Museum which is most commodious to the public. I understand the question to imply, that the Museum would, in that case, not open until eleven in the morning. It could not, I think, be open more than six hours in the day without a considerable increase in the establishment.

1285. Have you not a return of the different numbers of persons entering the Museum at different hours of the day?—Sir Henry Ellis, I think, has a statement of that kind.

(By Sir *Henry Ellis*.)—I have already put it before the Committee, as relates to the reading-room. The students fall off in number at the later hours.

1286. (To Sir *Henry Ellis*.)—And the visitors of the Museum generally?—They continue to come to the last moment of the Museum being open; but the greater number come at earlier hours.

1287. (To

1287. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—Would there be any objection to opening the reading-room in the evening?—I think there are great objections.

1288. Will you state what the objections are?—I conceive that the library of the Museum is at present sufficiently open for the purposes for which it is designed. It is not intended to be a library of education, but a library of research; and its use must ever be confined, or ought to be confined, chiefly to persons of literary or scientific pursuits, who have some serious object in view in coming to consult its collections.

1289. Are you not aware that by closing the reading-room in the evening you virtually close it to a number of gentlemen who are occupied in business during the morning?—I am perfectly aware of that; but I do not think that such persons would be debarred from coming to the reading-room of the Museum whenever they had really a serious and important object. If it were a library of education, I should agree with what I presume to be the notion in the question now put to me.

1290. Are you not in that answer supposing that there are no gentlemen who are engaged in morning occupations who can possibly have a serious literary undertaking; how do you apply that to Mr. Roscoe of Liverpool, for instance, a gentleman known to have been engaged in business, yet to have undertaken and completed various important and literary works?—I think Mr. Roscoe, when he had really a serious object, would have provided sufficient time to consult the Museum library.

1291. Would he not have found many more opportunities to consult it if the library had been open to him during those hours when he was not necessarily occupied in business?—Undoubtedly.

1292. Do you not think there are many such persons; lawyers, for instance, in London?—I think there may be many who desire, with a view to their own greater accommodation, to see the Museum open in the evening; but I do not think the convenience that would result from such an alteration of the arrangements can be fairly balanced against the inconveniences.

1293. What are the inconveniences?—The inconveniences are, first, that we must have an extended establishment.

1294. To what amount?—It is very difficult for me to say to what amount, for that would depend on how long the reading-room was kept open, and during what period of the year it was kept open. Through the depth of winter it is at present open during almost the whole hours of daylight, and it would be utterly out of the question to keep it open after daylight.

1295. Why?—Because it is a library of such immense value, so absolutely irreparable if it were lost, that you ought to protect such a library against all the risks that you can; and there would, I conceive, be great risk of accident from the introduction of candles, or other artificial light.

1296. The room in which persons actually read is separated from the library itself, is it not?—Yes, or rather the reading-room will be so, but under the same roof.

1297. Might not such a room, which is not required to be of very large dimensions, be made separate from the actual room in which the collection of books was deposited, and made fire-proof?—Yes, it might be if we had space to do so.

1298. More light would not be necessary in the room in which the books are deposited than to enable the attendant to find the books?—No, but there must be some light.

1299. Do you not conceive that that light would actually be placed in the room where the books are in such a way as to make it completely secure?—I think not. Perhaps you are hardly aware of the great extent of our library; it takes nearly one-third of a mile to go from one part of the library to another, supposing you, being in one particular spot, want a book, and that book is to be brought back to to you again.

1300. Supposing there were a regulation of this kind, that if a person has required a book to be delivered to him in the evening, it should be deposited in the reading-room during the day time, and the room in which the persons actually read should be open till a certain hour of the night; would not that obviate the difficulty of carrying lights into the rooms in which the books are actually deposited?—To a certain extent it would, but that plan would involve much more trouble than you are at present aware of. Suppose you give notice the morning before that you want a book in the evening, that book might possibly be wanted by half a

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dozen other persons in the interim, and a good deal of trouble must in that case be incurred in providing the book. But this is a trifle; I do not mean to dwell upon the objection; because it is, after all, little more than one of expense.

1301. Then supposing this regulation were adopted, that if a book were asked for during daylight, it might be provided in the reading-room, the sole difficulty is from the necessity of an extension of the establishment, and of having servants in waiting during the hours that candle-light is required, and preventing all risk from fire in the rooms where the persons actually read?—We must have an extension not merely of the establishment of servants, but of some one to superintend those servants.

1302. Is that the sole difficulty?—We must have a room detached from the Museum.

1303. Suppose, in the opinion of the Committee, it were considered desirable that the library should be made accessible in the evening, what would you suggest as the means of maximising the security of the books, and maximising the public convenience?—I am not prepared to answer the question; my own opinion is, that the Museum library is rather too much used than too little used, taking a comprehensive and prospective view of what might conduce to the public good.

1304. Does any light now enter any of the rooms?—Never, but in a lantern, and that only once in the evening, to see that no person is concealed about the buildings, and that every thing is safe.

1305. Do you understand that the new rooms for the King's library have been rendered fire-proof?—So far as rooms can well be rendered fire proof; great provision has been made against accidents by fire.

1306. Are you aware that some years ago the Museum was kept open till eight o'clock in the evening?—I think I have heard so.

Sir *Henry Ellis*; further Examined.

1307. I FIND, in a little work published in 1771, being a description of London, the following is given as one of the rules: "that at all other times (that is, save and except Christmas, Easter and Whitsun weeks,) the Museum shall be open in the manner following: that is, from nine o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, from Monday to Friday, between the months of September and April, inclusive; and also at the same hours on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, in May, June, July and August; but on Monday and Friday only from four o'clock to eight in the afternoon during those four months?"—Yes, it continued so until about 1801.

1308. Will you state then to the Committee on what grounds the Trustees thought proper to alter that regulation and restrict the public in that respect?—I had myself been a reader at the Museum for several years previous to that, and the reading-room rarely held above three or four people in the evening, while a very large number of persons came in the day time. The consequence was, that the Trustees thought they were performing their duty to the public more advantageously by altering the hours, and making Mondays and Fridays, in the summer half-year, like the other days. It was a complaint from those who visited the reading-room at that time that the opening the reading-room on those evenings was almost useless.

1309. The book I refer to having no title page, I believe is Newbury's Description of London?—Its title is "The Curiosities of London and Westminster described;" published in four little volumes by Newbery of St. Paul's Church-yard; I have a copy of a later edition at home.

1310. Do you think that if these regulations were restored it would not lead to a great number of persons using the reading-room so late as eight o'clock in the evening?—Not the description of persons who at present use the reading-room generally.

1311. The motive which led to the cessation of those rules does not seem to have been any apprehension of danger, but the consideration of the convenience?—It was only in the summer half-year that the reading-room was opened from four until eight o'clock; there was neither light nor fire in the house at that time.

1312. What do you conceive would be the objection to continuing the open hours of the Museum in the manner stated till eight o'clock?—I do not think that men of research would wish to have it so open; three or four years ago, after several letters had been written in the newspapers, the trustees thought it might be an accommodation if they kept the reading-room open till five o'clock; they there-

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fore altered the hours from ten to four to eleven to five. The clamour in consequence, among the readers, was so great on the second day of the reading-room being so open, that I was obliged to go to the Archbishop of Canterbury and ask his sanction to break through the rule which the trustees had established only a day or two before; and we again opened at ten o'clock.

1313. A clamour arising from what?—The readers were discontented at the room not being opened at ten, the usual hour, and they did not care for its being kept open till five. There was a memorial signed by a very large number of persons within an hour or two, requesting the trustees to go back to their old hours. The trustees immediately acquiesced; they thought the readers were the best judges of what suited them. The truth is that men of research are glad to come to our house the moment they have finished their breakfasts, and they work in the early part of the day; they carry the materials home which they have gathered, and work them up for their publications in the evening. I believe the Committee will find that a different class of readers would come to the Museum in the evening, a class of persons for whom it would hardly be necessary to provide such a library as that of the British Museum; they would be lawyers' clerks, and persons who would read voyages and travels, novels, and light literature; a class I conceive the Museum library was not intended for, at least, not for their principal accommodation.

1314. A merchant's or lawyer's clerk might have a literary taste?—Yes, but the main intention of a national library is to assist research: to aid those who are more professionally devoted to knowledge. Circulating libraries provide most of the books which merchants' clerks would want.

1315. Would there be any objection to opening the Museum at nine o'clock in the morning, as it was in the year 1771?—I cannot, at the present moment, give a decisive answer to that question. I must add another circumstance: I shall be able, perhaps, at a future meeting of the Committee, when the consideration of the reading-room is renewed, to show an instance of a gentleman asking for 55 books in one morning. There is much time employed in putting books away; the attendants are engaged in that work at present from nine to ten.

1316. Did he get his 55 books?—He had his 55 books. This was on the 20th of May: on the 26th of May the same gentleman wrote on a piece of paper, "The undersigned will feel particularly obliged by any gentleman favouring him with as many works as he conveniently can on the following subjects; Government; Political Liberty." The requisitionist was accommodated to the utmost power of the librarians. There are a great many readers who have a large number of books and many manuscripts besides at the same time.

1317. Do you think that is a sufficient objection to opening the Museum at nine o'clock?—I think so; we have our servants there at nine o'clock, and as I have mentioned, they are busied in putting the books of the previous day in their places.

1318. Do you think there would be any difficulty in the summer months in opening the Museum from nine o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock in the evening?—Yes, I should think insurmountable difficulty.

1319. What objection is there to opening the Museum during the Easter holidays?—It gives us an opportunity of cleansing the place and making a variety of arrangements, for which we want the aid of the attendants. I will mention in particular Easter week: the Stamp-office at that time always gives us a year's town and country newspapers; we are obliged to send a certain number of our servants there, and they not only bring away the newspapers, but during that week collate and arrange them for the bookbinder, so that by this collective exertion, a year or two years' newspapers, as the case may be, are assembled, bound, and brought into immediate use, an effort which could not be accomplished in so short a time without such holidays.

1320. Do you think that is a sufficient reason for excluding the public at a time when so large a portion of the people are at leisure?—I think the most mischievous portion of the population is abroad and about at such a time.

1321. Do you think that any mischief would arise to the Museum provided sufficient attendants were present?—Yes, I think the more vulgar class would crowd into the Museum.

1322. Do you not think that one object of the Museum is to improve the vulgar class?—I think the mere gazing at our curiosities is not one of the greatest objects of the Museum.

1323. Do you think that pictures or statues are made for any other purpose than being

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being gazed at, speaking always of the great mass of the people?—I think those weeks are weeks of judicious exclusion.

1324. Do you think there would be any difficulty, supposing the Committee thought that the Museum should be open during the Easter and Whitsun weeks, in accomplishing such a wish?—I think the exclusion of the public is very material, inasmuch as the place otherwise would really be unwholesome. The great extent of cleansing which they enable us to undertake, renders those weeks very necessary to us.

1325. Then you think the ventilation of the Museum is imperfect?—I can only say that after the Easter week I said to several of my brother officers, "Only observe how wholesome the Museum smells to what it did before the holidays."

1326. That has occurred on the ordinary days of cleansing?—No; the cleansing in the Easter, Whitsun and Christmas weeks is a very thorough and extensive one.

1327. Would it not be desirable, with reference to the great mass of the people, that that cleansing should take place at some other part of the year, and that the Museum should be open during the great public holidays?—I think the inconvenience, generally speaking, is less on those great public holidays than it would be at any other time.

1328. Are there not more people about whom you should be anxious to instruct and amuse during those holidays than at any other portion of the year?—I think the more important class of the population (as far as we are concerned) would be discontented at such a change as the former question contemplates.

1329. Will you describe what you mean by the more important part of the population?—People of a higher grade would hardly wish to come to the Museum at the same time with sailors from the dock-yards and girls whom they might bring with them. I do not think such people would gain any improvement from the sight of our collections.

1330. Did you ever know an instance of a sailor bringing a girl from the dock-yards?—I never traced them to the dock-yards, but the class of people who would come at such times would be of a very low description.

1331. You have been at the Louvre at Paris?—Yes.

1332. I believe that is open every day to the public?—No, it is open to the public only on Sundays.

1333. Sunday is a great festival in Paris?—Yes.

1334. Do you know of any evil arising from the collections in the Louvre being exhibited to the mass of the people on public holidays?—The collections are open to the public, as I have mentioned, on Sundays only, and the police are very strict and always on the watch, and they order the people about and handle them in a way which our attendants would not dare to do.

1335. Then do you mean to say that if you had a more strict police, your objection to opening the Museum on great public holidays would be at an end?—I have never considered the opening of the Museum to the public at any time in that point of view.

1336. You know of no inconvenience arising from the collections at Paris being open on the Sundays?—M. Van Praet told me in 1828 that the secret police sat in the rooms of the Royal Library at Paris; but I apprehend our readers would be very averse, or might even refuse to sit in the Museum reading-room, if they knew that a Bow-street officer was officially planted there.

1337. Your servants and attendants are there, are they not?—Yes, the attendants.

1338. What difference is there between attendants employed to watch the readers, and the secret police of Paris?—There would be something repulsive to Englishmen in knowing that they were watched by the police.

1339. It is known to the public that they are watched in your reading-room?—I do not know that it is; it is merely that our servants are there.

1340. You do watch them without their knowledge?—Our servants watch against harm, certainly.

1341. What is the difference between that and the secret police at Paris, to which you feel such repugnance?—In the case of the secret police, I presume the man is a constable, without any visible badge of office.

1342. If your attendants saw a man improperly employed, they would take him instantly into custody?—No, they would in all probability make the case immediately

mediately known to me, and if a police officer were in the house, I should desire him, if the case justified it, to take the person into custody. Rev. *J. Forshall*, Mr. *M. Cowtan*, and Sir *Henry Ellis*.

1343. You would detain a person you saw injuring a book or a manuscript, by your own authority?—I should scruple to do that, unless the person had proceeded to such length as justified the calling in of a police officer.

1344. I ask, whether seeing that a person was injuring a book or manuscript, you would not feel it your duty as principal librarian to take that person into custody instanter?—I should use a sound discretion in that respect; the case has never occurred. 15 June 1835.

Veneris, 19° *die Junii*, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Mawer Cowtan*, called in; and further Examined.

1345. DO you produce any accounts?—In compliance with the order of the Committee at their last sitting, I produce an account of the sale of the several Museum publications for the years 1833 and 1834, also an account of the expenditure for the Alexandrian Manuscript from 1814 to 1828.—[*The above accounts are given in.* (*See* Appendix, No. 11.)] Mr. *M. Cowtan*. 19 June 1835.

1346. Will you be so good as to give me from those accounts the gross sum asked from Parliament by the trustees on account of the Alexandrian manuscript?—The gross sum is 10,198 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

1347. Will you state also the sum expended on account of the Alexandrian manuscript?—£. 9,286. 6 *s.*

1348. What balance remained in the hands of the trustees?—The balance of that account is 911 *l.* 16 *s.* 6*d.*

1349. How has that balance been appropriated?—I presume to the general purposes of the Museum.

Sir *Henry Ellis*, called in; and further Examined.

1350. YOU have heard the statement made by the accountant?—Yes. Sir *Henry Ellis*.

1351. Will you state on what authority the trustees appropriated the balance of the Alexandrian manuscript fund, which was voted by Parliament expressly for the printing of that manuscript, to the general purposes of the Museum?—I know of no authority beyond their own act.

1352. Do you conceive that it is competent to the trustees to ask for money for one purpose, and to expend it on another, even though they account for it in their annual accounts?—It often happens that more money is required for purchases in one department in the Museum than means have been taken for, and on such occasions I believe we have sometimes taken money from the sum intended for another department.

1353. And on other occasions they have asked for sums of money for special purposes, which they have not expended in the course of the year at all?—I never knew any sum taken for a special purpose which was not ordinarily devoted to that purpose.

1354. You were present, I believe, at the last examination of Mr. Forshall?—Yes.

1355. It was then stated that a certain sum had been asked for printing on account of the Athenian marbles, and it appeared from the accounts that no such money had been spent on account of the Athenian marbles for some years past?—Precisely so; that was an accidental thing.

1356. But that is a case in point?—It is to a small extent.

1357. It is a case in point to the whole extent of the money so asked and not expended?—Yes.

1358. Was that balance of 911 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* applied to the general purposes of the expenditure on account of the Museum?—I conclude so from the appearance of the accounts, but I have no actual knowledge of the expenditure of that particular sum.

1359. If it was not so expended, what became of it?—It was accounted for to Parliament, and went towards the supplies in the following year.

The Rev. *Josiah Forshall*, called in; and further Examined.

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1360. HAVE you brought with you any extract from the will of Mr. Holwell Carr, or any documents which refer to Sir George Beaumont's gift of his pictures to the Museum?—Yes; I have in my hand what the Committee at their last sitting desired I should produce, viz. in the first place, copies of the minutes of the Trustees relating to Sir George Beaumont's gift of his pictures. The first minute is dated 12 July 1823.—[*It is given in and read.*]—I have also a list of the pictures referred to in that minute; they appear to be 16 in number. The next minute is dated 21 July 1823.—[*It is given in and read.*]—At the following general meeting there is a minute stating that the Archbishop of Canterbury had so returned the thanks of the trustees to Sir George. I have also a letter from Sir George Beaumont, dated Grosvenor-square, 17 July 1823, addressed to the trustees of the British Museum.—[*It is given in and read.*]—Then in May 13, 1826, there is another minute.—[*It is given in and read.*]—I have also a copy of a letter from Sir George Beaumont to Sir Charles Long, dated Grosvenor-square, 18 April 1826.—[*It is given in and read.* (*See* Appendix, No. 23.)]

1361. Is there any mention of this collection of pictures in Sir George Beaumont's will?—I never saw his will; I am not aware.

1362. Sir George Beaumont states, in his letter of July 17th, 1823, "I shall be ready to deliver the pictures to the Museum whenever the gallery about to be erected is ready to receive them." Was the erection of any gallery in the British Museum in contemplation at that time, or could he have referred to anything but the National Gallery?—I am not sure that he might not have referred, at the time he made use of this expression, which was in 1823, to a notion which was then prevalent of having a national collection of pictures at the Museum itself; but Sir George Beaumont lived long enough after that to be perfectly aware that that idea was abandoned.

1363. Did Sir George Beaumont attend himself to the hanging of the pictures up in the National Gallery?—I believe he did; I have no doubt he did.

1364. Did he place them there at once?—Yes; he refers to that fact in a letter which I have seen in some written document in my custody.

1365. Have you any extract from the will of Mr. Holwell Carr?—Yes, I have.

1366. Read it?—I have in my custody an authenticated copy of the will, but the extract I now read, which is a correct extract, is contained in a letter from the Rev. Edward Holwell, executor to Mr. Holwell Carr, dated Plymtree, March 10, 1831, addressed to Henry Ellis, Esq.—[*It is given in and read.*]—I have also the minute of the trustees of March 12, 1831, stating the receipt of that letter, and reciting the extract from the will and codicil of Mr. Holwell Carr.—[*It is given in and read.*]—I may add that there was a good deal of correspondence on the subject of this collection of pictures, from some hesitation on the part of the executor to deliver the pictures immediately, and that led to a long correspondence between him and me on the subject. (*See* Appendix, No. 24.)

1367. Do you conceive that, from the extract you have just read from the will of Mr. Holwell Carr, the trustees of the British Museum have the power, if they so wished it, to take away the pictures from the National Gallery?—I conceive that they have legally a power to do so, as I stated to the Committee at their last sitting.

1368. Taking your last answer into consideration, I wish you to refer to the Returns presented to Parliament in 1833, cap. 3, under the head of Rules relative to Officers and Servants, where you will find this rule: "On the day of annual visitation the catalogues and inventories of the several collections of the Museum shall be laid before the trustees, and the secretary shall particularly bring to their notice the inventory of the pictures presented through them to the National Gallery, in order that the trustees may appoint a day for the visitation of those pictures;" and I wish you, therefore, to inform the Committee whether, by the term "presented," the trustees consider they have parted with the property in those pictures or not?—Certainly not; the terms "presented through them to the National Gallery" refer unquestionably to the act of the original donors, not to any act of the trustees; but if it were otherwise, such terms in a rule of this nature, made merely to regulate their own proceedings, could not, I presume, be taken to imply that the trustees had made over the property in any way whatever. It will be observed that the words are, "to the National Gallery," not "to the trustees of the National Gallery." That is a distinction I would not dwell upon, but

but it is a distinction. I conceive it means that the pictures were placed in the national collection for the benefit of the public, in compliance with the intentions of the original donors. The property there may belong to more parties than one.

1369. Have you ever taken any legal opinion upon the subject?—Never.

1370. Have you ever heard any opinion expressed by Lord Farnborough, Sir Robert Peel, or any individual who is a trustee both of the British Museum and the National Gallery, as to the right?—I never heard the right doubted by any one until this Committee assembled.

1371. Have you never heard that upon Mr. Holwell Carr expressing his intention to give his collection to the Museum, he used the words that you have read from the codicil expressive of his intention to give the whole collection to the National Gallery, not to the Museum?—I have always heard that those precise words were suggested to Mr. Holwell Carr by one of the existing trustees of the British Museum, for the purpose of giving to the public a proper security with regard to these pictures, the trustees of the National Gallery having at the time when that suggestion was made no recognised existence. Mr. Holwell Carr decidedly intended that the collection should be placed in the same building with Sir George Beaumont's and Mr. Angerstein's pictures, as indeed he expresses it in his will.

1372. You are quite aware that the trustees of the British Museum have nothing to do with Mr. Angerstein's pictures?—Nothing at all.

1373. But the distinct understanding was that they were to accompany Sir George Beaumont and Mr. Angerstein's pictures?—Undoubtedly.

1374. The witness will understand that in the question about to be put no objection is taken to that mode of appropriating the pictures of Mr. Holwell Carr and Sir George Beaumont, but the principal librarian of the British Museum having stated, as an invariable rule, that the trustees never parted with anything that had been bequeathed to them, I ask you now to inform the Committee whether the extract read from the rules and regulations does not state that they have parted with these pictures, which are clearly bequeathed to the Museum?—No, I think not. I am of opinion, as I have already stated to the Committee, that the trustees have the legal custody of these pictures.

1375. Would it be competent to the trustees to place the King's Library in any other part of the metropolis, should a more eligible building be found for it?—I should conceive so certainly, if it would be for the benefit of the public to do it.

1376. And place it in the custody of other persons having only a general control over it?—Yes; exercising so much control as with reference to the intention of the individuals who made the gift, is, at the same time, most conducive to the public good.

1377. Suppose it should be thought most conducive to the public good to place the Royal Library at Oxford, do you conceive that the trustees of the British Museum, who are the guardians of that library, have the power to remove it to Oxford?—Undoubtedly; if I understand what is meant by being conducive to the public good, which would have reference of course to keeping good faith with testators and donors.

1378. Then you conceive, in opposition to the opinion of the principal librarian, that the trustees ought to exercise a sound and equitable discretion over any articles bequeathed to them, and that they should not rigidly confine them within the walls of the British Museum?—I am not aware that I am at all in opposition to the opinion of the principal librarian; we are speaking upon a hypothetical case; but I should have no doubt that they might do so. I do not conceive that the powers of the trust are at all limited to the space of ground occupied by the Museum.

1379. In question 436 of the third day's examination Sir Henry Ellis is asked, "whether it is to be understood that the stipulations made in the wills of persons bequeathing collections to the Museum are always literally and strictly adhered to," and the answer is, "I do not recollect any instance to the contrary;" do you think that in the case of Sir George Beaumont's pictures the stipulations in the bequest have been literally and strictly adhered to?—Yes.

1380. Will you explain that answer, considering that the pictures have been presented to the National Gallery?—I do not consider that the pictures have been presented to the trustees of the National Gallery. Sir George Beaumont directed that they should be placed in the gallery.

1381. Now then, I refer you to the paragraph I have quoted from cap. 3, of the Rules, where it is distinctly stated in terms that they are so presented, and I again ask whether you are prepared to state that in this instance Sir Henry Ellis is correct

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correct in stating that there is no instance which can be given of an exception to the rule that articles bequeathed are never parted with by the trustees of the Museum?—I think so; I cannot see that this collection of pictures has been absolutely parted with by the trustees of the Museum.

1382. Do you not regard the circumstance of Sir George Beaumont himself placing the pictures in the National Gallery as a full justification of the conduct of the trustees of the British Museum?—Certainly. I think they are perfectly justified in every step they have taken with regard to these pictures.

1383. Do you really think the Trustees of the British Museum have the same control over the pictures of Mr. Holwell Carr as over the King's Library?—In both cases they are bound, in the first place, to regard the intention of the testator or donor, and in the next place, to regard what would be most conducive to the general good. There can be no doubt that the collection of Sir George Beaumont and that of Mr. Holwell Carr are very properly placed in the National Gallery, under the immediate superintendence of the trustees of that gallery; but still I do not think that the Trustees of the British Museum would be justified in giving up all custody and all power with regard to the control over these pictures. I do not think they can do so without an Act of Parliament.

1384. Is there not, in your opinion, a considerable difference between those pictures and the Royal Library, in the way in which they were given, the library being a full gift, and the pictures only a qualified one, under certain restrictions, even under your own construction of the bequest?—Certainly, there was a direction accompanying the one, and no direction, so far as I recollect at the moment, accompanying the other.

1385. Have the goodness to state, upon whose suggestion Sir George Beaumont's pictures were transferred to the National Gallery?—They were actually transferred by Sir George Beaumont himself, in his lifetime.

1386. On his personal request to the trustees?—No; it was the original stipulation of his gift, and the act was superintended by himself.

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1387. YOU were asked on a former examination whether you were deputed by the trustees to proceed to Pomard, in France, to examine a collection of manuscripts belonging to the Baron de Joursanvault, and you stated you wished to have time to look at your papers, in order to give such information as might be satisfactory. Can you state the result of that examination of your papers?—I was not deputed by a meeting of the trustees, nor by any written minute, to go to Pomard. It was in the summer of 1829, just as I had intended a short excursion to Paris, that illness in my family delayed me for some days, and in the interval a note came from the present Lord Canterbury, then Speaker of the House of Commons, the original of which I hold in my hand. It is dated, Palace Yard, August 7th, 1829, and is as follows: "My dear Sir, Mr. Nicolas is very anxious that a certain collection of manuscripts, now in the possession of some French gentleman at Pomard, near Beaune, I believe, should be bought by the Museum. Mr. Nicolas is aware that much more information about them is necessary, and is ready to be employed himself for that purpose, if the trustees think fit. I have communicated with the Archbishop, and now nothing remains but to wait till the trustees shall decide whether it is expedient to take further steps. I am, dear Sir, your faithful obedient servant, C. Manners Sutton." The Speaker's note was accompanied by a paper also, sent to him by Mr. Nicolas, now Sir Harris Nicolas, and which Sir Harris had received from his friend Sir T. E. Croft. This is a copy of it:

"In the chateau of M. le Baron de Joursanvault, at Pomard, near Beaune, there is a magnificent collection of historical documents, illuminated manuscripts, on vellum, and genealogical books.

"The historical documents, illustrative of French and English history and manners, were formerly in the Chateau de Blois; they relate to the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. The greater portion belong to the 14th and 15th centuries, and consist of muster-rolls, agreements for service, treaties, and letters to and from the most important persons of England and France.

"The illuminated Mss. consist of splendid missals, and amount to 100 volumes or more, but I did not examine them minutely.

"The genealogical books are partly printed and partly manuscript, and relate to the families of France generally, but among them are some English pedigrees.

"The

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"The price asked for the whole collection is 60,000 francs, which is about 2,400 *l.*, and the proprietor will not separate one part from another."

A note book also accompanied this paper, containing the particulars of a catalogue of the whole collection of charters, in five folio volumes, preserved at the chateau.

It will be right for the Committee to keep in mind the stress which is laid in this paper upon the collection containing letters of an early period to and from the most important persons of England and France; for it was in consequence of that passage only that I was requested to make the visit to Pomard.

Immediately upon the receipt of the note and paper which accompanied it, I waited on The Speaker; I told him I was going on my own account to Paris; that, as far as I could judge from maps, Pomard was about 250 miles beyond Paris; that having been keeper of the Museum manuscripts for a number of years, I considered I could give an opinion upon this collection just as well as any other person; that I would receive no reward for going, but that the trustees should pay the expenses of my journey from Paris to Pomard, and back from Pomard to Paris. He requested I would see the Archbishop of Canterbury, which I did the same morning, and they both expressed their thanks to me for undertaking the inspection of the collection at what was likely to be a very moderate charge to the trustees. I went to Paris, and I went from Paris to Pomard and saw the collection. I reported my opinion of the collection to the Archbishop of Canterbury as soon as I got back to Paris, having received at Beaune the Baron de Joursanvault's terms in writing, which I will explain hereafter. I returned to England. The trustees received a report from me, similar in contents to the letter which I had written to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and they finally determined not to purchase the Pomard collection; but they made an offer to the Baron for the purchase of everything in it which illustrated English history; and the British Museum possesses at this moment, at a charge of little more than 160 *l.*, every article I believe relating to English history which was preserved in the chateau, with some documents which do not relate to it. I have to observe, and a very important remark it is for the notice of the Committee, that the above memorandum stated that letters between the English and the French nobility for several centuries were contained in the Pomard collection, whereas there was not a single letter of correspondence in it in any language whatever. I beg now to be permitted to lay before the Committee an extract from the pamphlet of Mr. (now Sir Harris) Nicolas, which the Committee I see have before them, and which, I presume, has given rise to the inquiry respecting the Pomard manuscripts.—[*It is read by the Witness. See* Appendix, No. 25. (1.)]

The Committee will please to observe that the first charge contained in this extract is, that the head librarian of the Museum was selected to examine these manuscripts, and the purpose of his visit announced to the British ambassador, that he might receive official aid in the mission; that, not contented with this injudicious and useless developement of the objects in view, the learned gentleman himself pompously announced wherever he went that he was the chief librarian of the British Museum, sent specially to treat for these manuscripts; and that, long before the chief librarian reached Pomard, the French newspapers expressed their indignation that historical muniments should be sold to the British Government; the effect of all this parade upon the owner of the manuscripts being the natural one, that he fancied he had erred in his estimate of their value, and that he had become so enlightened about his treasures as to expect, not merely double the price he originally asked for them, but certain honours. In answer to these charges, I beg to say, in the first place, there was no occasion for me to announce myself in Paris as principal librarian of the Museum, or to make parade. I was well known to Baron Cuvier, M. Van Praet, M. Jomard, M. Buchon, (who had been the inspector of the national archives,) M. Abel Remusat, and innumerable other persons of literary and scientific character. The passport which I received at the time, and which I beg to exhibit to the Committee, will show that I went as an English gentlemen, accompanied by his wife. I was not noticed in my passport as principal librarian of the Museum, but as "M. Ellis, gentilhomme Anglois, avec Madame son epoux." Upon my arrival in Paris, I applied to Lord Stuart de Rothesay (our ambassador), to whom I was also known, to procure me a letter of introduction, from any one he pleased, to M. de Joursanvault. I dined with Lord Stuart the next day, and he put into my hands a letter from Prince de Polignac to M. Paul de Fontenay, the brother-in-law of the Baron de Joursanvault,

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and in M. de Fontenay's house at Beaune I found the Baron. This letter was given to me under flying seal, and I fortunately kept a copy of it, written on the blank leaf of the very note which conveyed it to Lord Stuart.—[*It is given in and read. See* Appendix, No. 25. (2.)—Prince de Polignac describes me in it as "M. Ellis, attaché au Museum Britannique." It was at my own request that I was not mentioned in it as principal librarian. I did not go in that capacity; I went merely as a person belonging to the Museum. It is, moreover, stated that I did not go to treat for those manuscripts, but only to look at them. That letter will show at least there was no endeavour at parade on my part. At the time of my examining the manuscripts the Baron did not know that I was the principal librarian of the Museum. I beg also to add, that throughout the communications which took place between the Baron de Joursanvault and myself, and between the Baron de Joursanvault and Mr. Forshall, in all the letters which were written for above two years, I was never in any one mentioned as the principal librarian. I hope this is sufficiently satisfactory, that there is no proof at least of my having made the parade I am charged with, and that the interests of the trustees were not compromised by any such display of weakness on my part. Then as to the paragraph in the French newspapers, which is so confidently relied upon as having reached Pomard before my arrival there, I have an answer to that as direct as it is incontrovertible. I left Paris on the evening of August 31, 1829, I arrived at Beaune at 10 o'clock in the morning of September 3d; on that day I examined the Pomard manuscripts, and having received from the Baron, in writing, the terms proposed for the purchase of his collection at my hotel at half-past 10 o'clock at night, I went to Dijon the next day, and from thence to Paris by the malle-poste, where I arrived in the forenoon of the 6th of September. It was on that very day, and not before, that the paragraph in question appeared in the Courier des Electeurs. I beg to ask, then, how could that paragraph, which was not printed till the 6th of September, influence a price which had been speculated upon by the Baron de Joursanvault at a place 250 miles distant from Paris on the 3d of September? The paragraph in the Morning Journal of September 12, 1829, the acknowledged foundation of Sir Harris Nicolas's strictures on my journey to Pomard, declares itself to have been translated from the Courier des Electeurs of the preceding Wednesday. [Appendix, No. 25. (3.)] I have also a letter in my hand which I received in Paris from Sir Thomas Elmsley Croft, dated Rue Berbisey, Dijon, September 5, 1829, in which that gentleman, as the Baron's friend, in answer to a remonstrance from me that there were no letters illustrative of English history in the Baron's collection, says, "With respect to the letters I mentioned, I merely repeated what M. de Joursanvault stated to me, as I did not see them; but you must have perceived that the Baron is totally ignorant of everything concerning his treasures, and most probably did not intentionally deceive me." He adds, "The Archiviste of Dijon, the Baron's friend and adviser, on my mentioning this morning that the price was raised to 100,000 francs, told me he would undertake to arrange matters for a considerably smaller sum; and added, that in all probability the price had been augmented because M. de Champollion de Figeac is desirous of purchasing them." Here Sir Thomas Croft, on the 5th September, gives me, from Dijon, the real reason why the price was raised.

There is a further charge, that on my arrival at Pomard I spent two or three hours only in examining the collection. Now, I beg to say that I spent between five and six hours in the examination; and even that, till explained, may possibly seem to be a very short time; but as the Committee have already observed, from the statement I have delivered in, there was a catalogue of the charters at Pomard, in five folio volumes. I found the collection was in two parts; one a little collection of manuscripts in the Baron's private study, joined with a small assemblage of black letter and other printed books; the other consisted of the the great collection of charters and original muniments forming the archives of the Earls of Blois, with heraldical and genealogical manuscripts, chiefly relating to France. The charters were arranged in two rooms,—in two garrets of the chateau,—in cartons, or pasteboard boxes. I found the catalogue; I tried about 30 or 40 cartons, and I found the charters in them all conformed to the catalogue. It was utterly impossible, if I had stayed three months, to look over every charter carefully; and it would have been of no use, for I found they answered to the catalogue, and I had nothing to do but to run my finger down the pages and see whether any related to English history. To my utter astonishment, I found there was not a single charter relating to English history in the whole catalogue. I did

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that in six hours, and I could have done no more if I had remained six weeks. From Paris, on the 7th of September 1829, I wrote this letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which will give the Committee a very full notion of the examination I made of the collection. I beg to add, first, that when the Baron de Joursanvault gave me his terms, at half-past 10 o'clock at night, it was in a note, which I hold in my hand, [Appendix, No. 25. (4.)] in which he demands, first of all, 100,000 francs for the charters, and 10,000 more for the printed books and other collections, subject also to some reservations. He adds, too, what he calls a "clause verbale," that the Duke of Wellington, in addition, should interfere with the crown of France to make him a count, with the title hereditary in his family; or, if that could not be obtained, that he should be allowed to import 500 pipes of Burgundy free of duty into England, he declaring them to be of the growth of his own estates. I will now read the letter I wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 7th September.—[*It is read by the Witness. See* Appendix, No. 25. (5.)]

Another attack upon me in Sir Harris Nicolas's pamphlet (the contents of which I never answered), is, that the chief librarian discovered that the Baron could speak little English, and the Baron, as he has since asserted, discovered that the chief librarian could speak less French. In answer to this, I beg to say that I speak French sufficiently for every purpose I require; and I believe no one will dispute my power to judge of the value and condition of the Baron's manuscripts. I did not go to Pomard to talk to the Baron, but to look at his manuscripts and charters.

1388. You are aware that the Baron de Joursanvault has stated, in a letter which he addressed to The Speaker, as appears from a note in the pamphlet published by Sir Harris Nicolas, as follows: "Très malheureusement M. Ellis et moi ne pouvions pas nous entendre; il ne parloit pas Français, de là sont venus des malentendres sans nombre"?—That is his statement.

1389. In the letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which you have laid before the Committee, I find it is stated, "The collection is, indeed, a most extraordinary one of its kind, and would be a treasure in the stores of the British Museum or of any other public collection, though, perhaps, for a reason which will presently appear, some of the trustees may think a public library of France would be its most appropriate repository;" are you still of that opinion?—So far as this; I endeavoured to furnish myself, while in Paris, with information as to the value and importance of the collection, and I found that M. Buchon, who had been the inspector of the archives of France, knew it well, but thought 60,000 francs too large a price. Still it is a very curious and interesting collection.

1390. Entertaining that opinion, do you think, from your own statement, that your exertions to obtain the collection were such as became the principal librarian of the British Museum?—I did not go to obtain the collection; I was sent merely to form an opinion of it.

1391. You have stated in that letter that there was a part of the collection of charters in the garrets not catalogued?—It was a small part; a collection of bundles; things, as far as I saw, of no general importance. Everything that was of consequence appeared to be catalogued, except a single bundle of about a hundred documents, partly relating to France while in the occupation of the English.

1392. You also state that you could not get at a great part of the collection for want of a ladder; are you prepared to state that that portion of the collection which you could not get at was contained in the catalogue?—I have no doubt of it, for the catalogue referred to the cartons which were numbered, and whenever I took down a carton and looked at the charters, I found they agreed with the catalogue.

1393. Are you prepared to state positively, that your examination was of such a nature as to justify your statement, that you have an accurate knowledge of the contents of the collection?—I can have no doubt of it, for there was a catalogue of all the charters, and I ran my finger down the different pages as the volumes lay before me.

1394. But are you prepared to state, as there were portions of the collection not catalogued, that you have a knowledge of the contents of those bundles?—I untied many of the bundles as they laid on the floor and looked at the contents, and found them unimportant.

1395. How long were you there?—Between five and six hours.

1396. You are aware the Baron de Joursanvault states you were there only two hours?—He may state it if he pleases; the only time I ever saw that letter was in print; I have never seen the original.

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1397. Do you doubt the accuracy of the statement?—I certainly doubt the accuracy of the statement, for the Baron drove me over from Beaune between 12 and 1 o'clock, and I was at Pomard till the sun went down.

1398. Do you know how these extracts from the letter were published?—I conclude that Sir Thomas Croft might send the extracts to Sir Harris Nicolas.

1399. Do you doubt the authenticity of the letter?—No, I do not doubt the authenticity, but I deny the accuracy of it; I suppose that no one would invent a letter; that must be out of question. The Baron must know that he drove me over from Beaune to Pomard between 12 and 1 o'clock. It is a very short league.

1400. Do you think the sum first asked by the Baron de Joursanvault, 60,000 francs, was too much for a collection which you describe as a most extraordinary one of its kind, and which will be a treasure in the stores of the British Museum, or of any other public collection?—I certainly do; but let me explain myself. There are very few ancient families in this country or France who possess a very large collection of archives. The Counts of Blois were very eminent, and this collection, I look upon it, is very like that which will be found in Berkeley Castle, where there has never been an attainder in the family, and where it is probable there are more documents of ancient date than will be found with many other families: but I would ask whether if you carried the ancient documents at Berkeley Castle to Paris, they would be of half the value for purchase there, as they would be in England. In England they would illustrate the genealogies of half the noble families in the country, but what would they do if they were carried to Paris?

1401. That is not the question, but you state that the collection would be a treasure in the stores of the Museum; now it would not be a treasure, certainly, if the collections were of no use to the English reader?—The Counts of Blois were engaged in the wars of the middle ages, and engaged prominently.

1402. Then it would be interesting to English historians?—Not so much to English historians as to French historians. Still the Counts of Blois were engaged in the wars of Europe, and there must be a great deal of curious matter in those charters; but you will recollect that the charters mainly related to their predial possessions, leases of small portions of land, and so on; it can only be here and there that a document would be really interesting to English readers.

1403. Then you are disposed to modify your opinion, that it would be a treasure in the stores of the British Museum?—It becomes a question of price; it would be desirable to have them in the Museum at a fair price.

1404. There is no reference to price in this letter?—No, but if you will take the whole of the letter together, you will see I do not consider them of sufficient value to give 60,000 francs for them. The deficiency of documents illustrating English history lowered my estimate of their value and importance.

1405. Are you disposed to resolve all questions relating to charters and antiquities into questions of pounds, shillings and pence?—I think gold may be bought too dear.

1406. But charters and antiquities are not like gold?—No.

1407. Do you think the price asked by the Baron de Joursanvault in the first instance was too much for that which you have described as a most extraordinary one of its kind, and one which would be a treasure in the stores of the Museum?—I do; I think the money might have been better expended upon many other offers which have been made to the Museum.

1408. I understood you to state that those manuscripts which were not in the catalogue you in the few hours you were at Pomard obtained such an accurate knowledge of, as to know that they were of no importance to English readers?—I opened many of the bundles, and I found that some of them were literally rubbish. Every now and then a curious thing occurred, but two or three months would not enable a person to go through every charter in the collection.

1409. Would it not have been better if they had employed some one to examine strictly and accurately the uncatalogued portion of the collection?—I should think not. If the House of Commons takes evidence on such a collection as Mr. Rich's was, you cannot go through every volume, much less every paper. You obtain the best bird's-eye view you can of the whole.

1410. You have stated there were 149 cartons or band-boxes full of charters and muniments; are you prepared to state that you could ascertain with accuracy what muniments were in those 149 cartons in the course of the time you were at Pomard?—I never intended going through the cartons; they were all numbered in the catalogue; the pasteboard boxes had corresponding numbers, and the char-

ters were numbered successively in their several cartons. I had nothing to do but to ascertain generally whether the charters were there, and I found them correspond in all the cartons I examined. I therefore looked at the catalogues, which were very full and carefully made, containing the titles, dates, and so on. It would have been a waste of time to have gone through the charters.

1411. Do you think you were entitled to report to the trustees that nothing valuable to illustrate English history remained in the collection after your six hours' examination?—Clearly so. I saw a particular bundle which was not alluded to in the catalogues; it was totally detached. As far as I could learn, it seemed probable that it came from the Garde Meuble at Paris, where the archives of France during the rule of the English were formerly preserved. Most of the records there were thrown out of the windows by the mob in 1789. The charters, &c. of that repository, I understood, became dispersed, and I believe the larger portion got into the possession of a Pole named Dombrousky, and were sold to Russia. M. Buchon told me he knew the Baron de Joursanvault's father; he was perfectly acquainted with the collection at Pomard, and he believed that the Baron's father purchased some of the documents alluded to; that those he conceived were the chief articles relating to English history which were likely to be in the Baron's collection.

1412. Do you state that from your own knowledge?—The bundle I have alluded to was the only one that could be found in the collection relating in any way to the English. Not a single charter relating to England or the English rule appeared in the catalogue of five volumes.

1413. To what extent do you speak from your own knowledge, and to what extent from the information of M. Buchon?—I merely learnt the fact from M. Buchon how the Baron's father had become possessed of a few documents from the Garde Meuble.

1414. Did you learn that fact when you got back from Pomard, or before you went?—Before I went; and, as I stated, the whole of this bundle has been purchased by the trustees. Instead of laying out 100,000 francs, they paid but 160*l.* for these charters, consisting of the bundle which I saw; and for 50*l.* or 60*l.* more the Museum has obtained various other documents from the Baron's collection.

1415. You say this bundle was the only one not in the catalogue; did not you state in the report that there was a general collection of manuscripts, and a small assemblage of black letter and other printed books in the Baron's private study, of which there was no catalogue?—Yes; there were two other parts of the collection of which he gave me catalogues.

1416. You say the best bird's-eye view was the only thing that could be obtained; do you not think that a little more time would have made it a better bird's-eye view than one taken in six hours?—No; there was a catalogue of the charters; all I wanted there was documents illustrative of English history, and I told the trustees before I went; I told both the Archbishop of Canterbury and The Speaker that I was certain I should not find such, and especially letters between the English and the French nobility. I was too well acquainted with the nature of ancient correspondence to suppose the assertion of their existence in the collection to be correct.

1417. If you had had a ladder would not you have examined the cartons more minutely?—I dare say I should; I asked for a ladder, and tried all I could to get one.

1418. Had you waited another day, could not you have got a ladder?—I do not think I could, unless I had sent for one from Beaune or Autun, or some other neighbouring town. Pomard is a village of the most wretched description, and the chateau neglected and decayed.

1419. You have stated that you only went after that portion of the collection which you thought interesting with reference to English history?—That was the sole inducement to the journey.

1420. Now I beg to read a passage from the letter which you addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and upon that to ask you, whether, independently of that portion which you conceived to be exclusively interesting to the English historian, there was not also a large portion of the collection of the deepest possible interest to English antiquaries in general. It is to the following effect:—"Of the great collection of charters, (and it appeared to me to be larger than all the collection of charters at present in the British Museum put together,) I am bound to say that I believe them to have formed almost the entire muniments of the Earls of Blois, containing whatever related to their concern in the wars of Europe in the middle

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middle ages, to their predial possessions, their granting out of property and privileges; sales; feudal or public acts; quittances of money for military services; letters patents; expenses of household; and every act, material or immaterial, likely to be found in the archives of one of the greater houses of Europe"?—I confess I do not think they would be interesting to antiquaries in general, further than the general history of Europe would go; they are extremely curious of their kind; it is certainly a most singular collection.

1421. Do you conceive the history of Europe can be otherwise than interesting to English antiquaries, or that it is not illustrated by documents in which all the details, connected with even household matters, quittances of money for military services, the price of land and other things, are given in detail?—I gave the character of the collection in my report to the trustees for them to decide whether they would treat for it or not. I obtained the best information for them, and it was ascertained that the collection could not be worth the sum asked for it; and please to observe the conditions of the "clause verbale."

1422. When you say it was ascertained, will you state by what means?—By my own examination and my inquiries of M. Buchon, whom I considered to be a man of the first authority for information in such matters.

1423. Then do I understand that your report to the trustees was made from the authority of M. Buchon rather than from your own examination?—I never mentioned to the trustees, I believe, what M. Buchon's opinion was.

1424. You reported your own opinion?—I reported the condition of the collection, and that I did not find that which I went for. The trustees made their decision accordingly. The purchase of a collection almost exclusively French was never in their contemplation.

1425. Is not the history of France intimately connected with the history of the wars of Europe in the middle ages?—Yes, it is; but you must dig the information out of such a collection. It is not to be read by every one.

1426. But can you dig the information out of the collection without possessing it in the first instance?—Certainly not; I should have been happy to have seen that collection with us; but the price asked for it was too great, and the conditions impracticable.

1427. You have stated in the next paragraph of that letter, that you looked in vain for any thing illustrative of English history, except in a single bundle, which seemed unconnected with the cartons; is the Committee to understand from that statement that the collection of charters described in the preceding paragraph were not illustrative of English history?—I have already stated that there was nothing illustrative of English history among the charters which were catalogued. Our King Stephen was the last Count of Blois who had any connexion with England. The Counts of Blois had no connexion whatever with England in the middle ages. beyond what the wars of Europe might accidentally occasion.

1428. But as these muniments of the Counts of Blois contain details connected with the wars of Europe in the middle ages, do you mean to say that such documents might not be illustrative of English history?—I read the titles; I ran my eye down every page of the different volumes of the catalogue, and found that not a single charter had connexion with English history or English families.

1429. Will you give us a specimen of the title of the documents or charters relating to the wars of Europe during the middle ages?—They were letters and indentures of military service; I did not copy out the titles of any of them.

1430. Could you from such a title decide upon the contents of the document?—Yes, certainly, because each charter took up two or three lines. They seemed to be very accurately catalogued.

1431. Are you prepared to state that in the whole contents of these muniments there is nothing illustrative of English history which you have left behind?—Certainly nothing illustrative of English history, because the subjects of the charters are all entered, and I should have seen anything relating to English history immediately. The Earls of Blois were in no way connected with England; they had no property in England.

1432. But they were connected with the wars of the middle ages, and the wars of the middle ages and the history of Europe are intimately connected, are they not?—In a general point of view; but no part of the great collection of charters at Pomard could be made to bear on English history.

1433. But it still remains to be known what are the contents of that collection with reference to that portion of history?—I feel certain that if any one were to spend six months there he would find nothing illustrative of English history.

1434. Now

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1434. Now, in a subsequent paragraph of that letter you state, "I think I can venture to assert that the bundle I have described is all in this collection referred to as concerning England in Sir Thomas Croft's memorandum"?—Yes.

1435. But you have stated positively, in the course of this examination, that you left nothing behind you interesting to the English historian; will you reconcile your present positive decision with the careful expression in that letter?—Yes, I will; I can corroborate it by the Baron's own evidence. The Baron and his friend, the Archiviste of Dijon, spent two years in sifting the collection, and in taking from it everything they could find relating to English history, and they at last sent us that bundle, for which we paid 160 *l.*; and afterwards they sent us some charters, which they stated were illustrative of English history, but not one-half of them bore upon it. There were, therefore, two years spent by the Baron and the Archiviste of Dijon in search, and they presented us, in truth, nothing more than the bundle I described.

1436. Did you leave the Baron de Joursanvault under an impression that you would lay your report before the trustees?—Unquestionably so. He gave me his terms in writing; which I insisted upon, that there might be no misunderstanding when they were laid before the trustees. He understood my French sufficiently to take great pains with his terms.

1437. Can you state what has become of this collection of manuscripts subsequently?—I have not heard anything of it lately, but I have no doubt the great collection remains where it was, at Pomard.

1438. Do you know whether any literary societies of France have attempted to purchase it?—No, I think such an occurrence is unlikely. M. Cæsar Moreau, the vice-consul, said to me at the time "such a collection is waste paper for France."

1439. Was any offer of money ever made for it?—I suppose not. When I mentioned to M. Moreau that I had been there, he gave the opinion I have quoted, meaning that such a collection would find few or no purchasers in France.

1440. He did not mean to impugn the value of the collection?—Only that it would be valueless, as far as great price went, there.

1441. Then do I understand that this collection, which is described by you as a most extraordinary one of its kind, and which would be a treasure in the stores of the British Museum, was valueless in England and France; in England, because it did not relate to English history, and in France, because it related to French history?—It was curious, but not valuable in proportion to its interest. The Revolution had broken up all the old family collections of documents in France, but this was preserved, and was a very large collection.

1442. That does not account for its being of no value?—It is, no doubt, of value, but not of vast money value.

1443. But they must be valuable as literary relics; it may alter the price to be obtained for them, but their value in the eyes of literary men must remain the same?—Yes; but I am looking to the price at which they might be purchased.

1444. When you quote M. Cæsar Moreau's opinion as to their being valueless in France, you merely mean to represent that, from the state and condition of France, they were not likely to find a purchaser there?—Nothing more.

1445. And you still remain of opinion that they are worthy of being preserved in the British Museum?—Merely because it is desirable that they should be preserved somewhere; that they should not be lost.

1446. Was the Archiviste of Dijon a personal friend of yours?—No, I merely knew his name.

1447. Have you any means of knowing what his estimate of that collection was?—He was a friend of the Baron de Joursanvault, and I presume his adviser in offering the collection for sale.

1448. But nothing has transpired subsequently as to its history or estimated value?—No. The fact was, that at that moment Lord Bridgewater had left a considerable sum to the Museum for the purchase of manuscripts. He died in Paris. The substance of his will was well known there, and it seemed natural that persons who had records and manuscripts to part with, should have their attention attracted by it. I believe that was really the aim of the Baron de Joursanvault, for I was told as much at Dijon. I said, "for all large purchases the trustees go to Parliament," and the reply was, "O, the trustees have plenty of money; Lord Bridgewater has left them 7,000 *l.*"

1449. In that year, 1829, had the trustees asked for any grant from Parliament

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ment more than usual, so that you were unwilling to purchase that collection?—No, I believe not; I went merely to view the collection, not to purchase it.

1450. Were the trustees ever offered any Egyptian antiquities, which had been collected by Mr. Bruce?—I never heard that Mr. Bruce had collected Egyptian antiquities.

1451. You never heard of his making any offer to the trustees of his antiquities?—No, I never was aware that he had any.

1452. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—Are you aware of that?—No; I only know that some manuscripts were offered to the trustees.

1453. (To Sir *Henry Ellis.*)—The offer, I believe, was for the purchase of certain manuscripts?—Yes.

1454. And you have stated, in your former examination, that the trustees declined to purchase them on the ground of the extravagance of the sum asked for them?—I have.

1455. Who was empowered to value those manuscripts?—No persons were directly requested to value them; but to ascertain their intrinsic importance, I wrote to Dr. Laurence, now Archbishop of Cashel, and also to Professor Lee, of Cambridge. They had both made a previous examination of those manuscripts, I think, the year before. They had made a very close examination of them, and their letters spoke of the high literary value of those manuscripts. They never named any price, but in conversation with one of those gentlemen I ascertained that they thought them of considerable value, though I should think (it is my own opinion) scarce a tenth part of 25,000 *l.*

1456. On what ground did you come to that conclusion, that they were only worth 2,500 *l.*?—There was a refusal on the part of both those gentlemen to speak of money value; they declined naming a price, but I thought I gathered an approximation to the price.

1457. Did you bring that offer of sale under the immediate attention of the trustees?—It was by the desire of the trustees I wrote to those gentlemen respectively.

1458. Did the trustees take no other steps to ascertain accurately the value of those manuscripts?—No; they thought they were referring to the two highest authorities in the kingdom for an opinion upon them.

1459. But those authorities did not put any money value upon them?—They did not put any money value upon them in their letters, but I thought I comprehended what was really their opinion as to value.

1460. I believe the Book of Enoch was amongst them?—Yes; but the value of that was very much reduced. In the first place, it is a mere fabulous book, and Mr. Bruce had had three copies of it made; one he presented to the King of France, and one to the Bodleian Library, and the third we were expected to pay a large sum for, when we could have had a transcript made of that in the Bodleian Library for a moderate price.

1461. Was there not the original among these manuscripts?—I am sure the copy offered was of no age, but a modern transcript made in Abyssinia. The greater part of Mr. Bruce's manuscripts were copies made by Abyssinian scribes.

1462. But do you know, or can you state of your own knowledge, that the original copy of the Book of Enoch was not amongst the manuscripts offered for sale?—I should think not; because Mr. Bruce's manuscripts had been many years ago, soon after his return from Abyssinia, deposited in our house; and those manuscripts were well known to Mr. Planta, my predecessor, and to other persons in the Museum. Had the manuscript of the Book of Enoch been ancient, I should have known it.

1463. You have stated, in your former examination, that their value was great, but not enormous; will you resolve that distinction into figures, and tell us what you mean by manuscripts of great, but not of enormous value?—I should say, for such manuscripts as those, 2,500 *l.* was a great value. I consider 25,000 *l.* enormous.

1464. Then I again ask you what ground have you for valuing them at 2,500 *l.*?—I made up my mind from the communications which I had with the Archbishop Cashel and Professor Lee; but they both declined to give, and begged they might not be considered as referring to a money value; at the same time, I received that general information which led me to make up my own opinion. I conclude that I gave it to the trustees at the time, but it would be in conversation only.

1465. Then the trustees never made a serious matter of business of the purchase

chase, but trusted to the representations you made to them, and to the communications you obtained from Dr. Lawrence and Professor Lee, who did not put any money value on the collection?—No. But the trustees desired I would write to Colonel Spicer, by whom the offer was made, to request he would put his price upon the collection; the trustees, as I have mentioned in the former part of my evidence, never themselves putting a value upon what is offered to them. He took a year and five months, as I have already stated, to return an answer; and he then named as a price 25,000 *l.* I really believe that Colonel Spicer calculated that Mr. Bruce's representative should be rewarded for the hardships which Mr. Bruce had undergone in his travels. This might have been perhaps a fair expectation had the application for purchase been made to Parliament, but not in offering them for private sale to the trustees of the British Museum; at least that is the view I take of it. I conceive he must have valued the hardships Mr. Bruce had undergone, or he could otherwise never have asked such a price as 25,000 *l.*

1466. Do you think it is no part of the duty of the trustees of the Museum to take such a subject matter into consideration in estimating the value of the manuscripts of a distinguished traveller?—I should think not. We never received a collection estimated in that way but once, and that was the Hargrave collection of books and manuscripts, which was valued by the House of Commons.

1467. Did Mr. Richard Gough, who was a celebrated antiquary, ever offer to endow the Museum with a collection of books and manuscripts relating to Northern and Saxon literature, and British topography?—He at one time had an intention to leave his collection to the British Museum, but he changed his mind, and left it to the Bodleian Library.

1468. Will you state whether you are aware of any grounds for that change of intention?—No; I was very intimate with Mr. Gough, but he never, that I remember, stated positively the grounds upon which he changed his mind.

1469. Did he desire to be made a trustee of the British Museum?—I have heard him say he should have been very glad to have been a trustee of the British Museum, but I do not know that he ever took any steps to make his wishes known to the trustees.

1470. Did he in any way, directly or indirectly, connect the presentation of his library to the Museum with the honour of his being named a trustee?—Certainly not.

1471. Are you prepared to state that from your own knowledge?—Yes, because I was very intimate with him, and I never heard him say that he connected the proposal of bequeathing his collection with any such view.

1472. Did he make any offer in writing to the Trustees?—I do not exactly know whether he did or not; it was at a very early period of my connexion with the Museum, and before I was secretary.

1473. Will you ascertain whether he did or did not make an offer in writing; and, if so, inform the Committee on a future day of the nature of the offer he made?—I will. I am not prepared to say whether he did or did not. There was some correspondence, but with whom, whether with Dr. Gray (who was then secretary,) or with Mr. Planta, I do not know. I am convinced there was no negotiation on his part for a trusteeship. As to the reason of his changing his mind, I may state that I was myself the bearer, without knowing it, of a packet from Oxford, containing an offer from Mr. Price, the keeper of the Bodleian Library, to fit up a room there for Mr. Gough's collection if he would present it to the University; some other collections were to be placed with it, and the whole arrangement to be under Mr. Gough's approval. Mr. Gough had been there some years before, and expressed himself much pleased with the fitting-up of one of the law schools for a library-room; and I believe he felt so satisfied that the University would accept his library on his own terms, that he made up his mind at once to bequeath it to them. I think the date of his will was very soon after that occurrence.

1474. Do you think that, had the trustees used similar inducements to Mr. Gough, and paid him similar attentions, they might have obtained his collection for the British Museum?—I doubt it very much. I had a great value for Mr. Gough, and knew him well; but he was capricious, and very often made short turns; and I cannot say but that he might have changed his mind at any time upon some new proposal being made to him. The trustees would have been very glad to have received his library.

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1475. I believe Mr. Francis Douce had also a valuable collection of manuscripts?—A collection of books, manuscripts, coins, &c.

1476. Was he not at one time keeper of the manuscripts in the Museum?—Yes.

1477. Why did he resign?—I cannot tell you, except that it was his pleasure so to do.

1478. Were there any reasons assigned?—He never assigned any reason that I remember.

1479. Will you state, for the information of the Committee, what reasons were assigned by general report for his resigning his office of keeper of the manuscripts?—I really do not recollect at this moment, but I conceive he felt a disinclination to give up his time, so much as the collection of manuscripts required. He was a strictly honourable man. He preferred ease. He had an independent income, and he retired from the Museum. His health was not always good.

1480. Did Mr. Douce ever converse with you on the subject of his resignation?—I really cannot say whether he did or did not at this moment, unless anything is brought to my recollection by some other inquiry.

1481. And you are not prepared to state any reason for his resignation of that office?—No, I am not.

1482. Did he express himself perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the trustees towards him?—I do not think he ever expressed himself dissatisfied with the trustees generally; there might have been some trustee who had given him offence.

1483. Now, will you state the name of the trustee, and the offence which led to his resignation?—I can say with certainty there was no resignation from any offence taken. He was whimsical, and apt to murmur. I believe he changed his residence oftener than any man I ever knew who had a valuable collection to take with him. I believe it was a generally disturbed habit of feeling which induced him to quit the Museum.

1484. But you have alluded to a particular offence; I wish to know what that offence was, and what was the nature of that difference which led him to resign his situation?—The offence that I alluded to was at an earlier period than anything which could have occurred at the time of his resignation, if anything did cause his resignation.

1485. Will you state what that was?—Mr. Abbot, afterwards Lord Colchester, pressed upon him the making of a classed catalogue of the manuscripts. He, first of all, had not a good opinion of such a catalogue; and then he thought it was too much for Mr. Abbot, or the Trustees, to call upon him to make a classed catalogue *de novo* of all the Museum manuscripts; for he held the doctrine, that every keeper of manuscripts ought to have the department put into his custody catalogued up to his own time; that no more ought to be expected from him than to keep up the collections and catalogues during his time of custody. That was the main difference between them.

1486. Did he make any representations to that effect to the trustees?—No, I believe not.

1487. Did he ask for increase of assistance?—No, he did not.

1488. You succeeded him, I believe, in that office?—I succeeded him.

1489. Did you obtain any increase of assistance yourself in that office?—Very little. I think I had another attendant. I had no assistant, and only one attendant for many years.

1490. You say this occurred some time previous to his resignation?—Yes.

1491. And he went on without increased assistance?—Yes. The resignation was sudden and quite unaccounted for at the moment. The trustees were generally desirous to sooth him, and Sir Joseph Banks, I know, as well as others among his friends, remonstrated with him when they found he was desirous to send his resignation in.

1492. Did he ever state to you that in consequence of the treatment he had received he should not leave his manuscripts to the British Museum?—To that question I answer, no, distinctly. I do not believe that any friend he had in the world knew where he intended to leave his library; I believe I should have known it if anybody did, for during the time he was in the Museum I passed two or three evenings with him in every week.

1493. But he did leave them to the Bodleian Library?—Yes; and I have no doubt he was much influenced by a visit he made to Oxford about 12 months before

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before his death. He subsequently expressed to me the great satisfaction he felt at seeing his old friend Malone's library so well placed and taken care of at the Bodleian, and I conceive that he thought that if his own was placed in the same repository, the two combined would make a complete Shakespeare library. I have always considered that this was his inducement to send his books and manuscripts to the Bodleian.

1494. Was it because he thought they would be better taken care of at the Bodleian than at the British Museum?—No, certainly not.

1495. You do not conceive that Mr. Douce gave his library to the Bodleian, because he thought it would be better taken care of by the librarians at the Bodleian than by the trustees of the British Museum?—Certainly not.

1496. You have stated as an inducement to Mr. Douce to leave his books and manuscripts to the Bodleian Library, that he was anxious to make a complete Shakespeare library?—That is my opinion.

1497. Was any part of the Egyptian antiquities collected by the late Mr. Salt purchased by Sir John Soane?—Yes, the alabaster sarcophagus.

1498. Was that sarcophagus offered gratuitously to the British Museum?—It was offered for purchase, subject to a particular condition. There was a bargain between Mr. Salt and Belzoni, for the latter to have a moiety of any sum above 2,000*l.* which the sale of the sarcophagus might produce. Belzoni had had great trouble in procuring the sarcophagus, and was so far considered, I believe, as a part-owner, at least as having a lien upon it. The sarcophagus lay with us for a considerable length of time, till a sale of it could be effected. The purchase of it had been declined by the trustees. At last Sir John Soane agreed to purchase it, making a condition that it should be delivered at his house, and it was delivered by Mr. Bingham Richards, Mr. Salt's agent.

1499. Should you consider Mr. Millingen a person capable of valuing such a collection of antiquities as that of Mr. Salt?—I do not know what Mr. Millingen's knowledge of Egyptian antiquities may be, but for Greek and Roman antiquities I believe he has been long consulted by those who purchase them.

1500. Mr. Millingen states, that according to a fair valuation, 6,000*l.* would have been a low and not a generous price for the antiquities which Mr. Salt offered to the trustees; will you state why they were rejected when offered to the trustees?—I do not know the certain reason.

1501. Will you refer to any minute on that subject?—I believe there is no minute to refer to.

1502. When an offer is made to the trustees of a valuable collection of antiquities, is there no minute made of that offer?—Yes, of Mr. Salt's first collection, but he divided them into two parts. His agent, Mr. Bingham Richards, agreed to take a certain price for all but the sarcophagus. The sarcophagus was separated.

1503. Is it true that Mr. Salt sent a considerable number of statues and other objects in basalt granite, and various other Egyptian antiquities, and left the price to the generosity of the trustees?—I believe he left them to name the price upon a valuation.

1504. What time elapsed between the offer of those objects of interest and the decision of the trustees upon them?—I do not know, because Mr. Salt made his first application to Sir Joseph Banks, and I think Sir Joseph Banks wrote back for explanations. There was a good deal of delayed correspondence between him and Sir Joseph Banks, of which I have only an imperfect recollection.

1505. Were a portion of those antiquities actually in the possession of the trustees for a considerable period without any answer being given to Mr. Salt?—The negotiation was conducted by Sir Joseph Banks at that time by letter, and I have no knowledge of it.

1506. Are there any minutes or records of that negotiation?—I do not know. There must have been a minute of the meeting at which the price was agreed upon.

1507. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—Will you furnish the Committee with such extracts from the minutes as relate to the offer made on the part of Mr. Salt, and of the decision of the trustees upon it?—Yes.

1508. (To Sir *Henry Ellis.*)—Was the alabaster sarcophagus you have spoken of actually in the possession of the trustees for some time?—It was in the possession of the trustees; that is, it was deposited in the Museum for some time, but the trustees did not at all consider themselves responsible for its custody.

1509. Was not that subsequently purchased by a private individual?—By Sir John Soane.

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1510. Were you aware of what Sir John Soane paid for the sarcophagus and other Egyptian antiquities which he may have purchased at the same time?—He bought no other Egyptian antiquities at the same time. For the sarcophagus alone he paid 2,000*l.*, and I will state why I can speak confidently of that. He was so nervous as to the removal of the sarcophagus that he wrote to me to ask whether the trustees would guarantee the safe delivery of it: I told him certainly not; the trustees were not the owners of it; that Mr. Bingham Richards was Mr. Salt's agent, and if he wanted a guarantee, it must be from Mr. Richards, that he would safely deliver it. Sir John Soane had drawn a check upon Drummond's to pay for the sarcophagus some days before it was delivered. I saw that check more than once before it was paid to Mr. Richards.

1511. Then a private individual paid 2,000*l.* for that sarcophagus, one of the most extraordinary specimens of Egyptian antiquities in this country, which the trustees allowed to go out of their custody without having even communicated an answer to Mr. Salt as to the sum they were willing to give for that and his other antiquities?—They had no need to write to Mr. Salt. Mr. Bingham Richards had power from Mr. Salt to treat with the trustees. He came and attended the meeting, and accepted the price for the other antiquities, exclusive of the sarcophagus. I was present at that meeting.

1512. What was the price he accepted for those antiquities?—I do not recollect, but the minutes of the meeting will show that; I believe it was 2,000*l.*

1513. Who valued the collection which the trustees did purchase?—I am not quite aware; I think the late Mr. Banks. His son had travelled in Egypt, and I think they took a great interest in the collection; but how it was valued I do not remember.

1514. They drove the bargain with Mr. Salt?—Mr. Banks, as a trustee, assisted in bargaining with Mr. Bingham Richards.

1515. Do you conceive that the negotiation was conducted upon those generous and liberal principles which ought to mark the purchase of objects of antiquity possessing national interest between the trustees of the National Museum and a private individual?—To the best of my recollection they gave the price which Mr. Richards offered them at: at all events Mr. Richards accepted the price proposed.

1516. There being no previous private negotiation between Mr. Richards and the trustees?—I do not know of any; my memory does not serve me as to the whole of the particulars at that time.

1517. Did you ever hear of Mr. Salt having been dissatisfied with the price given by the trustees?—I think Mr. Richards seemed to be dissatisfied, probably speaking the sentiments of Mr. Salt. He seemed afterwards to regret that he had not obtained more.

1518. Did Mr. Salt dispose subsequently of a second collection of Egyptian antiquities to the French government?—Yes, I believe so.

1519. Did he make any offer of that collection to the trustees of the British Museum first?—He did not.

1520. Can you state why he did not?—No; I knew nothing of that collection till I saw it in Paris.

1521. Mr. Dodwell, I believe, offered a collection of Greek bronzes of the Archaic style, found near Perugia, to the trustees of the British Museum?—I do not recollect that.

1522. I will now read an extract from a letter published by Mr. Millingen in 1831, on the state of Learning and the Fine Arts in England:—"A curious collection of the Greek bronzes of the Archaic style, found near Perugia, belonging to Mr. Dodwell, and a celebrated collection of Greek painted vases, including those of Canova, with various bronzes from Pompeii, and the most magnificent specimen existing of gold ornamental painting, belonging to the Ex-Queen of Naples, were offered to the trustees, but rejected"?—Yes, I remember that.

1523. Will you state whether that fact is so or not, and if so, why they were rejected by the trustees?—They were offered by Mr. Millengen himself as the agent. There was a gold crown in the collection, and I remember referring to Mr. Samuel Rogers on the occasion, who had been well acquainted with the collection. The price asked was, if my memory is correct, 14,000*l.* That collection has been purchased by the King of Bavaria. I do not know my authority, but I understood it was purchased for 7,000*l.*, which I think will be a sufficient proof that the price was too great for the trustees to entertain when it was offered for 14,000*l.*

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The positive fact I do not know, but I wrote to Mr. Rogers, expecting you would ask this question, to inquire of him what had become of it, and he said all he knew was that it was in the hands of the King of Bavaria, but what the King of Bavaria gave for it he did not know.

1524. Did the trustees employ any competent person to make a valuation of that collection?—The collection was in the neighbourhood of Vienna, and I know the schedule of it, which Mr. Millingen forwarded to the trustees, was referred to several persons who had been acquainted with the collection, but the trustees thought the price extravagant.

1525. Can you, by reference to the minutes, give the Committee any information as to what were the proceedings of the trustees in reference to that offer?—The offer lay before the trustees for a considerable time. I find upon referring to the minutes that the Queen of Naples' collection of antiquities was offered for purchase on June 11, 1825, and the trustees were unable to decide upon it without a catalogue. On the 11th February 1826, inquiries were ordered to be made at Vienna respecting it, and the opinions of Mr. Rogers, Mr. Smedley, and others concerning it, directed to be obtained. A communication to Mr. Millingen was also made, that the trustees were not prepared at that moment to negotiate.

1526. Can you state the price at which this collection was offered to the trustees?—I have mentioned that I believe 14,000 *l.* was the sum named.

1527. Is there no record of that in the minutes of the trustees?—Yes; I find a letter from Mr. J. Millingen was read, offering the trustees for purchase the Ex-Queen of Naples' collection of antiquities. It is ordered that a letter be written to ask the price. Then, 11th February 1826, "Mr. Planta reported that he had received a letter from Mr. Millengen at Paris, offering the collection of vases and bronzes belonging to the Ex-Queen of Naples to the trustees for purchase, at the sum of 350,000 francs. Resolved, that Mr. Joseph Planta, junior, be requested to inform the trustees whether there is any one at Vienna, in the neighbourhood of which the Queen of Naples' collection is, to whom they could refer for any inquiry respecting it, should the trustees have occasion to make such inquiry." I find also that "It is resolved, that it is desirable to procure the opinions of Mr Samuel Rogers, Mr. H. Smedley, Mr. William Hamilton, and Mr. Hulmandel concerning the collection, and that three of the trustees be requested to obtain any information which these gentlemen may be able to obtain respecting it." It is also resolved, "that a letter be written to Mr. Millingen, to inform him that the trustees have directed certain inquiries to be made respecting the Queen of Naples' collection, but they are not at present prepared to enter into any negotiation for such a collection to so large an amount."

1528. Were the Egina marbles ever offered to the trustees of the British Museum?—No.

1529. Never?—Certainly never offered. In the month of July 1812, the late Lord Hardwicke submitted to the consideration of the trustees a printed memorandum from William Hamilton, Esq., respecting the Egina marbles, then lately discovered, in hope that the trustees would endeavour to prevail upon the Government to acquire them. The trustees, without hesitation, directed a letter to be written to the Lords of the Treasury, acquainting them that from the accounts received, and the sketches of the marbles which had been laid before the trustees from Mr. C. R. Cockerell, they believed the acquirement of them would be desirable for the Museum. They therefore recommended to the Lords of the Treasury to give General Oakes, the Governor of Malta, a commission to bid for them, at an expected auction proposed to be held on the 1st of November in that year at Malta. The trustees further advised, that my Lords should send some artist or other competent person to assist General Oakes with his advice as to the price he should bid for the marbles. The Lords of the Treasury, without further correspondence with any meeting of the trustees, appointed Mr. Taylor Combe to go. Mr. Combe left London in the month of July, and arrived at Malta on the 16th of October, quite in time to bid for those marbles had they been put up to auction at the intended time. The marbles belonged to four owners. None of the proprietors were at that time at Malta. Mr. Combe waited in expectation that one or other of them would arrive, as the auction still stood for the 1st of November. He naturally concluded he should have an opportunity of previously seeing the marbles, which were in the warehouse of a merchant, a Mr. M'Gill; but the 29th of October arrived and none of the proprietors appeared, and then General Oakes and Mr. Combe had all the chests which contained the marbles, but one, opened.

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opened. They were contained in 55 chests. The 1st of November came; there was no auction, no proprietor appeared; Mr. Cockerell was in Sicily, and the other parties were in Greece. Mr. Combe waited till the 5th of November; he concluded that his presence would be wanted at the Museum, and as the auction had not been held at the time appointed, and Mr. Cockerell, who had been sent to, was in Sicily, and returned for answer that he should not be in Malta for some time, Mr. Combe left his commission for price with General Oakes, and embarked for England. I believe the statement in the Edinburgh Review respecting the Egina marbles would make it appear that they were purchased by the King of Bavaria for 8,000 *l.*; that was the precise sum that Mr. Combe left as a bidding in the hands of General Oakes, so that there must have been some intervention still to be explained, which carried those marbles to another country.

1530. Where was the sale to take place?—At Malta.

1531. It is stated in the article in the Edinburgh Review, to which you allude, that the sale was to take place at Zante?—Exactly so; the marbles had been, after their discovery, removed to Zante, but Mr. Combe saw them at Malta in 55 cases, in the warehouse of the merchant I have mentioned.

1532. Was the sale to take place at Malta or at Zante?—The sale was to take place at Malta.

1533. Of that you are quite certain?—Yes; I never heard of Zante as the place of auction, except in that article in the Edinburgh Review. The printed announcement stated that the sale was to take place at Malta.

1534. It is stated there that the sale did actually take place by auction?—I believe I am correct in saying there was no auction. Mr. Combe has been long dead, and so has General Oakes. I can obtain no better information than I have given. There certainly was no auction at Malta.

1535. Had the trustees ever an opportunity of purchasing those marbles for 6,000 *l.*?—I am not aware that they had.

1536. Are you aware that there was a Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons on that subject?—I believe it is alluded to in the Report of the Committee on the Elgin Marbles.

1537. It is stated in Mr. Millingen's pamphlet that "the Egina marbles were first proposed to the trustees of the Museum for 6,000 *l.*, and the proposal was accepted, but upon these conditions, that they should be allowed to bring home the marbles to England, and if they were found not worth the money they should have the refusal of them; and if refused, they should be allowed to be exported, free of duty, to any other purchaser. This offer was not accepted by the parties at Athens, for they said it was a kind of blind bargain, which they did not know what might become of them"; can you state whether that account is correct or not?—I am convinced that Mr. Millingen must have been misinformed from the beginning to the end. When Lord Hardwicke brought that printed paper, it was the last meeting of the season; the trustees broke up for the summer, and it was in the November following the Lords of the Treasury announced to them that they had sent Mr. Combe to Malta. He was not sent by the trustees; they knew nothing more until Mr. Combe reported the result.

1538. Was Mr. Combe tied by his instructions to purchase them by auction at a given sum, or had he any discretionary power given to him to bid for them in the best way he could?—No; he gave his ultimatum, 8,000 *l.*, to General Oakes, expressing a wish that if General Oakes could get the marbles for a smaller sum he would, and I suppose Mr. Combe was in duty bound to give that instruction to General Oakes.

1539. I now put into your hands the Report of the Select Committee on the Elgin Marbles, in which you will find a paragraph relating to the Egina marbles, which appears to differ materially from the paragraph I have read from the pamphlet of Mr. Millingen; will you read that paragraph, and state generally whether, in reference to that paragraph, or the paragraph in the pamphlet, you can give the Committee any information?—That Report was drawn up by Mr. Bankes. It says: "The Egina marbles, which were well known to one of the members of your Committee, who was in treaty to purchase them for the British Museum, sold for 6,000 *l.* to the Prince Royal of Bavaria, which was less than the British Government had directed to be offered, after a prior negotiation for obtaining them had failed; their real value, however, was supposed not to exceed 4,000 *l.*, at which Lusieri estimated them."

1540. By that it appears that the Trustees were in negotiation for those marbles for

for 6,000 *l.*?—If the Trustees had been engaged in any previous negotiation for the Egina marbles I must have known it.

I suspect that the printed memorandum delivered to the trustees by the Earl of Hardwicke gives the best explanation of the transaction alluded to by the Committee. It says, "When Mr. Cockerell's first report of this discovery reached England, it was thought very desirable that the marbles should come into the possession of the English Government, and when the drawings of them were received, Mr. Cockerell, the father, addressed a person in habits of intercourse with the Prince Regent, submitting to his Royal Highness the propriety of Government taking some steps to insure the early purchase of them.

"In the letters describing them, it had been represented that they were supposed worth from 6,000 *l.* to 8,000 *l.* Mr. Cockerell was authorized to write to his son to offer 6,000 *l.* from this Government, on the condition that on their arrival in England, either they should be taken for that sum, or liberty given to export them, free of duty, to whatever other place they might be sent, with a view to sale, if they should not be thought sufficiently valuable to become the property of the public. Measures were taken accordingly, and Admiral Sir Edward Pellew was instructed to send a ship of war, or armed transport, to Athens, for the purpose. Accordingly, the Pauline brig of war, Captain Perceval, was ordered to Athens, bearing Mr. Cockerell's letter to his son.

"In the interval, the four discoverers (feeling the difficulty of their agreeing upon the country which should become the purchaser, before all had had an equal chance of making an offer) had come to an agreement among themselves, that the marbles should, as speedily as possible, be conveyed to a place of safety, and be kept in charge of one of the Prussian consuls in those parts, till the 1st of November 1812, on which day they were to be sold to the highest bidder, after they had been advertised in all the principal newspapers of the Continent; it being a part of the agreement that the purchaser shall be bound, within a year of the purchase, to furnish a set of casts of the whole collection to each of the four proprietors. With this view they were conveyed to Zante, and since, it is supposed, to Malta."

I have a copy of Mr. Combe's report, in which he states that he left a bidding of 8,000 *l.*

1541. Can you explain, by any minute of the trustees, how it happens that these marbles were sold to the King of Bavaria for a less sum than the Trustees of the British Museum were disposed to give for them?—No, I cannot, from any knowledge.

1542. Did Dr. William Hunter, or his executors, ever make any offer for sale of a collection of coins to the Museum?—No; the coins were bequeathed to go after a certain time to Glasgow, where they still form part of the Hunterian Museum.

1543. Do you think there was no offer?—I have no notion that there was any offer, or that there could have been any, unless Dr. Hunter had offered them in his lifetime, which was before my time.

1544. Did Lord Pembroke, or his executors, ever offer a similar collection?—I do not remember the particulars of that offer.

(By Mr. *Forshall.*)—Yes, Lord Pembroke's representatives did offer a collection of coins to the Museum in the year 1828.

1545. Why was the offer rejected?—It was not rejected; the Trustees did all they could to acquire those coins.

1546. At what point was the negotiation broken off?—The Treasury refused to give us the money.

1547. Did the trustees represent strongly to the Treasury the value of that collection?—Yes, they did.

1548. Can you remember who was the prime minister of that day?—I think the Duke of Wellington was.

1549. How long ago is that?—It was in the year 1828.

1550. Can you state the sum at which they were offered?—I think it was about 4,900 *l.*

1551. Did Mr. Sams ever offer to the Trustees a collection of Egyptian antiquities?—Yes.

1552. Was that offer rejected?—No; his collections were purchased, and are now in the Museum.

1553. When was that collection purchased?—Last year.

1554. What was paid for it?—2,500 *l.*

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1555. Was that 2,500 *l.* a special grant, or a sum paid into the hands of the trustees for that purpose?—A special grant.

1556. Then no account of it is to be found in the Returns to Parliament?—None whatever.

1557. Were they purchased from Mr. Sams on his first offer?—There was a good deal of negotiation about those antiquities; not upon his first offer, or at the price he first asked.

1558. Were they in Mr. Sams's hands when they were at last purchased by the trustees?—Yes.

1559. Was it the same collection as was first offered?—The same; with the addition of a few things which Mr. Sams had purchased at a sale of some Egyptian antiquities by Messrs. Sotheby.

1560. (To Sir *Henry Ellis.*)—Did Mr. Simcoe ever bequeath a valuable collection of prints to the trustees of the British Museum, on condition that they should pay a certain sum to his executors?—They were, I think, an illustrated History of Northamptonshire, Lysons's Environs of London, a History of St. Albans, and another work or two illustrated, but we declined them.

1561. On what grounds did you decline them?—To the best of my recollection, Lord Spencer, whose knowledge of Northamptonshire was, I suppose, as good as any person's, considered that that work was not worth any vast portion of the price.

1562. Were the books so bequeathed afterwards sold by auction?—I heard they were afterwards sold by auction, and they brought more than Mr. Simcoe had valued them at to us.

1563. Can you state how much more?—I do not recollect.

1564. Was it not nearly double the sum?—I think not; I think he offered them for 500 *l.*, and they may have sold for 700 *l.*, or more.

1565. Was not the fact that they were offered for 500 *l.* and sold for 900 *l.*?—I do not recollect what the difference was.

1566. Did the Trustees reject these works on the opinion of Lord Spencer?—I think so, as far as the History of Northamptonshire went. Many of the drawings were very rude; it was a collection of every kind, good and bad: I know the bad predominated.

1567. Did the trustees take any other opinion except that of Lord Spencer upon that collection of books illustrated with prints?—They ordered Mr. Smith, who had the charge of the Museum print-room, to make a report upon the whole of these illustrated volumes. A copy of his report shall be presented on another day.

1568. When sold by auction were they sold separately?—Probably not, but I have no knowledge of that.

1569. You do not know who bought them?—No.

1570. Did Belzoni ever offer any collection of antiquities to the Museum?—I never recollect hearing of such a collection. His name was mixed up in Mr. Salt's offer. I do not think there was any separate offer from himself. Belzoni's own collection was sold by auction.

1571. Did the trustees take any steps to avail themselves of Sir George Nayler's collection of genealogical and heraldical manuscripts?—I do not think they were offered in a mass to the trustees. The trustees made considerable purchases at Sir George Nayler's sale of what they wanted.

1572. Was there any private negotiation upon that subject first?—None.

1573. Did Mr. William Upcott ever offer to the Museum any collection of manuscripts?—A collection of autographs.

1574. Did the trustees entertain his offer?—(By Mr. *Forshall.*)—I examined Mr. Upcott's manuscripts partially, and looked carefully through the catalogue of them, and the trustees having heard my opinion on the subject of these manuscripts, declined to give the price that was asked for them.

1575. What price was asked by Mr. Upcott?—There were two offers made to the trustees; the first, of a portion of the manuscripts for 470 *l.*, the other, of the whole collection. I am unable to state at this moment the price demanded for the whole collection, but it was a large sum; I think 2,000 *l.*

1576. Was there not the original Treaty of Nimeguen amongst them?—Yes, there was one of the originals; there were several parties to the Treaty of Nimeguen, and probably, therefore, there was more than one original copy of the treaty.

1577. Did the trustees enter into any negotiation with Mr. Upcott, with a view

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to the reduction of the price?—No, I think not; the price seemed to be so large that there was little hope of bringing any negotiation to a satisfactory conclusion.

1578. (To Sir *Henry Ellis.*)—Suppose that any curiosity is offered to be purchased by the trustees of the British Museum, to the extent of 5,000 *l.* and upwards, is it their practice, or do they consider themselves authorized to contract for the purchase of it without making an application to Parliament?—I should think not; I think under 2,000 *l.* I have known them apply to the Treasury, but generally when a price rises above 2,000 *l.* the Minister recommends going to Parliament.

1579. Supposing that they go to Parliament to make an application for a grant for the purchase of any curiosity, do they not think it necessary previously to making the application to arm themselves with some powerful authority which shall enable them to state to Parliament that they are fully warranted in recommending them to make such a purchase?—They usually take opinions and advice as to the importance of the article which is brought before them, so far as to justify them in making the application to Parliament, but they leave Parliament to estimate the money value of the article from other evidence.

1580. Have you known any instances of their making any application to Parliament for the purchase of curiosities at a very large sum, leaving Parliament to ascertain whether the price so asked was a very extravagant price or not?—They always, in the cases I have mentioned, leave it to Parliament to ascertain the money value.

1581. Do they in all cases, previously to making the application, satisfy their own minds that the price asked is a fair price for such an article?—I hardly know how to answer that question. They take care to obtain such evidence as will justify their application to Parliament. They always fortify themselves with evidence as to the importance of the acquisition.

Lunæ, 22° die Junii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Sir *Henry Ellis*, called in; and further Examined.

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1582. YOU stated you went to Pomard to examine the library of the Baron de Joursanvault; can you state what expenses were incurred by that journey of yours?—The expenses incurred by that journey amounted to 7 *l.* 8 *s.* 11 *d.*

1583. Did you receive any remuneration for your trouble or any compensation?—No remuneration nor compensation whatever.

1584. In 1823 an article appeared in the Edinburgh Review, in which I find the following statement: "When the College of Surgeons commenced furnishing their museum, they obtained an order from the trustees of the British Museum for such objects of natural history as could be spared from the latter collection. Unfortunately Dr. Shaw stumbled on these cases, and they were sent to the museum of the College. It was afterwards deemed prudent by that body to confine their collections to subjects of human and comparative anatomy; and a well-known collector having in his possession many skeletons and other articles suited to the purposes of the College, agreed to exchange them for specimens more adapted to his already magnificent collection; and we are told that the cases containing Sir J. Banks's collection, which had remained, it seems, unopened at Surgeons'-hall, were, *en masse*, consigned to him for his anatomical preparations." Will you inform the Committee whether that statement be correct or not, or give any explanation of it which may happen to be in your power?—In the year 1824 Mr. Grey Bennet brought the subject of your present inquiry before the House of Commons. At that time Sir Charles Long, now Lord Farnborough, defended the Museum against this charge, quite to the satisfaction of Mr. Grey Bennet, as Sir Charles Long afterwards assured me. The transaction alluded to took place, I believe, in the year 1812. In fact, Sir Joseph Banks never gave any great collection of ornithology to the British Museum. There never was a single case of ornithological specimens, and no packing-case whatever, nor any specimens recently taken out of packing-cases, transferred in 1812 by the British Museum to the College of Surgeons.

1585. It appears that this applies to the year 1823?—1823 was the date of the Review, but 1812 was the date of the transfer of the articles.

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1586. Was there no transaction which occurred in that or any other year which might be considered the basis of this statement?—There was a transaction which no doubt formed the basis of that statement. The College of Surgeons was chartered, I think, about the year 1800, and soon after that the Government purchased Mr. John Hunter's collection of anatomical preparations, and fixed that collection at the College of Surgeons as a museum of comparative anatomy. The British Museum possessed a certain number of articles, which it was thought would be very desirable for the College of Surgeons to possess; and as they were a chartered body, supported in part by the Government, it was concluded that the trustees might with propriety transfer them, because such articles were likely to be of use to anatomical students, and could not be shown in our house; they could not be exhibited to the visitors of the Museum, because many of them were, in truth, disgusting to the community in general. I recollect that the mass of articles which were transferred to the College of Surgeons consisted of specimens of diseased bones, injections and preparations; hair-balls from the stomachs of cows and horses; calculi; some of them of great size. There were human fœtuses at various periods of gestation; malformations; some of calves and mice; and puppies and kittens, in spirits, without number. There were lizards, toads, and frogs; several skeletons; one or two Teneriffe mummies; and, I think, one damaged Egyptian mummy. These were, of necessity, placed in a room on the basement story; they could not be made accessible to general visitors. In the then state of the Museum establishment it was not always convenient to take anatomical students down to them; and, in fact, very few anatomical students ever asked to see them. The trustees, therefore, thought they were performing their duty to the public by transferring such articles to the College of Surgeons, rather than suffer them to remain in the basement story of the Museum. There were a number of birds in bottles, large and small, and among these bottles were one or two which, I believe, from being large and of green glass, covered with dirt, were probably mistaken by the person who wrote that review for packing-cases. I made inquiry at the time of Mr. Bullock, for Sir Charles Long; I made inquiries, also, of other persons; and I found the number of skins of birds contained in these bottles were few; I have heard not more than six. They were in a very bad state; they had formed no part of Sir Joseph Banks's original collection brought to the Museum, but they were a portion of a small museum which he had reserved for himself, but which, in 1792, he divided between Mr. John Hunter and the British Museum, giving Mr. John Hunter the specimens of animals, their heads, feet, viscera, &c., which he had preserved in spirits during his voyage, together with other things of the same kind which had been given to him after Captain Cook's and other navigators' later voyages. What Mr. John Hunter did not take, he sent, I believe chiefly in bottles, to the British Museum; and I was perfectly satisfied, in 1824, that the cases alluded to in the Edinburgh Review were nothing more than a few bottles containing skins of birds. It is true that the College of Surgeons did part with the skins contained in the bottles alluded to, to Mr. Bullock; but what Mr. Bullock gave for them was not a large sum. I believe the compensation was some fossil bones of the mammoth, which were valued at the most at 2 *l.* or 3 *l.*

1587. Then you think that was the basis of the reviewer's statement, and that the statement itself is to be considered as totally erroneous?—Yes, as totally erroneous from the beginning to the end.

1588. That none of the collection received by the Museum from Sir Joseph Banks was ever transferred to the College of Surgeons without having been examined?—Not only examined, but Sir Joseph Banks himself was the person who drew up the report recommending these things to be sent to the College of Surgeons, and was actually himself the person who sent them there.

1589. It is stated in the same account, that those articles which were so transferred, were subsequently put up to sale by public auction, and that Dr. Leach, who was at that time assistant-keeper in the department of natural history, re-purchased some of those articles which had been so transferred from the British Museum?—It is very true that Dr. Leach purchased some birds, which the reviewer supposed to be those which had been taken out of the bottles, but of which there is no proof. The fact is this: in the catalogue of Mr. Bullock's collection, sold in 1819, there were eight lots, consisting altogether of nine birds, which had the name of Sir Joseph Banks associated with them; these were considered to be the birds I have spoken of, which were taken out of the bottles, and Dr. Leach certainly purchased three or four of the eight lots. You will find in Hansard's Parliamentary Debates,

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in 1824, that Sir Charles Long, in his reply to Mr. Grey Bennet, said I had assisted him in the inquiry which was made at that time, and that I had referred him to Mr. Bullock, and from his conference with Mr. Bullock it was clear that Dr. Leach could not have laid out at that sale more than 37 *l.* 10 *s.* I am of opinion myself, that Dr. Leach did not lay out more than 11 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* A considerable sum was certainly laid out at that sale for other articles, but not for birds.

1590. Then, in point of fact, there is some ground for supposing that a portion of Sir Joseph Banks's collection was transferred by the Trustees to the College of Surgeons; that that portion was put up to sale by public auction; and that it was purchased by the Trustees for the Museum?—By Dr. Leach; and whatever Dr. Leach had purchased I should not have wondered at, because even at that time he showed great eccentricity. I am one of his trustees at the present moment; and I think it very allowable to suppose that Dr. Leach might, in regard to any purchases at that time, have acted injudiciously.

1591. I am not impugning Dr. Leach's judgment; I merely want to ascertain the fact, whether any portion of Sir Joseph Banks's collection was transferred by the Trustees to the College of Surgeons, by them put up to sale by public auction, and by the trustees purchased for the Museum?—No; the skins of birds alluded to, were transferred by the Trustees, under the directions of Sir Joseph Banks, to the College of Surgeons. I believe it is stated in the review, that the supposed cases were transferred unopened to Mr. Bullock, but in fact the skins were taken out of the bottles before they were given to Mr. Bullock in exchange for the fossil bones. Certain lots of birds were put up to auction at the general sale of Mr. Bullock's museum, and Dr. Leach purchased three such lots, one for 5 *l.* 10 *s.*, another for 2 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*, and another for 3 *l.* 10 *s.*, making altogether 11 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* All these lots had the name of Sir Joseph Banks attached to them in Mr. Bullock's catalogue, but whether they were the birds, some of which are described to have fallen to pieces when they were taken out of the bottles, it is impossible for any one to say. Sir Joseph Banks was in the habit of making presents to Mr. Bullock, and it is not unlikely that the birds which were sold were such as he had presented himself to Mr. Bullock. There is no certainty whatever that the birds purchased by Dr. Leach were the birds alluded to in the review.

1592. Were there any other articles handed over to the College of Surgeons which had been looked over by Sir Joseph Banks?—None beyond the collection which I have named.

1593. Will you state what those articles were which were parted with under the direction of Sir Joseph Banks; as it has been substantially, in the last question, stated that Sir Joseph Banks looked over that portion of the collection which was transferred to the College of Surgeons? Am I to understand that Sir Joseph Banks gave his personal superintendence, and that he was aware of every article so transferred?—He not only gave his personal superintendence, but he made a written report to the trustees at a meeting: it was signed with his name. The business stood over for a year or two, in consequence of his passing through two fits of the gout before he could make the report; and the transfer was delayed on his account.

1594. Then you mean to say, according to your knowledge, that no portion of Sir Joseph Banks's collection, of any value to the Museum, particularly no portion of the ornithological collection, was transferred, and was subsequently sold, and purchased by the trustees?—No, not further than I have mentioned.

1595. Will you state how far you have mentioned?—I have mentioned there were one or two bottles containing what we were given to understand at the time of Mr. Grey Bennet's motion, consisted of a few skins of birds.

1596. Then do I understand you to say that Sir Joseph Banks was himself a party to sending away a portion of his own collection, which was subsequently purchased by the trustees?—Certainly; every thing was laid out by his direction. Sir Joseph Banks made a written report, and gave directions for the transfer.

1597. How do you account for Sir Joseph Banks sending any portion of his own collection away, and how do you account for the trustees re-purchasing it?—At the time he gave these birds, in 1792, they were considered as not in a state to be set up; they were kept in the bottles as he had kept them. He got rid of that portion of his museum, and a few other articles.

1598. Then why did the trustees re-purchase them?—I conceive they were not re-purchased. I conceive there were other birds which had Sir Joseph Banks's name attached to them, in Mr. Bullock's catalogue; and because Dr. Leach purchased

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chased birds having Sir Joseph Banks's name attached, and it was known that certain skins of birds had been transferred by the College of Surgeons to Mr. Bullock, a report was sent abroad that Dr. Leach had re-purchased the skins of birds so given by us to the College: but there was no proof whatever adduced by which you could identify those skins of birds.

1599. But I understood you to make an exception as to one or two bottles; will you then state whether I am or not to understand that exception to comprise a portion, however small, of Sir Joseph Banks's collection which was so transferred, so sold, and so re-purchased?—It was part of an insulated gift from Sir Joseph Banks, in the year 1792. It was no part of the collection which he gave us on his return from his voyage.

1600. Is that the only answer you can give?—I hardly know what answer I can give, beyond what I have already stated.

1601. It is stated in this review that Dr. Leach laid out 400 *l.*, and that he purchased some specimens of uncommon and splendid birds. Now, can you at all state whether the College of Surgeons had any such specimens of birds in their collection from any other source than the British Museum?—No; they parted with them because those skins seemed to them to have been sent by mistake. The College received no articles in natural history from us, except those of comparative anatomy: they received nothing except those bottles, which were supposed, I take it for granted, to contain malformations, or something of that kind, of birds; but when they found they were birds' skins, they subsequently parted with them to Mr. Bullock.

1602. Then I am to understand, from your present answer, that the contents of these bottles were not known to the trustees; or otherwise, it must have been known whether they were specimens or malformations of the anatomical structure of birds?—The whole was left to Sir Joseph Banks.

1603. That does not answer the question; was the contents of the bottles known?—I cannot answer that; I conclude the contents were known.

1604. It is true then that they were sent away, and that they were re-purchased by the trustees again?—No, that is a matter which I doubt of very much; for what Dr. Leach purchased were birds which had been set up by the stuffer.

1605. I distinctly then understand you to inform the Committee, that no portion of Sir Joseph Banks's collection was transferred and re-purchased again by the trustees, as stated in this review?—That is my belief, but I have no proof beyond what I have stated, that there were birds purchased at Mr. Bullock's sale; but whether they were part of those articles transferred, or whether they were birds which Sir Joseph Banks had given to Mr. Bullock, (for Sir Joseph gave him numerous things continually,) whether they were one or the other, it is impossible for any one to say assuredly: but the only articles which Dr. Leach bought at that sale, in the form of birds, which had the name of Sir Joseph Banks attached to them, were three lots, amounting to 11 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* I may add, that the birds in Mr. Bullock's collection were almost all sold in one day; and there were only eight lots of birds which had Sir Joseph Banks's name associated with them.

1606. Was any portion of the collection transferred by the trustees to the College of Surgeons, not enumerated in the catalogue or list made out by Sir Joseph Banks of that portion of the collection to be transferred?—There was neither catalogue nor list that I ever saw or heard of; there was a report from Sir Joseph as to the articles which he considered ought to be tranferred for public advantage to the College of Surgeons; and I know the first class began with bones which were examples of diseases, and he went on to the several human and brute malformations, and classes of that description, finishing with birds and other animals in spirits. The report was general, occupying about six or eight folio pages of writing.

1607. In that report was there any mention of the ornithological collection?—No; nor was there any ornithological collection, beyond the small birds in spirits and the skins which I have mentioned. The College of Surgeons got rid of the skins almost immediately, for they were what they did not want.

1608. But a portion of the ornithological collection was transferred, namely, the skins to which you have alluded?—Yes, if it can be called so. There were merely some birds dangling from strings in bottles.

1609. You have spoken of some birds dangling from strings in bottles; were any of the skins in question the birds to which you allude?—They were with them; they were preserved in the same room with the general collection I have spoken of.

1610. And

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1610. And were these specimens dangling from strings included in the report made out by Sir Joseph Banks?—Yes, certainly, I conceive so. I have no doubt that the skins were included among those specimens.

1611. Have you had the Review in question, from which I have made the quotation, ever brought under your notice?—Yes.

1612. Has it ever received any public contradiction?—No, not beyond the debate in the House of Commons in the year 1824; by which we considered, at the Museum, that the charges against us had been proved to be without foundation.

1613. Did Sir Joseph Banks look over all the articles that were sent to the College of Surgeons?—I have no doubt of it; he took great pains, as his report shows; he delayed it for a length of time, and two fits of the gout intervened. He certainly superintended the removal; that is to say, he came and saw the things as they were laid out, and was satisfied that they were such as ought to go to the College. Mr. König will probably be better able to answer this inquiry. I suppose Sir Joseph would hardly go over the articles *seriatim*, they were to a great extent not worth going over.

1614. Was the selection of the articles that were sent confided to any other person than Sir Joseph Banks?—The officers of the department acted under Sir Joseph's direction.

1615. If any mistake did take place in sending articles not intended for the College of Surgeons, to whom must that mistake be attributed?—I should think to the persons who put the articles out; but there could be no material mistake, for the larger portion of the articles were all in one room.

1616. Who put them out?—Dr. Shaw and Mr. König, under the direction of Sir Joseph Banks; and, as I have stated, a very elaborate report was written by Sir Joseph himself, previous to the selection being made. When it had been sanctioned by the Trustees, the officers of the departments acted under Sir Joseph Banks's directions.

1617. In the debate of 1824, to which you have alluded, I find the following passage from Sir Charles Long's speech. "He (Sir Charles Long) had made inquiries into the truth of the allegations, and he found that they were substantially erroneous. His information had been derived from Mr. Henry Ellis, the secretary of the British Museum, a man universally respected, and one of the most active, useful and meritorious officers that any establishment could possess. From him he found, that the collection in question had never been brought to the Museum in cases 'pitched over,' and that the articles sent to the College of Surgeons were a mammoth's head, and five or six cases of birds; and that the re-purchase was effected by the Museum at an expense of 37 *l.* 10 *s.*, instead of 400 *l.*, as asserted in the Review. On calling on Mr. Bullock, he had confirmed that part of Mr. Ellis's statement of which he had cognizance." Will you explain that, with reference to the evidence you have just given on the subject of parting with a portion of Sir Joseph Banks's collection, and its re-purchase by the trustees?—That statement, I have no doubt, was derived at the time from information which I obtained; but I look upon the 37 *l.* 10 *s.* to have been the total of Dr. Leach's purchases of birds at Mr. Bullock's sale. I know that there were only three lots of those birds which had the name of Sir Joseph Banks attached to them in the catalogue; and, therefore, I take it for granted that Sir Charles Long made too large an allowance in saying 37 *l.* 10 *s.*, and that 11 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* was really the sum which Dr. Leach laid out for birds which had belonged to Sir Joseph Banks.

1618. But what do you say to the four or five cases mentioned by Sir Charles Long?—I have since ascertained most fully, that no cases ever went from the Museum to the College; I did not ascertain that at the time, but I have ascertained since that no cases whatever went from the Museum to the College.

1619. How did you ascertain that?—From inquiring of Mr. Clift, at the College of Surgeons, who was the person deputed to receive the articles transferred, by order of the College.

1620. It is stated, in the article in the Edinburgh Review, to which I have referred, that the Herbarium of Sir Hans Sloane, which extended to 334 volumes, was reduced to 60, which where then only visible, piled up on some lofty shelves, in one of the rooms on a level with the library; and these are black with the dust of half a century, which has not only defiled their exterior, but has penetrated into their inmost recesses. Will you state to the Committee whether any portion of

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Sir Hans Sloane's Herbarium was ever so piled up on shelves, and black with dust?—I am not aware of it; there is a portion of the Herbarium, probably the 60 volumes alluded to, in Mr. Brown's division of the natural history department, and another in Mr. König's; but the trustees have ordered the two to be combined, and the whole of them will in future be under the superintendence of Mr. Brown. Sir Hans Sloane's Herbarium is in as perfect a state as Sir Joseph Banks's, if not more so.

1621. Then I understand you give a denial to that statement in the Edinburgh Review?—Certainly; I have had no notion of those articles ever being neglected at any time: they might have wanted dusting, and there might have been a reason for piling them up on some removal.

1622. I believe, in reference to the examination of a preceding day, respecting Mr. Gough's overture to the trustees, you now wish to make some further explanation?—Yes. In September 1799, Mr. Gough wished the trustees to take charge of the copper plates of his work on the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, and one or two other works; he thought the Museum was a place of safety, and he wished to deposit them there. He thought he could not find a place where they would be more safe, and the trustees readily concurred with his desire, and offered to receive them. Mr. Gough took no further notice till, in 1804, he wrote a letter to Mr. Beloe, who was then at the head of the printed books department, and I hold a copy of this letter in my hand.—(*The same was given in, and read. See* Appendix, No. 15.)—Upon that the Trustees made the following minute: "Ordered, that Mr. Beloe acquaint Mr. Gough that the trustees have thought proper to comply with his request." From that time the Trustees never heard anything more of Mr. Gough's library.

1623. When you state that the Trustees never heard again from Mr. Gough, as to his library, am I to understand, that there was no communication made unofficially to any one connected with the Museum, as to his wishes or feelings upon the subject?—Not that I am aware of.

1624. Is there anything you wish to state on the subject of Mr. Simcoe's bequest?—I stated in my last examination, that the trustees had, upon the Northamptonshire portion of Mr. Simcoe's bequest, taken the opinion of Lord Spencer. In regard to the whole collection, the trustees made an order that their officer, Mr. Smith, the keeper of the print-room in the Museum, should go and examine it, and report upon its condition and importance, as well as upon its actual value. I think it was on the 13th March 1824, they ordered that Mr. Smith should make an examination of this bequest, and I hold in my hand Mr. Smith's report on that occasion, dated 18 March 1824.—(*The same was given in, and read. See* Appendix, No. 14).

1625. Is it true that the collection was afterwards sold by auction?—I believe it was afterwards sold by auction, but whether in the lump or separate, I do not know.

1626. Was it not sold for a sum considerably beyond that for which it was offered to the trustees?—It was sold for a sum beyond that at which it was offered to the trustees, but I do not know how much.

1627. Would it not, under the circumstances, have been desirable on the part of the trustees, to have purchased the collection at the price it was offered at, and have sold, according to their custom, such parts as they did not want, as by that they would have gained rather than have lost?—I remember the books; they were amazingly full of bad and refuse prints. An illustration of that sort usually takes in everything, good and bad.

1628. But you are aware that it sold for a much larger sum than it was offered to the trustees for?—Yes.

The Reverend *Josiah Forshall,* called in; and further Examined.

Rev. *J. Forshall.*

1629. WILL you state now the nature of the Bridgewater bequest to the British Museum?—I have not read Lord Bridgewater's will lately, and as it is very long, and very difficult to be understood, I should be afraid, without preparation, to attempt an abstract of it; but if there is any particular point in the will as to which the Committee wish for information, I may possibly be able to give it at the moment.

1630. Will you produce, at a future meeting of the Committee, a copy of so much of the will as relates to the Museum?—Yes.

1631. How

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1631. How many volumes in manuscript were received from the late Earl of Bridgewater?—About 67.

1632. Are they kept distinct from the other manuscripts in the Museum?—They are kept on separate shelves and numbered separately.

1633. What are the particulars, extent and value of the Whitchurch estate, bequeathed by Lord Bridgewater to the Museum?—It has produced about 25 *l.* a year on an average since the trustees possessed it, but it is likely to be a little more productive after a few years have elapsed. I should consider it would produce about 40 *l.* a year in eight or ten years time. It consists of a single field near the town of Whitchurch, of four or five acres in extent; of half a dozen small cottages inhabited by labouring persons, and of five or six pews or sets of sittings in Whitchurch church.

1634. Is that bequest mentioned in the Return made to Parliament in 1833?—It is, as follows: "1829; 67 volumes of manuscripts, and 96 charters; 7,000 *l.* to be invested in 3 per cent. consols, and 5,000 *l.* sterling; also real estates in Great Britain producing about 25 *l.* a year."

1635. Has the Museum under that will come into possession of any other estate in Shropshire or Cheshire, or does it expect to do so?—No, I believe that was the only estate that Lord Bridgewater was possessed of, with the right of bequeathing it.

1636. Have the directions of the will been strictly complied with, as regards the cutting of timber?—No timber whatever has been cut, so far as I am aware.

1637. Have the directions in the will been strictly complied with, as regards the non-letting of it to the Bridgewater family?—Yes.

1638. It is not now in the hands of any of the Bridgewater family?—No.

1639. Has any librarian been appointed under that will?—I and my colleague were appointed to take charge of the manuscripts.

1640. Have the proceeds of the estate at Little Gadsden, in the county of Herts, been applied according to the will, for the continued augmentation of the collection of manuscripts?—Lord Bridgewater either had not a right to bequeath this estate, or he revoked the bequest by a codicil. Which of the two is the fact, I cannot at this moment recollect, but however, the trustees have no claim to the estate of Little Gadsden.

1641. Has any portion of the Bridgewater bequest been applied to the general purposes of the Museum?—In this way it has been so applied, that the money bequeathed by Lord Bridgewater for the payment of the librarian, is paid to myself and my colleague, and our salaries out of the general fund are reduced by the same amount.

1642. In what year did Lord Bridgewater die?—In 1829, I believe.

1643. Has the money amount of your salaries been reduced since 1829?—Yes, if my recollection serves me.

1644. To the extent to which you receive under Lord Bridgewater's will?—Yes.

1645. Is there a minute to that effect in the books of the Trustees?—There is.

1646. Will you lay that minute before the Committee?—I will.

1647. Then if I take the gross receipts under Lord Bridgewater's will, and deduct the payments as they appear in the annual account, the balance is paid to you and Sir Frederick Madden as salary?—Yes, I think so, if the annual account be correct.

1648. Why do you qualify that answer?—I am not quite sure, that shortly after the receipt of Lord Bridegwater's money, the Trustees had determined how to apply it, and therefore in the next annual account there may not be a full statement as to the proceeds of that fund.

1649. I presume that with the aid of the accountant you could lay before the Committee an accurate account of the receipt and expenditure of the Bridgewater bequest?—Yes, without any difficulty whatever.

1650. And I understand you to say, that intentionally no part of that bequest has been applied to the general purposes of the Museum, save and except in the way you have described?—No part of it, I believe.

1651. The bequest of the Honourable Mrs. Damer, I presume, is in the custody of the trustees?—Yes, it is.

1652. And the directions of her will are strictly complied with, according to the return made in 1833?—Yes.

1653. Has the portrait of Mr. Holwell Carr been received by the Trustees, and placed along with his collection of pictures?—Yes, it has.

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1654. It now accompanies these pictures?—It does.

1655. Now, with regard to the White bequest; can you add anything more to what you have already stated on that subject?—Nothing, I think, that will be material to the purposes of the Committee.

1656. Will you explain in what state it is, and the powers and expectations of the trustees?—It already appears in evidence, that the Trustees have not the immediate advantage of the bequest, but that it is entirely reversionary. The property is in the funds, and part of it stands in the name of the trustees for certain marriage settlements of the White family; and the other part, namely, the only part over which the Court of Chancery has any control, stands in the name of the Accountant-general.

1657. Has any method been adopted by the Trustees to make the public acquainted with the various donations and bequests made to the Museum from time to time?—Yes; there is a list now published annually, and placed among other depositories in the library of the House of Commons, of all additions made to the Museum in the course of the year preceding, so that the House of Commons have the best possible means of making themselves acquainted with the progress of the Museum in its acquisitions, and with the mode in which the money granted to the Trustees is laid out.

Sir *Henry Ellis*, further Examined.

Sir *Henry Ellis*.

1658. WITH regard to the reading room, do you consider that the present reading room is sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of the public?—As yet I do not know that it has overflowed, but it is not sufficiently capacious; new rooms are preparing in the north front of the Museum.

1659. Has any complaint ever reached you of the want of ventilation at present?—No, no complaint has been made to me, but I have observed the two apartments, of which the reading room consists, are sometimes a little offensive; they seem to want ventilation.

1660. Have the trustees ever taken steps to remedy so great an inconvenience to persons frequenting the room for so many hours together?—The only remedy is to open the windows and let in air, and the windows being placed so very high as they are, the readers object to it.

1661. In fact, the ventilation at present is imperfect?—I think it is not so perfect as it ought to be.

1662. Who is the present superintendent of the reading room?—Mr. James Cates.

1663. What was he before he was made principal attendant of the reading room?—He was originally a servant to the Duke of Grafton; he has been in the Museum, I believe, more than 20 years; he was brought in originally as an attendant in the library, but he soon made himself better acquainted with the library than any other attendant, and for his good conduct, he was made chief attendant of the reading room.

1664. What situation did he hold in the service of the Duke of Grafton?—I do not know; that I conceive must have been near 40 years ago.

1665. Was it not the custom for one of the librarians to attend daily in the reading room?—Formerly it used to be, when the Museum was on a smaller scale.

1666. How long has that practice been discontinued?—Since the death of the Rev. Mr. Maurice; he was the last officer who attended the reading room.

1667. Is there not a special regulation that a librarian should attend in the reading room?—Not now; it was an ancient regulation.

1668. In the Museum acts and votes published in 1820, of which I received a copy from you, I find the following rule: "The reading room of the Museum shall be kept open, &c., and it shall be constantly attended by one of the librarians, in manner above directed"?—That statute remained in the code, but regulations are from time to time made, according to the wants of the reading room, by orders entered on the minutes of the trustees.

1669. Will you state the minute of the trustees superseding that rule in c. 3 of the acts and votes of the Museum?—The whole body of statutes have been revised since that time, and I believe you will find that that rule has been altered.

1670. Is there any printed copy of the present rules and regulations of the Museum?—Yes, they are in the return of 1833.

1671. Why was that regulation altered?—The librarians, except Mr. Maurice, had

had ceased for a considerable number of years to superintend the reading room personally; Mr. Maurice was the last.

1672. Will you state why that regulation was altered?—It was thought a misapplication of time for the officers to attend; their services were wanted in their departments; the change was made chiefly on that account.

1673. Who made the representation to the trustees, that the continuance of the librarian in the reading room was unnecessary?—I do not know, but I suppose my predecessor did; I have no doubt it was my predecessor.

1674. You conceive yourself that it is a regulation not desirable to adhere to any longer?—Certainly not.

1675. That is to say, the regulation requiring the attendance of a librarian?—Yes.

1676. Are there any foreigners who are in the habit of attending the reading room from time to time?—Yes, there are many.

1677. Who communicates with them, provided they are unable to speak English?—I have never found that they required any communication; they have admission to the reading rooms, and they see the catalogues; they make a minute of what they want, and it is brought to them; there is no necessity for much personal communication in the Museum reading room.

1678. If there were a necessity for such personal communication, to whom would a foreigner address himself, provided he were unable to speak English?—Most foreigners come with particular recommendations, and every kindness is shown to them; first and foremost in explaining to them the regulations of the reading room. I have never had any applications from foreigners who felt any difficulty.

1679. Suppose the case of a foreigner without the recommendation you speak of, and unable to speak English, with whom would he communicate in the reading room?—I cannot say exactly; he probably would find other foreigners there; or some attendant would seek for Mr. König or Mr. Panizzi, or some other officer, who would be immediately brought to him.

1680. The attendant of the reading room not being able to speak French, or any other continental language?—No; but he is by far the most valuable servant we have in our establishment, and the most useful in the reading room.

1681. Has any difficulty ever occurred to foreigners in the library, from the want of persons with whom they could communicate?—Never, at any time.

1682. Not that you are aware of?—Never; I watch every thing of that kind, for the credit of the Museum.

1683. No representation has ever been made to you on the subject?—Never, at any time.

1684. What catalogues are placed in the Reading Room?—The catalogues of printed books, including that of the King's Library, and a catalogue of the different collections of manuscripts, together with manuscript catalogues of those parts of the manuscript and printed collections which are not yet in print.

1685. Are the catalogues alphabetical or classed?—The catalogues of all the collections of printed books are alphabetical; the catalogues of the collection of manuscripts are neither classed nor alphabetical, but they have indexes; and in the King's Library, there is a catalogue, classed to a certain extent, to which readers are continually referred if they want to see what may be in that library in any particular branch of literature.

1686. By whom was that classed catalogue constructed?—It was made at Buckingham-house, under the direction of Sir Frederick Barnard, when the King's Library was deposited there.

1687. Is it found to be a very useful catalogue?—It is not strictly a classed catalogue; it is divided into five or six faculties, and has an useful juxta-position of subjects, but it is not a classed catalogue to the extent to which you probably may expect to find it.

1688. Is it frequently referred to conjointly with the alphabetical catalogue?—Yes, very often.

1689. Is it referred to, comparatively with the other catalogues, more by men of research?—No, it is only accidentally consulted; a reader will sometimes apply to the chief attendant of the reading room, or one of the librarians, and say, "I wish to see what books you have on a particular subject;" and it is said to one of the attendants, "Take this gentleman to the classed catalogue in the King's Library."

1690. Then to ascertain what works you have on particular subjects, a classed catalogue is considered indispensable?—I do not know that a classed catalogue is

 indispensable;

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indispensable; an alphabetical one is; an alphabetical one is referred to 500 times where a classed catalogue is referred to once.

1691. And where an alphabetical catalogue does not give the information required, as it cannot do, by not showing all the works in the library on a particular subject, the classed catalogue is referred to?—Yes; that which is in the King's Library.

1692. But if it is useful in the King's Library, it would be useful in any other library?—Certainly.

1693. Will you favour the Committee with your opinion of the comparative value of an alphabetical catalogue and a classed catalogue?—An alphabetical catalogue is indispensable; a classed catalogue is only occasionally useful. The men who come to our reading room are mostly men of laborious research, and men who are well acquainted with the subjects they are reading or writing upon; and therefore, a classed catalogue is not so often asked for as you might imagine. I do not mean to deny the utility of a classed catalogue, but I think the making of a perfect alphabetical one ought to be a prior employment, and the completion of a perfect alphabetical one is the most important of the two to effect.

1694. Your evidence as to classed catalogues, is in comparison with alphabetical ones?—Certainly.

1695. But in a great national library, like that of the British Museum, do you not think it indispensable that there should be a classed catalogue as well as an alphabetical catalogue?—I think it is very desirable.

1696. Was there not, at one period, the commencement of such a catalogue?—Yes.

1697. Will you state to the Committee, having now given your opinion that it is very desirable there should be such a catalogue, why it was discontinued?—The Trustees have discontinued it for a time, until they can get a good alphabetical catalogue completed.

1698. Why should they not be going on simultaneously?—The labour is immense, and the expense would be very great, to be carrying on both catalogues in full force at the same time.

1699. Then do I understand that the catalogue was only given up on account of the expense?—I cannot say that, but all hands were put in motion to complete the alphabetical one.

1700. When you say you do not know that it was given up solely on account of the expense, what other reason was assigned for its discontinuance?—I do not know; the fear of expense was combined with the necessity of having an alphabetical catalogue completed as soon as possible.

1701. Was not a considerable expense incurred in the formation of the classed catalogue, as far as it went?—Yes; and the materials are all in readiness to form a part of the classed catalogue, when the labour is renewed.

1702. Do you mean to say, that the materials are in the same state in which they were when the formation of the classed catalogue was given up?—I do not know that the materials are in precisely the same state, because I believe that many of those materials are at present used in making the alphabetical catalogue, but they are so marked as to allow of their being restored for the purposes of the classed catalogue when the work is done for which they are at present used.

1703. But the great labour of making a classed catalogue consists of course in the act of classification; you having, generally speaking, catalogues of the library, is not the whole or the chief of the labour which was so bestowed in classifying the catalogues, now totally lost?—No, every title in both cases was written on a separate slip of paper.

1704. But the titles are now arranged according to the letters of the alphabet?—They are.

1705. And they were at one time arranged in classes?—Yes.

1706. So that the classes have been all destroyed and distributed?—They have been broken up and distributed, but there are still distinctive marks placed on each paper, so that when they have been used for the alphabetical catalogue, they can be again restored to their proper places in the classed catalogue.

1707. But it would be a work of considerable labour, requiring that every title of the alphabetical catalogue should be looked over?—It would be mere manual labour, which any inferior person could perform.

1708. But the labour which was bestowed upon the classed catalogue is now entirely useless?—It has been turned in another direction for the moment.

1709. Which

1709. Which labour must be repeated, to bring it back into the state of a classed catalogue?—Not repeated; the papers must be merely re-assorted.

1710. As far as that re-assortment goes, it must be done over again?—Yes, but that is a manual labour, which an assistant can perform.

1711. The intellectual part of the labour is finished?—Yes.

1712. All that will be required to be done, is the manual labour of sorting them according to the marks?—Yes.

1713. Do you mean to say that any person may be qualified, for instance an attendant in the library, to take up the slips of paper on which the titles of the books are written, now that they are placed in different order, and place them again in the order of classes in which they were when the work was discontinued?—I have no doubt of it, under the direction of the librarian.

1714. Then it would again require the superintendence of the librarian, in addition to the manual labour of the attendants, to re-construct that classed catalogue?—It would not be a great nor a long labour.

1715. It would be a labour to the whole extent of the labour of re-assorting?—Certainly.

1716. It will not be equal to the labour of originally constructing it?—No.

1717. There will be no labour of thought?—No; it will require simply the occasional superintendence of the librarian.

1718. The labour is considerable of assigning the different portions of a book to its proper place in a classed catalogue?—It is frequently very great.

1719. That is the principal labour generally of a classed catalogue?—Yes.

1720. Making an alphabetical catalogue will diminish the labour of a classed catalogue?—It may, to some extent.

1721. If the two could be performed simultaneously would it not be a saving of time to the public?—I do not think they could be performed simultaneously with the same quickness.

1722. Do the trustees still contemplate the formation of a classed catalogue?—I have no doubt they do; but I should doubt whether they contemplate the printing of a classed catalogue.

1723. Have no complaints reached you, as to the state of the library of the British Museum?—No; no formal complaints.

1724. Nor have you yourself, from any inspection of these catalogues, or knowledge of them, represented to the trustees the necessity of obtaining more accurate and better arranged catalogues?—No; the influx of books within the last eight or ten years has thrown the alphabetical catalogue, which was in good order, much out of it; so much so, that it has become necessary that we should re-form our alphabetical catalogue.

1725. Who is now employed in making the catalogue?—The chief strength of the library.

1726. Will you state the names of the individuals who are so employed?—The Rev. Mr. Baber, who is at the head of the printed book department, has the superintendence of the whole; there is Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Cary, Mr. Glover, Mr. Panizzi, Mr. Horne, and Dr. Schier.

1727. These gentlemen are all employed in making the catalogue?—These gentlemen are all employed upon different divisions of the catalogue; they take the books in different languages.

1728. Now, will you state how many hours they work daily upon the catalogue?—They are usually occupied six hours a day. There are various duties which come in, and draw them off sometimes; and some of them have appointed duties, which regularly draw them off.

1729. Is there not one gentleman more peculiarly appointed to make the catalogue?—Mr. Horne was heretofore particularly engaged on the classed catalogue; but his services have been transferred for a time in aid of the intended new alphabetical catalogue.

1730. Does he receive a salary for that?—He receives a salary of 300 *l.* a year.

1731. How long has he been about it?—I think he has been employed about nine years. I think in 1824 or 1825 he entered upon the classed catalogue.

1732. Has any report been made to the trustees on the subject of the catalogue?—Reports are made monthly to the trustees of the progress of the work, and even of the number of titles entered by each party.

1733. Have any remarks been made by the trustees on the subject of the catalogue?—

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logue?—I do not know that there have. They take a strong interest in it, and the work is carried on to their satisfaction.

1734. Mr. Horne, I believe, is a distinguished author?—He is a distinguished man.

1735. What assistance has he in the formation of that catalogue?—He has none appropriate to himself.

1736. Every thing is done by his own hand?—Yes, as relates to the portion of the library allotted to him.

1737. Mr. Horne has not only to take down the book, but to examine it, and write the title?—Whatever books he desires to have, are brought to him by the attendants.

1738. Are you quite sure that that is the case?—I see the attendants bring him books when he requires them.

1739. Is not Mr. Horne obliged to take down books, and examine the titles, and with his own hand write down the title?—It is very possible that, for his own satisfaction, he may have gone to a book he is acquainted with, and taken it down; but he has made no complaint to me of wanting aid.

1740. Do you think that Mr. Horne, considering him as a distinguished author, has that manual assistance in the formation of the catalogue which he ought to have?—He has. I think he would complain if he had not; and I am sure there would be every disposition to relieve and assist him on my part.

1741. To whom would he complain?—He would complain to me, I conceive.

1742. And on his making the complaint, what steps would you take?—I would give him assistance.

1743. Without reference to the trustees?—Yes, certainly.

1744. Have you the power to employ an unlimited number of assistants?—No; but I should order some one of the attendants to devote his service to him.

1745. That attendant would be taken from some other department?—There are three attendants in the King's Library, where Mr. Horne sits; and they are all and always within call.

1746. If they are assisting Mr. Horne, they must be taken from the library?—Those attendants are appropriated to the King's Library, and are always in the same room with Mr. Horne.

1747. Are you of opinion, then, that considering Mr. Horne as a gentleman and a distinguished author, he has all the manual assistance he ought to have, in order to get on with the catalogue as rapidly as its importance would demand?—I am.

1748. Do you mean consistently with the sums voted by Parliament?—I am not making any reference to them.

1749. If Parliament were more liberal in their yearly grants, the catalogue might be proceeded with, to the advantage of the public, much more rapidly?—I think the catalogue is proceeding as rapidly as it can with the present staff of officers; and with regard to assistance to Mr. Horne, or any other officer, if he came to me and stated that another attendant was absolutely wanted, I should make a report of it at the next meeting to the trustees, and I am very sure that the trustees would readily grant him assistance.

1750. What prospect is there of the catalogue being finished?—Mr. Baber, who superintends that department, can give a better answer to that than I can.

1751. Has Mr. Horne ever asked for assistance, or made any complaint?—No; and he is on those terms of intimacy with me, that he would not hesitate for a moment to speak his mind, or to ask for assistance if he wished it. I never heard him make a complaint of any kind. Mr. Baber is at the head of the printed library; Mr. Horne performs his duties under Mr. Baber.

1752. What foreign library is provided with the best catalogue?—I hardly know how to give an answer to that inquiry, for no foreign library of great extent has printed a catalogue of late years.

1753. Is there not an excellent catalogue at Berlin?—Not of late date, that I have heard of.

1754. Is there not a considerable difference of opinion as to the expediency of a classed catalogue?—There is certainly a difference of opinion as to its expediency; but it is so creditable to a great library to have a classed catalogue, that one cannot help thinking it desirable; but I think to keep it in manuscript is all that is necessary. The classes can then be constantly filled up to the latest period.

1755. Is there not a considerable difficulty in having a unity of opinion in the

different persons employed in making a classed catalogue as to the heads under which the different books should be classed?—Yes.

1756. That is a subject, I believe, upon which hardly any two men would agree?—No; hardly two men will agree in all cases. They may agree upon many classes, but there are some upon which they will always differ.

1757. Does it practically give a very great facility to consulting libraries?—I do not think it does generally.

1758. Are there not so many subjects which may fairly be classed under two or three different heads, that it is very difficult to say under what head they would be found?—That difficulty occasionally occurs.

1759. The expense of making a classed catalogue would be very considerable?—Yes; enormous.

1760. And the length of time occupied in the formation of a classed catalogue would be considerable?—It would be considerable, and would require many hands.

1761. Then does not that difficulty occur practically in getting those different hands to coincide as to the view they may take in the classification of books?—Yes.

1762. Will not that difficulty always render a classed catalogue an imperfect production?—Opinions will always be likely to vary on points of classification, but still a classed catalogue is desirable.

1763. In spite of the imperfections which might exist?—Yes.

1764. Do classed catalogues exist generally in foreign libraries?—I do not think they do. There is none at Paris, for instance, and that is a very large library; I mean none for the last half century. I do not know that I have seen a classed catalogue in any great foreign library. The foreign libraries have given up printing catalogues generally. Literature has accumulated so much, that a catalogue would find no purchaser if it was published.

1765. Have you ever met with a publication by one of the officers of the British Museum on the construction of a classed catalogue?—Yes; I did possess a copy, but some one has borrowed it from me.

1766. That work, I believe, was printed by order of the Trustees?—Yes, it was; it was intituled "An Outline of Classification."

1767. Is it to be inferred, from the trustees having ordered that Outline of Classification to be printed, that they deemed it of considerable importance?—Yes, they deemed it of importance.

1768. I believe it was handsomely printed on thick paper, and in a quarto shape?—It was.

1769. I think the author of that scheme for a classed catalogue was Mr. Horne?—Yes.

1770. The author of the Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures?—Yes.

1771. Will you favour the Committee with your opinion of that scheme?—I thought it an extremely good, as well as an elaborate outline of classification; but I believe Mr. Horne has changed his mind on various portions of it, and that his own copy, which is interleaved and interlined, would now give you a very different, as well as enlarged classification, to what he then proposed.

1772. Mr. Horne has found his outline capable of improvement?—Capable of great improvement.

1773. An incident common, I believe, to every work under the sun?—Yes.

1774. Could you make any rough guess as to the expense of a classed catalogue?—No; I cannot give an approximation to the expense; such a catalogue of our library would cost many thousands of pounds.

1775. From the rapid increase in the number of works that are published, would a catalogue made this year be very available a few years hence?—No; it is like a law-book, it would grow obsolete in a short space of time; it would want constantly reprinting, to keep it up as a record of knowledge. Librarians are living catalogues, and can usually be consulted to greater advantage for a continuance.

1776. The advantage which would be derived by persons who consult the library from a classed catalogue is very much provided for by the presence of the librarian?—It is. If he performs his duty, he is sure to be acquainted with the wealth or poverty of the library; with its strength or weakness in the different classes of knowledge.

1777. Do you ever remember the case of a person wishing to have a classed cata

logue, who did not get the information he required from the librarian?—No, I never knew an instance.

1778. Is it not easier for the librarian to travel on with the accumulation of books, so as to know all that is to be found on the different subjects, than to go on correcting your classed catalogue with the rapidity you require to keep pace with the collection?—It is.

1779. Do you conceive there would be any real practical difficulty in the formation of a classed catalogue but that which arises from a consideration of the expense?—I consider that it would not be well made unless you employed persons more especially conversant with particular branches of learning. You must consider, not only the expense, but the employment of persons peculiarly qualified for the undertaking.

1780. The classification of a catalogue requires not only a knowledge of the titles, but a very full knowledge of the contents of the books?—I should think so, if the catalogue is to be well made.

1781. Therefore it is a very great intellectual labour as well as manual labour?—It is.

1782. But suppose the catalogue to be constructed, and supposing any errors to be made, those errors as they appear would be corrected, and at length the work will approach perfection?—I mean to say, you cannot employ very ordinary hands in making a classed catalogue, if you mean to produce a standard or even an ordinarily creditable work.

1783. Ought you to employ very ordinary hands in the formation of any catalogue?—There is a great deal of work which may be done by an ordinary hand, if superintended by a better head; you get on more rapidly, and with equal correctness.

1784. But in that case the responsibility is on the superintendent, and not the labouring man?—Yes.

1785. Supposing a great number of extra assistants were required in the formation of a classed catalogue, would it not be desirable that Parliament should, for that purpose, increase the grant to the Museum, so that the Museum should be able to call to its aid certain extraneous assistance, with a view of completing the classed catalogue in as short a time as possible?—Undoubtedly; but the expense would be very great.

1786. If it is to be done at all, it should be done as quickly as possible by the same hands, in order that the same ideas should prevail in the classification throughout?—Yes, that a unity of design may be preserved.

1787. If you had the same hands, you would have the same ideas as to what heads the books should be classed under?—You would, if one person drew the original outline upon which the others were to act.

1788. Then the question of expense would be the principal question to be considered?—Yes.

1789. And that would be more for Parliament to consider than the Trustees of the British Museum?—Certainly.

1790. But have the trustees of the Museum ever represented to Parliament the importance of a classed catalogue?—They represented, some years ago, the importance of it to the Lords of the Treasury, and I think 1,200 *l.* a year was granted for several years.

1791. Of how many volumes does the catalogue of the printed books now consist?—I can hardly say, because the catalogue of printed books, as it was published in 1819, consisted of seven octavo volumes, but we have not reprinted that catalogue; it has been interleaved, and is more than doubled in bulk. The additions are continued in manuscript.

1792. Is it about to be reprinted?—The new Alphabetical Catalogue is in progress, and will be printed.

1793. How soon is it likely to be printed?—I cannot tell; Mr. Baber, who superintends it, will give you more accurate information upon the subject of time than I can.

1794. At present the British Museum has no perfect catalogue?—It never can have a perfect catalogue; fresh books are coming in every day.

1795. But no perfect catalogue, up to the end of last year, for instance?—The books are entered as fast as they come in.

1796. Up to what date is the catalogue perfect?—As to that again, Mr. Baber must inform you.

1797. What catalogues of manuscripts are there?—First of all there is a catalogue of the old Royal Library of manuscripts, by Casley; then there is a catalogue of the Cottonian manuscripts; a catalogue of the Harleian manuscripts; a catalogue of the Sloane manuscripts; a catalogue of the Hargrave manuscripts, and a catalogue of the Lansdowne manuscripts. There is the first portion of a new general catalogue, containing the Arundel manuscripts; and I think a second part, containing the Burney manuscripts, is nearly, if not quite finished. Progress is also making in a catalogue of the Oriental manuscripts.

1798. Have these catalogues any index?—All that have been hitherto printed are indexed.

1799. There is no catalogue of manuscripts without an index?—No, except a catalogue in manuscript of the manuscripts which have come in of very late years. To the Cole collection, which forms a branch of that catalogue, there is more than one full index, made by Mr. Cole himself.

1800. Are there in the reading-room duplicates and triplicates of lexicons, dictionaries and encyclopædias?—There are about 8,400 volumes of different kinds, consisting of dictionaries, gazettes, encyclopædias, books of record, Acts of Parliament, and other works of reference. They are kept in the reading-room for the immediate accommodation of the students, exclusive of the books which are called for from the library. These 8,400 volumes save the employment (and of course the pay) of at least three attendants; even with three additional attendants, these books would not be as easily obtained if fetched from the library.

1801. Has that number been diminished at all?—It has been increased from time to time; I think we have added one-half of them of late years.

1802. There has been an opinion abroad that the great room of the Royal Library might be appropriated as a reading-room; will you state your opinion of that appropriation?—It would be a very good appropriation of that room, as far as the readers are concerned, but you must turn out the books from the library, to admit these 8,400 volumes I have been speaking of.

1803. Except that they might be attainable by the readers through the hands of the attendants?—Yes, but here we save the expense of employing full three attendants. The new reading-rooms are on the north side of the house. There are two new reading-rooms preparing, which will have accommodation of the kind I am speaking of.

1804. Now, will you state the steps necessary to be taken by any person who wishes admission to the reading-room?—I believe the Return of 1833 gives the information. A person who wishes for access to the reading-room usually writes me a letter, or calls upon me. If he is a person entirely unknown, I have some conversation with him, and if I think he is a respectable person, I give him a temporary admission on my own responsibility, and request him to be so good as to bring me a note of introduction from some person whom he may name. If he is a scientific man, I generally ask for a scientific introduction, and I usually give him two or three days, and in that time he brings a letter. But, nine times out of ten the person brings an introduction at the moment of his application.

1805. Have you ever found that rule operate injuriously or inconveniently to foreigners?—Certainly not; I am known to most of the ambassadors, their secretaries, or the consuls, and I take particular pains that foreigners may have an easy access. When a foreigner calls upon me, and cannot give any reference to his ambassador, such as a Spaniard, for instance, I have applied to Lord Holland, or to some eminent Spanish merchant, and have always succeeded so far in performing what I consider my duty to the institution, as to obtain a satisfactory recommendation for a foreigner, even where he could not, or thought he could not, provide one for himself.

1806. You exercise a discretion between the meetings of the trustees wholly and entirely as to the regulation of and admission to the reading-room?—The management of the reading-room is entirely deputed to me by the trustees. I make no reference to them, unless it might be necessary to get rid of some person, which has not very often occurred.

1807. Now, was any Index to the manuscripts ever commenced at the recommendation of Lord Colchester?—Yes.

1808. He recommended, I believe, that a new general index should be made to all

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all the manuscripts?—He recommended a general index, and I drew up the plan of it for him.

1809. And the work, I believe, was commenced?—Yes.

1810. Will you state the name of the person who was employed upon it?—Mr. John Millard.

1811. As keeper of the manuscripts, he was under your immediate superintendence?—Yes, he was under my immediate superintendence till I was promoted to my present office.

1812. How long was he under your immediate superintendence?—I forget exactly, but I think I have a memorandum in my pocket. It was at the end of 1824 that Mr. Millard received his first employ. He was unacquainted with manuscripts when he came to the library, and in consequence I put him upon the Hargrave catalogue, and afterwards upon that of the Lansdowne collection of manuscripts, with the view that he should get gradually acquainted with the manuscript department.

1813. How long was he under your direction?—He was under my direction till the end of 1827.

1814. What is your opinion as to the efficiency with which he discharged that duty?—During that time I was perfectly satisfied with his discharge of the duty. I went minutely into the inquiry of the performance of his duty, and I know, in the Printed Library, we usually reckoned that a man could catalogue 60 books a day, and do them well; and I hold in my hand a slip of paper, from which it appears to me that during the time he was under my direction the slips amounted upon the average to 72 per day, which I considered to be a fair equivalent to 60 titles in the printed catalogue.

1815. Then he did one-sixth more than the ordinary average duty?—He worked as fairly as I could expect. It will sometimes happen that a man can catalogue 80 titles of printed books in a day, and on another not more than 45; every now and then little difficulties arise; he must go and search for information, to be satisfied that he is correct.

1816. Mr. Forshall, I believe, succeeded you as keeper of the manuscripts?—Yes.

1817. Did you communicate to Mr. Millard, in or about the year 1831, that the trustees had abandoned the work in which he was engaged?—Yes, I did; I believe I was the first person who communicated it to him. I became acquainted with it after a meeting of the trustees. I did not know of any such intention on the part of the trustees before it was communicated to me that they had made that determination.

1818. Will you state what was your opinion, and which opinion I believe you expressed to Mr. Millard, of the discontinuance of his labours in the Museum?—I do not know what opinion I could have given at that time. I remember that Mr. Millard's health failed him very much, and Mr. Forshall was uneasy at his not going on so rapidly under him as he had done under me.

1819. You were not aware, I believe, of the proposed discontinuance of his services?—No, I was not. It did not form the matter of any report to the trustees; if it had it would have come under my cognizance.

1820. Can you state upon whose responsibility or discretion his labours were discontinued?—I have not the slightest knowledge, except that after the meeting Mr. Forshall told me that the trustees had laid aside the labour of a classed index to the manuscripts, and that they had given Mr. Millard notice that at the end of a year he must leave his labours, and I communicated that, I believe, on the Monday or Tuesday following to Mr. Millard; in fact, I thought it had been communicated to him before, but it turned out that I surprised him by the communication.

1821. Are the reports of the principals of the departments submitted to you before they are laid before the trustees?—Always; and I make any remarks upon them I think necessary for the information of the trustees.

1822. In this particular case, did you see any report which recommended the dismissal of Mr. Millard?—There was no report; it must have arisen out of conversation between the trustees and Mr. Forshall.

The Rev. *J. Forshall*; further Examined.

Rev. *J. Forshall.*

1823. YOU have heard what has been stated by Sir Henry Ellis on this subject?—I do not know that I have heard the whole.

1824. You

1824. You are acquainted with Mr. John Millard, who was employed in making the index to the manuscripts?—Yes.

1825. He was so employed when you became keeper of the manuscripts?—Yes.

1826. His labours were discontinued during the time you were keeper of the manuscripts?—Yes.

1827. Will you state upon what grounds?—I have already stated to the Committee that Mr. Millard's services had become very inefficient.

1828. And upon that ground only the discontinuance of his labours was directed?—No, I think it is in evidence already that it was not upon that ground only.

1829. Will you state the ground?—The ground was, that the trustees thought it would be better to make a perfect catalogue of their manuscripts before they proceeded with the indexes to such catalogue.

1830. And was that the ground upon which he was dismissed from the British Museum?—It is not proper to say that Mr. Millard was dismissed; the grounds I have stated were those upon which the work he was employed in was discontinued.

1831. He was no longer employed on the establishment?—He was not.

1832. Was he a valuable servant to the establishment or not?—If you insist upon having my opinion upon that subject, I should say not.

1833. Then no application has been made to him to fill any vacant situation in the Museum, upon the ground that you have stated, that you did not consider his services sufficiently valuable to warrant it?—Just so; that his services were not so considered.

1834. Sir Henry Ellis has stated that the cataloguing of 60 books in the printed catalogue is a fair average daily labour for any man; and he has stated that Mr. Millard indexed 70 manuscripts on an average; will you state then why you did not consider him a valuable servant of the institution?—I should understand Sir Henry Ellis's statement of the first average to apply to the catalogue of printed books; that 60 titles catalogued in the printed book catalogue might be a fair average for a well-qualified person to perform in a day, but the average of titles which the same person could index from a printed catalogue of manuscripts is a totally different thing.

1835. It appears that he exceeded the labours of others in one case, why might he not in the other?—I do not consider that he did exceed the labours of others.

1836. Have you your report of February 1831, in reference to this matter?—Yes; this is an extract from my report to the Trustees, dated February 11, 1831:

"Yet, notwithstanding so much has been done, the arrears of the department are still extremely great, and Mr. Nicolas's statement is perfectly correct, that the catalogues of the manuscript collections are defective. Of the extent of these arrears the trustees are perhaps ignorant.

"A new catalogue is required to the Royal Collection of MSS. Many additions require to be made to the Cotton catalogue. The latter part of the Harleian catalogue requires to be made anew; and the whole of it should be revised. The catalogue of the Sloane MSS. requires to be made anew. The catalogue of the additional MSS. requires much revision and amplification. Not an inconsiderable portion of the Rich MSS. remain to be described, and an index to be made. Nearly a thousand volumes of MSS. have not been entered in any catalogue whatever. A much more perfect catalogue is required to the collections of charters; a classed index is required to the whole collection. To accomplish these several works, and to put the catalogues of the MSS. in the state in which they ought to be, and annex proper indexes, would require, as far as Mr. Forshall can calculate, the writing out of at least 800,000 titles and entries; and calculating that a well-qualified person could make 75 titles every day, upwards of 40 years of unremitted labour would be requisite to finish the task. Under these circumstances, Mr. Forshall hopes that the trustees will not think him unreasonable in most earnestly requesting, not only the continuance of Mr. Holmes' services, but the additional assistance of another individual of similar qualifications."

1837. You state there were considerable arrears; will you state to the Committee who was responsible for the arrears in the department of manuscripts?—These arrears have partly been occasioned by great accessions in the manuscript department since the year 1825, when the Rich collection was brought to the Museum.

1838. There being great arrears in that department, do you mean to assign that as a reason for getting rid of an efficient assistant, such as Mr. Millard has been

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stated to be by Sir Henry Ellis?—If Mr. Millard had been an efficient assistant, I should never have recommended his services being discontinued.

1839. Then you differ from Sir Henry Ellis, in considering that Mr. Millard was not an efficient assistant?—Certainly.—(By Sir *Henry Ellis.*)—I prefaced my observations with the remark, that Mr. Millard was not acquainted with manuscripts when he came to our house; and on that account I gave him the Hargrave catalogue first, and the Lansdowne afterwards, for those catalogues were well made, and there was very little trouble in forming the index from them. He afterwards went to the Harleian catalogue, and up to a certain extent that catalogue was in good condition; and I was in hopes that he would have studied old manuscripts, so as to have felt his way with the work; for when he came to the Museum he was entirely unacquainted with manuscripts.

1840. He might be very fit for indexing catalogues, without being fit for making the catalogues themselves?—Yes.

1841. How long was Mr. Millard in the Museum?—He was nearly three years under me. I lent him at that time Spelman's "Archaismus Graphicus," to enable him to become familiar with the contractions of manuscripts.

1842. During what length of time was Mr. Millard employed by the trustees of the Museum?—I think he was with us until 1833.

1843. Was he employed during a period of about nine years?—Yes, thereabouts; between eight and nine years.

1844. Do you consider that he acquired any additional expertness or facility from the making of the catalogue of manuscripts?—I should think he must have made himself more acquainted with manuscripts than at his first beginning, but he was not with me after 1827. During the time he was with me the catalogues he was employed upon were such, that he could index without requiring knowledge of manuscripts, and Mr. Forshall must speak to the rest.

1845. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—Now, will you state to the Committee why Mr. Millard was dismissed?—I have already given, I think, quite sufficient reasons to the Committee for the discontinuance of Mr. Millard's services.

1846. What was the leave of absence which Mr. Millard obtained from the trustees for the recovery of his health?—Six months, as far as my recollection goes.

1847. And what was the actual time of his absence?—About the same time, or it was a little short of it; I believe it was a little short of it.

1848. Upon his restoration to health, what reason was assigned for his discontinuance as an assistant employed in the Museum?—I do not think his health was restored.

1849. How did you ascertain that?—His eyesight was very bad, and he was unable to employ himself during a great portion of the day, as was evident to all persons, upon the work assigned to him.

1850. (To Sir *Henry Ellis.*)—Do you concur in that?—Decidedly.

1851. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—That was the sole and single ground upon which you thought it expedient, as keeper of the manuscripts, to discontinue his services?—I think that was quite a sufficient ground for the trustees to discontinue his services.

1852. Was that the sole and single ground upon which you thought it right to discontinue his services?—No; it was not the only ground on which I thought his services might be discontinued.

1853. Will you state to the Committee what other reason you had, and what reason you assigned to the trustees as the ground work of your recommendation for his dismissal?—I thought more efficient services could be obtained for the amount of remuneration given to Mr. Millard, putting aside the point of ill health.

1854. Did you communicate that to Mr. Millard, and had he an opportunity of continuing at the Museum at a lower salary?—I do not suppose that I did communicate to Mr. Millard my opinion of his efficiency, nor should I think it necessary, in a case of that kind, to do so.

1855. Then, because a man is paid too highly, he is dismissed without any communication to him?—That was not the case; it might be, that Mr. Millard's services could be of very little avail, the work for which he was specially engaged being discontinued; indeed, considering the state of his health, of so little avail in another description of service as not to be desirable.

1856. Not in a humbler department of the Museum?—Not in any situation that he would have accepted.

1857. Did

1857. Did you give him an opportunity of accepting any other department?—No.

1858. Did you make a report on the subject to the trustees, without any communication with him?—Yes; that report was not intended by me to bear directly upon Mr. Millard's case.

1859. What report does touch Mr. Millard's case?—None whatever, except that referred to in my last answer.

1860. Was there then a verbal communication to the trustees?—The discontinuance of the work for which Mr. Millard had been engaged was the result of a discussion which took place among the trustees, in consequence of that report, and of the minute inquiries the trustees made of me, being present before them, as to the real condition and requirements of the manuscript department.

1861. And that inquiry is not recorded; was it a mere verbal and personal inquiry?—The inquiry is not, but the result of the inquiry is recorded.

1862. What is that result?—It is in the minutes of the trustees.

1863. What is the minute?—I will give you the substance of it as nearly as I can, namely, that it was not expedient at present to continue the general index to the collections of manuscripts.

1864. Then the representations that you made to the trustees in reference to Mr. Millard's efficiency and literary and general value to the Museum were made to them wholly and entirely without any communication to the assistants under your superintendence?—Without any communication to Mr. Millard, but not without any communication to other officers in my department.

1865. But without any communication to the individual who was most interested?—Certainly.

1866. You gave him no opportunity of stating his own case?—He had opportunity enough, for he was retained by the trustees two years after that in their service, and therefore he had many and the fullest opportunities of stating his case.

1867. Was he aware for two years after your report recommended the discontinuance of his services?—I have already stated that my report contained no recommendation of that kind; but Mr. Millard was aware that his services were to be discontinued, and I presume his natural inference would be, that some person in authority had so recommended.

1868. What opportunity had he of stating his case to the trustees?—Any statement which he chose to make would immediately have been laid before the trustees.

1869. Was any such memorial presented?—Yes, there was.

1870. Was there any minute made of the proceedings on that memorial?—Yes, as a matter of course. Mr. Millard was first allowed twelve months to seek some other employment, and then, upon his application, he was allowed a second twelve months. I hope the Committee perfectly understand that there was no private motive or feeling of any kind which influenced me in recommending the discontinuance of the work for which Mr. Millard was engaged. I had no other feeling towards him then, nor have I now, than that of kindness.

1871. At the time of his dismissal, was there any inferior situation in the Museum vacant which might have been offered to and accepted by Mr. Millard?—No, I think no situation inferior in point of the duties required in it, which Mr. Millard would have thought of accepting, or I should have thought of proposing to him

[*Mr. Mawer Cowtan produced an Account of the Expenses of Messrs. Baber and König to Munich; also, an Account of the Sum paid for Baron Moll's Books and other articles.—See* Appendix, No. 12.]

Veneris, 26° die Junii, 1835.

T G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. *J. Forshall*, called in; and further Examined.

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1872. DO you produce any Papers which the Committee called for on a former day?—Yes; the first paper contains an extract from the will and codicil of the Earl of Bridgewater, so far as the same concerns the Trustees of the British Museum. The next is a copy of a minute of a committee of the Trustees, dated March 10th, 1832, directing the appropriation of part of the dividends arising from the Earl of Bridgewater's property bequeathed to the trust. The third paper is a statement of the application of all the proceeds which have arisen out of the Earl of Bridgewater's devise. I have next to put in several papers relating to the purchase of Mr. Salt's first collection of Egyptian Antiquities: the first paper is a copy of a minute dated February 13th, 1819; the next is a copy of a minute of a general meeting of the same date; the third is a copy of a minute dated February 19th, 1820; also, another minute dated May 11th, 1832; and lastly, a minute of a sub-committee dated 23d February 1823, at which sub-committee the trustees agreed to purchase Mr. Salt's collection, for the sum of 2,000 *l.*; the minute states, that Mr. Bingham Richards, on the part of Mr. Salt, agreed to accept that 2,000 *l.*, and the money, I find, was paid in the June following.

[*The above Papers are given in and read.—See* Appendix, No. 20.]

Sir *Henry Ellis*, called in; and further Examined.

Sir *Henry Ellis.*

1873. I BELIEVE you stated, that you thought the general index to the manuscripts, commenced under your direction, a desirable work?—I said that a classed catalogue of books was a desirable work, but my evidence, I believe, did not go to the general index to the manuscripts. I do not mean to say that it would not be a desirable thing to have an index to the manuscripts of the Museum, but I believe my answer referred entirely to a classed catalogue of books.

1874. What is your opinion then of the general index to the manuscripts, which I believe was commenced under your directions?—Lord Colchester first proposed to me a classed catalogue of our manuscripts, similar to the intended classed catalogue of printed books, but manuscripts are so totally different in their contents and arrangement from printed books, that I convinced him that such a classification could not be accomplished. I said, if you will make a general index to the manuscripts, under such heads as the manuscripts themselves direct, you will make a very useful work: but it will be a long and laborious undertaking. Lord Colchester was so intent upon having a classed catalogue of some kind, that he came into the plan, and I believe it would be a very useful work if completed.

1875. That is, a general index?—Yes; Lord Colchester having thus originated the plan, inquired for some person to make the index. The Rev. Mr. Horne recommended Mr. Millard to him, and I received a letter from Lord Colchester to say, that he had found a fit person, and to desire that his name should be laid before the trustees. That was the origin of Mr. Millard's appointment.

1876. Now at the time you suggested that general index to Lord Colchester, did you make any calculation as to the extent of the cost of the labour and the expense before it was completed?—It was impossible.

1877. Both with reference to the time it would take and the cost of it?—I considered it would be impossible to come even to an approximation, till a portion of the work had been completed.

1878. And in that way, and that alone, Mr. Millard was selected for the purpose?—In that way alone. I beg to add another word: it was represented that Mr. Millard had made several indexes to Reports of the House of Commons, and he came recommended as a person who had been accustomed to make indexes.

1879. By whom was that represented?—I do not know, but I believe by Mr. Horne.

1880. Represented to you or to the trustees?—To Lord Colchester.

1881. Did you receive your information as to that representation from Lord Colchester?—I believe from Lord Colchester, with Mr. Horne's corroboration.

1882. Then,

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1882. Then, not having known anything of Mr. Millard before, and receiving only that sort of representation which you have described from Lord Colchester, when Mr. Millard came into the service of the Museum, did you take any particular pains, or any means to ascertain what were the qualifications of Mr. Millard for such a purpose?—I found that Mr. Millard was not at all acquainted with manuscripts; I recommended him, therefore, to make himself conversant with them, and, as I stated on a former day, I lent him a manuscript copy, which I possess myself, of Sir Henry Spelman's "Archaismus Graphicus," a work explanatory of the contractions found in manuscripts, which Sir Henry Spelman had drawn up for the use of his sons. I lent it to him, and recommended him to copy it for his own advantage, and return it to me in two months; and there is a pencil-mark still remaining in that manuscript, from the time I lent it, "to be returned to Henry Ellis in two months."

1883. Then previous to your having lent that book to Mr. Millard, and during the continuance of these two months, he was altogether unqualified to have made that general index which you had suggested to Lord Colchester?—Not so; because the Hargrave and Lansdowne catalogues of manuscripts were, I will not say so perfectly, but so fully and sufficiently made, that there was no occasion, for a considerable length of his work to come, for him to refer from the catalogues to the manuscripts themselves. He had solely, in the Hargrave catalogue, to index what was before him in print; the same in the Lansdowne catalogue; and I formed a hope, that by the time he had finished the Lansdowne, and had got a little forward in the Harleian catalogue, he would have made himself so far master of the old hands, in which the manuscripts are written, that should any difficulty occur, he might have gone to the manuscript itself, and even corrected the entry in the catalogue, if it had been necessary.

1884. What length of time do you think it would occupy him to get through these portions which you describe, and which appear to be the work of a copyist or a mechanical work, and not requiring much skill or intellectual power?—I consider that two or three years might have been expended in going through the Hargrave and Lansdowne catalogues.

1885. It would take two or three years to go through that process which you describe?—I conceive so; and by that time, with very little diligence, he might have made himself sufficiently acquainted with the contractions to read whatever manuscripts he might have had occasion to refer to as he went on.

1886. Then you consider that portion of the work as of a very inferior description?—Of itself, certainly.

1887. That you consider to be of an inferior character to the rest?—Yes; because less qualification is required in the person indexing than would be required when he got further on in the catalogue.

1888. Then under all the circumstances you did not contemplate that Mr. Millard would be able to undertake the higher departments necessary for the formation of that index, under two or three years?—I should have said in a year, if he had chosen, he might have made himself competent to the succeeding part of his work.

1889. But altogether incompetent at the time of his appointment? Certainly. You are aware there is great difficulty in finding persons fit to catalogue manuscripts, and that most people who attempt to read the contractions, when they begin, find it difficult, but gradually become acquainted with the manuscripts, and then their work is easy.

1890. When you say altogether incompetent, will you state what you mean?—I mean not competent.

1891. Do you mean that he was altogether incompetent to undertake that higher branch of the work to which you have referred, or do you mean to say that he was as well qualified as any person that you were likely to find for the purpose to undertake the inferior and mechanical process, which you have also referred to with regard to the Hargrave and Lansdowne catalogues?—No; I merely mean to say, that he had never been accustomed to manuscripts before he came to that index; and I have no doubt that very little diligence would have qualified him to carry it on, had he chosen to give his mind to the examination of manuscripts as he went on.

1892. Supposing that you had been directed by the trustees to find a person to make the catalogue, which you have described as being a very useful work, should you have selected Mr. Millard, and considered yourself justified in recommending him to the trustees as a fit and proper person to undertake that work?—Not unless

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unless he would have submitted to be instructed in the nature and contents of the manuscripts, and the different handswriting.

1893. In the selection of a person to undertake that work, is it necessary for the Museum to take a person, and to have that person instructed within their walls sufficiently to execute the work which you require to be done?—No; it would be better to find a person who was perfectly competent to the work before he began.

1894. Would there have been much difficulty in finding such a person?—I think there would have been at that time.

1895. Did you take any steps, or were any steps taken, to find out such a person?—No; Mr. Millard came recommended immediately on the formation of a classed index being agreed upon; I was not desired to seek any person.

1896. And your apprehension was, that he came recommended by Lord Colchester, in consequence of a representation to Lord Colchester by a person so competent to judge as Mr. Horne?—Yes.

1897. Will you be so good as to state what you consider to be the requisite qualifications to make a good classed index of all the manuscripts in the Museum?—That is a question of very great extent, because it embraces Oriental as well as European languages; I should say that the catalogues ought to be all previously made in full fitness for that person to index; and the person ought to be competent occasionally to compare the catalogues before him with the manuscripts themselves.

1898. Is it necessary that he should be possessed with a knowledge of languages?—A sufficient knowledge of languages to prevent his making blunders.

1899. Can you state generally what are the languages which he ought to have possessed a knowledge of to carry on the classed index to the manuscripts in the British Museum at that time?—A slight acquaintance with French, Latin, Italian and Greek, and when he came to the Oriental languages he would have to rely very much on what was placed before him; you cannot expect a person employed on such an index to know all languages.

1900. Would it be necessary for him to read the Oriental languages?—I should think not.

1901. Are you aware whether Mr. Millard possessed any general knowledge of languages?—I believe a general knowledge of Latin and French; but I do not know how far his knowledge of languages extended further.

1902. Would it be necessary for him to read the Oriental character?—I should think not.

1903. Would it be necessary for him to be able to read the contractions which have been used in different ages in different languages?—There are so many books that he might have before him to refer to, that he would obtain that information almost as he wanted it.

1904. Are any other qualifications than a knowledge of languages, necessary for a person who is to make a classed index of manuscripts?—He should have a good taste and judgment, to be able to place the selected entries under their proper heads.

1905. Must not he have considerable literary acquirements and knowledge of history?—Not more than he can obtain at the moment from the books in our library. If he is placed within reach of books, he can supply himself with all the information he wants.

1906. In case he had considerable general knowledge he would require further information?—Yes, and an immense variety of information he would acquire which he could not know before.

1907. You have stated that Mr. Millard might have acquired sufficient information of the description you mention in the course of one year, if he had chosen. Now at the end of one year had Mr. Millard made such progress that you felt yourself justified in recommending his continuance?—I had no occasion to ascertain that progress, because he was going on with the index of these catalogues, which were well made; and in course I had no occasion to make such inquiry. I had afforded him my advice, and I considered that sufficient. It rested with him to qualify himself.

1908. At any subsequent period, had you an opportunity of judging of the proficiency he had acquired?—He had not finished the second volume of the catalogue I have spoken of, I think, when I left the manuscript department, and then my duty was simply to ascertain that his attendance was regular, and I left the superintendence of the index to my successor in the manuscript department.

1909. So that you had no opportunity of ascertaining?—I had no opportunity, because there was no necessity for his showing to me what his acquirements had been in the interval I speak of.

1910. I think you stated in your former evidence, that you were satisfied with Mr. Millard's execution of his duty, while he was under your immediate superintendence?—I had no occasion, that I remember, to find fault with him. He performed his duty in a room adjoining that in which I usually sat, a passage-room, and I always, or usually, found him at his work whenever I passed through. I saw no occasion whatever to complain at that time.

1911. Were you satisfied with the manner in which he executed his work?—I over-looked two or three portions, and I made sundry alterations in them, and recommended a change of heads two or three times. I saw nothing that led me to express dissatisfaction.

1912. When you state that you felt no dissatisfaction with his mode of executing his work, do you refer to the time after you were appointed principal librarian?—No, I do not.

1913. At all times?—Only to the end of 1827.

1914. Mr. Millard continued his services in the Museum after you were appointed principal librarian?—Mr. Millard continued his services in the Museum for a very considerable time after I was principal librarian.

1915. Had you opportunities, after you became principal librarian, to examine the work of Mr. Millard?—I never examined his work after that time; I left it in the hands of Mr. Forshall; he was under Mr. Forshall, in the manuscript department, and I left the examination of his duty entirely to his superior officer.

1916. I think you say that you were rather surprised at the discontinuance of the index?—I did not say that I was surprised at the discontinuance of the index, but the announcement of the discontinuance of Mr. Millard's services took me by surprise: it was communicated to me by Mr. Forshall that his services were discontinued, and that was the first I had heard of it. I felt, at the moment, the consequence to himself of the discontinuance of the services of a man who was receiving 300*l.* a year.

1917. Do you mean that that surprise was occasioned by its being a perfectly novel subject brought to your attention, or a surprise arising from your opinion of the satisfactory mode in which Mr. Millard was discharging his duty, rendering him at that time a fit and proper person to continue the work upon which he was engaged?—No, my surprise was not at the discontinuance of his services, but from its being a new subject coming across me at the moment.

1918. Supposing that there had been any question mooted with which you had been made acquainted previously, as to the propriety or impropriety of continuing Mr. Millard's services, should you then have felt a surprise that his services were discontinued?—I should not.

1919. Had you the power yourself of mooting any such question during the time that Mr. Millard was employed?—I should never have mooted such a question, unless it had been on a representation to me from Mr. Forshall that his services had grown totally inefficient, and then it would have been my duty to have brought such a charge forward to the trustees.

1920. Then during the time that you were in the situation which Mr. Forshall is in now, you did not think it necessary to moot that question?—I did not. The fact was, that within the year after I was appointed principal librarian Mr. Millard came to me; he was uneasy, as he did not like his situation under Mr. Forshall. He came to me, and requested that he might remain under my direction: I said, "No, Mr. Millard, you are attached to the manuscript department; Mr. Forshall is the gentleman who directs your labours, and you must remain with him." His health totally failed, and his attendance, I may say, gradually, after that time, became extremely irregular; he stayed away continually on account of illness, and he stayed away so very frequently that I became quite uneasy; I am sure Mr. Forshall must have been. I was ready latterly to have brought it before the trustees on my own account; I felt my responsibility was compromised; but he so often came with the marks of leeches on his temples, and he said there was a tendency of blood to his head, and, therefore, I forbore to state that to the trustees which it really would have been my bounden duty to do, if a person in his situation had stayed away without convincing me by such marks that his absence was caused by illness.

1921. I think you have described a sort of surprise which you felt in its being communicated

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communicated to you that Mr. Millard's services were to be discontinued; you, I believe, were the person who communicated to Mr. Millard the discontinuance of his services?—I did, accidentally. On the Monday or Tuesday following, I spoke to him, supposing that he knew his services were to be discontinued, and I found he did not, and it threw him into a state of agitation for nearly three weeks, that I really conceived he would go out of his mind; and I endeavoured to sooth him as much as I could. He came to me, told me he was in that wretched state of mind he did not know what he should do; he should be thrown upon the world; could the trustees be implored to retain him? My answer was, "Mr. Millard, after the trustees have made a decision at a general meeting, I do not think it is likely they will reverse their own decision, because they must have made it on what they considered good grounds; all you can do is to state, that in these times it is extremely difficult to procure a situation of any kind, and that if they will have the goodness to give you a furlough for another year you will feel grateful." Whether I drew up a memorial for him, or gave him the materials for it, I do not know, but it was at my recommendation; and I have since repented that a memorial was presented. He sent in his memorial; the trustees agreed to keep him for another year, and I am sorry to say that his neglect during that year was so infinitely greater than it had been the year before, that I was perfectly unhappy in my situation in having recommended the trustees to grant the indulgence.

1922. Are you now speaking of the first or the second of the years that were granted to him?—I am now speaking of the second year of the indulgence which was granted to him, which I, in the warmth of pity, recommended to him to apply for.

1923. I understand the ground of your regretting having made that recommendation are the want of attention, or the negligence, which was manifested by him during that year of indulgence?—Yes, the reckless negligence.

1924. Did you at the time you originally communicated, accidentally as you stated, to Mr. Millard, the discontinuance of his services, express any surprise at the circumstance of his discontinuance?—I do not know; I might possibly have expressed my surprise at the suddenness of its coming upon him; but I could not be at all astonished at its coming; and I have no doubt that seeing the strange agitation of his mind, for he walked about like an insane person—he could attend to nothing; he could speak of nothing but the ruin that was coming upon him; I dare say I said several or many soothing things; what I may have said I have not the slightest recollection of, for I felt for him at the moment as if he had been a brother. This I am certain of, and Mr. Horne will bear testimony to it, I went to Mr. Horne several times during the two years that I have spoken of, and entreated him to speak to Mr. Millard to be more attentive to his duties; to come at his hours; and when he did come to attend to the work; and Mr. Horne continually went to him and remonstrated with him, till at last he found it was utterly useless to give advice, for he would not take it. Mr. Horne, I am certain, will corroborate that, in this chair.

1925. Did you make any representation to the trustees of what had occurred between you and Mr. Millard?—Not the least, at that time. I think when the memorial was delivered in, I was spoken to by the trustees, and I was obliged to acknowledge his constant idleness; it was my duty so to do; I should not have spoken truth if I had not done it.

1926. During that year, when you say Mr. Millard was so frequently absent, did you at any time remonstrate with him as to his absence?—Frequently; I frequently named it to him. During the greater part of his last year speaking was hopeless.

1927. Did he give you any reasonable grounds for such strange conduct?—Illness! He would write me a note: I am only sorry I destroyed those notes. I had at one time four successive notes, dated on alternate Mondays, in these terms: "Dear Sir, The weather is moist; I have a tendency of blood to the head; I hope I shall be with you to-morrow." I have gone into the Library, and inquired, "Is Mr. Millard not here to-day," and I have produced such note as it came. I think Mr. Forshall will corroborate my testimony; Mr. Holmes certainly will. I used to say, Mr. Millard will not come till next Monday; and so it always proved. The following Monday but one he wrote me another note, and came that day week, and so on; I had four notes in succession. When he left the Museum I put them into the fire; but I believe there are gentlemen in this room who can speak

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speak to having seen at least some of the notes, and hearing me express my surprise at that time.

1928. Have you ever remonstrated with Mr. Millard personally?—Frequently. When I have found him absent, and had received no notice of absence, I have left my card on his desk, by way of convincing him that I had noticed his absence; and perhaps in an hour or two afterwards he would come and leave a card at my house in return.

1929. Now putting that and all the other circumstances together, were you at all surprised, or did you feel that any hard measure was dealt out to Mr. Millard, when the trustees ultimately discontinued and dispensed with his services?—I could not be surprised; it was merely the suddenness of his removal which made me feel that the man was thrown upon the world; but as to his having given the trustees a justification for that discontinuance, there could not be a moment's question in the mind of any sensible man.

1930. Would the trustees have discharged their duty fairly and honestly to the public, if they had permitted an extension of these services of Mr. Millard, after the warning that had been given to him, the indulgence that had been shown to him, and the knowledge that they had acquired of his incompetency, either from want of health, or from some other reason, to discharge the duties of the station in which he was placed?—I am sorry to say I think not.

1931. You have stated that Mr. Millard was first recommended to your notice when keeper of the manuscripts, by Mr. Horne?—Yes.

1932. Mr. Horne is a clergyman?—Yes.

1933. A man, I believe, of distinguished learning and of unimpeachable character?—A man of great learning and unimpeachable character.

1934. I believe Mr. Millard was employed in making a general index of the Reports of the House of Commons from 1715 to 1801?—I understood so.

1935. I will read a passage with a view to put the matter beyond a doubt. It is stated in the volume of the General Index to the Reports of the House of Commons, that "in the important subject of the Public Records, the knowledge of the Rev. Mr. Horne, late of the Chapter House, Westminster, has been called in aid, and the careful industry of Mr. Millard, of the Surrey Institution, which has left few things connected with the useful arts and manufactures unattended to." That index, I believe, was constructed chiefly under the direction of Lord Colchester?—Yes.

1936. Do you know anything of that work?—I do not; I have heard it spoken of by Mr. Millard, and I think he showed it to me.

1937. You do not know that it is a work of considerable extent, and indicating considerable labour and research?—Yes, no doubt.

1938. Now have you ever had a person in the first instance recommended to you as an assistant in the manuscript department, who came so fully qualified for the general office of making an index of manuscripts, or a classed catalogue, as from this previous work, and the recommendation from personal knowledge of Mr. Horne, it may be presumed Mr. Millard was?—It was a misfortune to my department that I had very little assistance during a great part of the time that I was in it; until Mr. Forshall joined me in that department I had no efficient assistance whatever.

1939. That is not an answer to the question I put?—I only say I had no experienced assistant before Mr. Forshall.

1940. You have had assistants, I suppose, recommended to you before in your department?—No; the means of the Museum did not allow of any assistants.

1941. Had you no assistance as keeper of the manuscripts?—I had the Rev. Mr. Maurice, who was nominally my assistant, but he was placed at the head of the reading-room.

1942. You had no assistants?—No, except a very old attendant, and after that a young man; I got another man subsequent to that, but they were in the situation of servants; they were not in the situation of literary assistants.

1943. Speaking generally from the testimonials which you may require for assistants in the Museum, will you state to the Committee your comparative estimate of the testimonials which accompanied Mr. Millard's recommendation, and those which accompanied the recommendations of others?—I never saw any testimonials; it was a matter settled between Mr. Horne and Lord Colchester; and I have the note from Lord Colchester now, telling me, "Mr. Millard, I should think,

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think, would be a valuable assistant, and I should wish him to be enlisted in our service."

1944. Could you have more proper persons to recommend an individual, considering that one had an intimate personal knowledge of the individual, than Lord Colchester and Mr Horne?—I was perfectly satisfied with the recommendation when it came.

1945. Could you have two more competent individuals to furnish a recommendation, than the nobleman alluded to and Mr. Horne?—No; but the person recommended did not do the fullest honour to their recommendation.

1946. I understand you to say by that answer, that though the recommendation was of the highest kind, Mr. Millard, who was the individual recommended, did not do credit to it?—As it turned out, in the latter part of the work, when he got beyond the catalogues which have been named.

1947. Up to the time that you continued keeper of the manuscripts, and confining your answer to that time, am I to understand that Mr. Millard did credit to the recommendation of Lord Colchester and Mr. Horne?—Certainly, Mr. Millard performed the duty which I put him upon; it was an easy duty probably compared with the latter portion of his work.

1948. But it was the duty he was selected to discharge?—Yes, and I felt no reason to be dissatisfied with him up to the time I left the manuscript department.

1949. Then up to that time he did no discredit to the recommendation of Lord Colchester and Mr. Horne, whom you admit to be most competent to recommend to such an office?—Certainly not; I believe the whole tenor of my evidence goes to that.

1950. Now you have stated, that it is necessary for the formation of a good frame of a catalogue or index of manuscripts, that the persons employed should have general knowledge as well as a knowledge of languages?—It is a knowledge most requisite for making a catalogue of manuscripts; the index maker has the catalogue already made to work from, and has a much easier task than a catalogue maker; Mr. Millard never was put on the formation of a catalogue.

1951. I am merely asking a general question; you have stated that a knowledge of general literature and languages, and you have specified those languages, are requisite for a person who frames a catalogue or who makes an index?—Not for the person who merely makes an index.

1952. But if it be not required by a person who makes an index, if he possess these qualifications he would be still more qualified for the duty?—He would then deserve to be promoted to be compiler of a catalogue.

1953. Now will you state what means you took to ascertain, whether or not Mr. Millard did possess general literary knowledge, as well as of languages?—I took no means to ascertain that; I gradually found that he had education both in Latin and in French, but I had no cause for inquiring minutely into his qualifications, because the work he was upon did not make it necessary.

1954. Having made no inquiries upon that head, but having had some experience of Mr. Millard, as the result of that experience, will you state to the Committee what was his general acquaintance with literature and languages?—I am not aware of what his depth was in any language; I have no information to give a direct answer to the question.

1955. Do you know whether he is acquainted with Italian?—I do not know; he journeyed to Naples after I became principal librarian, but whether he acquired Italian before or after, or even is now acquainted with Italian, I do not know.

1956. With reference to Spanish?—I have not the least idea; I never heard him mention the name of the language while I knew him.

1957. With reference to German?—I do not know; it never came to my knowledge.

1958. With reference to Greek?—I have not the least knowledge whether he is acquainted with Greek or not.

1959. With reference to Latin?—I have seen him transcribe Latin and French, and I know he was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and therefore I know he is acquainted with Latin, and probably Greek, but I never saw him write Greek, nor do I know whether he was in that school in the upper forms.

1960. You admit a knowledge of French and Latin?—Yes, and probably Greek; but I do not know.

1961. As to general literature, have you anything upon which you can inform the Committee what Mr. Millard's general knowledge of literature was?—No, I do not know what his general knowledge of literature was while he was at the Museum, but I dare say he possesses a good portion of it.

1962. Then suppose a gentleman to possess a good portion of general literature, and a knowledge of French, Spanish, Italian, German, Latin and Greek, but all which qualifications should happen to remain latent and undiscovered by the principal librarian, in his department, he would of course be presumed, under those circumstances, to be a person unacquainted with those languages, and confined to the drudgery of the department?—His labour in our house was limited to a particular object, and I had but little opportunity of knowing anything beyond.

1963. You say that you gradually found out that he had a knowledge of Latin and French; in the first instance you knew that Latin and French were necessary for the office he held?—To make a catalogue of manuscripts.

1964. You gradually found out that he knew French and Latin; had he known Greek and Italian, should you not have found that out?—I think not; because I do not believe the Hargrave catalogue contains a single manuscript either in the one or the other language, and I do not think the Lansdowne catalogue contains more than two or three Greek manuscripts, and those, if it does contain them, at the latter part of the catalogue.

1965. Now his first duty was to index printed catalogues?—Yes, his whole duty would have been to index printed catalogues.

1966. In the meantime you furnished him with the means of obtaining some knowledge of manuscripts and manuscript writing?—Yes, I was desirous to do so.

1967. That was an act of kindness on your part towards an individual who came well recommended, and obtained a portion of your interest?—It was intended as such.

1968. And was accepted as such, as far as you know?—Oh yes, undoubtedly.

1969. With regard to the state of the manuscript department, are the assistants who are now going on supposed to be perfectly acquainted with all the contractions incident in manuscript writing, or do they by their experience and diligence in the Museum acquire greater expertness in reading the manuscripts?—I should think there can be no question that they gain greater expertness every day; but I believe them to be very efficient persons, and I have complimented Mr. Forshall more than once on his having been so fortunate as to meet with persons to give him so very able and efficient assistance as he has at this moment.

1970. Mr. Forshall was appointed keeper of the manuscripts to succeed you?—He was the assistant officer in my department, and succeeded me.

1971. Who recommended Mr. Forshall to the trustees?—I do not recollect; I had no knowledge of that.

1972. Did you know, by any general reputation, whether or not Mr. Forshall, on becoming the head of the manuscript department, was himself perfectly competent to read all the contractions and abbreviations of manuscript writing?—I believe Mr. Forshall is as competent as any person who can be found for the care of the manuscripts.

1973. Did any reputation of that sort precede his appointment as keeper of the manuscripts?—He was my assistant officer, and I had full knowledge of his fitness.

1974. He was your assistant?—Yes.

1975. Who recommended him to you?—He was the assistant keeper of the manuscripts, appointed by the trustees.

1976. Whilst you were keeper?—Yes.

1977. Who recommended him to you; or through whom did his recommendation to the trustees come?—His appointment came, and then I became intimately acquainted with him. I was but little known to Mr. Forshall till he was appointed.

1978. Then was an assistant appointed in your department without any concurrence on your part, or any communication with you as head of the department?—Yes; the trustees consider that they can look out for a fit person, and they appoint him.

1979. Quite independent of the head of the department?—Yes.

1980. Do you think that is an advisable course to pursue in the management of an institution like this?—I never knew any disadvantage arise to us from that line of conduct on the part of the Principal Trustees.

1981. You think it desirable that assistants should be appointed without the knowledge

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knowledge or concurrence, or approbation of, or consultation with, the head of the department?—I generally hear the names of the candidates who apply; if I had been consulted, I should have said, what I at that moment believed from recommendation, that Mr. Forshall would make a valuable officer.

1982. But whilst you were keeper of the manuscripts, I understood you distinctly to say, that you had no fault to find with Mr. Millard?—I never complained either to him or of him, at that time.

1983. On Mr. Forshall's appointment, I understand Mr. Millard, either then or soon afterwards, communicated to you some indisposition on his part to serve under his new principal?—Yes, he did.

1984. Did he give any reason?—I do not recollect any reason, but that he did not like to have a new superintendent.

1985. Did he state why?—I do not recollect whether he did or not.

1986. If the head of a department were very anxious to have any one appointed under him as an assistant, would the trustees pay attention to such wish?—I have no doubt the trustees would look to the reasons for that wish, and if there were particular grounds of fitness ascribed, I have no doubt they would entertain the consideration of it.

1987. And the same as to an objection on the part of the head of a department?—I never knew an objection to be urged.

1988. I wish to know how long a time elapsed between your leaving the keepership of the manuscripts and the first complaint made to the trustees by Mr. Forshall against Mr. Millard?—Mr. Millard made the application which I have alluded to probably two or three months after, but it was not a thing which fixed itself in my mind; it was more of a mere conversation than anything else. It might be two or three months, but it is utterly impossible for me to say with certainty: it might be five months.

1989. You think it was either three or five months before complaints were first made against Mr. Millard?—I do not recollect Mr. Forshall making any complaints against Mr. Millard to the trustees; I was astonished he did not make complaints. I could not help observing the irregularity of Mr. Millard's attendance; that was all that fell within my line of duty.

1990. Do I understand you to say, that subsequent to Mr. Forshall becoming keeper of the manuscripts, you gradually perceived inattention on the part of Mr. Millard to his duties?—Yes.

1991. For how long a period after that?—I cannot say; it might be six or seven months, or more, but I certainly observed it; his health failed, and there appeared to be a lassitude, accompanied and followed by irregularity of attendance.

1992. Are you aware then of the opinions entertained by Mr. Forshall, in reference to Mr. Millard, during these five or six or seven months?—I do not know that Mr. Forshall ever complained to me at that time.

1993. Will you state when Mr. Forshall first made you acquainted with his dissatisfaction with the conduct of Mr. Millard?—I would if I remembered, but I have not the least recollection.

1994. Was it two months or six months after Mr. Forshall succeeded you?—It must have been a considerable time afterwards, but I have not the slightest recollection of exact time.

1995. Were you acquainted with the general loss of reputation sustained by Mr. Millard in the Museum, five or six months after Mr. Forshall succeeded you as keeper of the manuscripts?—His irregularity after that time became gradually the general talk of all the people in the Museum.

1996. And you were acquainted with it as principal librarian?—Yes, I was certainly; but I was only acquainted with his non-attendance to his duty; Mr. Forshall had the superintendence of his labours in the department, and I never gave myself trouble about them. He was under the direction of Mr. Forshall, and if Mr. Forshall found anything wrong in his conduct, I concluded it would be named to me, from his superior officer.

1997. But still you were acquainted with the general loss of reputation sustained by Mr. Millard, as it was the general talk of the Museum?—I do not think it became the general talk of the Museum for more than a year after Mr. Forshall became keeper of the manuscripts, or even later.

1998. Did it or did it not then become the talk of the Museum, within a year?—Probably Mr. Horne, or some other gentleman of the Museum, will give you better

better information than I can; I mean the gentlemen who were daily and hourly near him.

1999. I will also obtain the information from those gentlemen; but I also wish to obtain the information from you as principal librarian?—I would readily give a notion of the time if I could, but I cannot; I have no land-mark of memory to fix it by.

2000. What was the date of the memorial you drew up to the trustees?—I cannot tell whether I drew it up, or whether I only furnished him with the outline; it was to the effect, that at the then present moment appointments of every description were difficult to be obtained, and it requested the trustees to give him the indulgence of another year, which they gave him, and I believe his letter of thanks for that indulgence, couched in handsome terms, is to be seen in their minute or guard book.

2001. Can you state the date of that memorial?—It was in May 1831, two or three months after the discontinuance of his services had been determined upon by the trustees.

2002. Now what is the date of Mr. Forshall's appointment?—December 1827.

2003. Then what occurred between 1827 and 1831 with reference to Mr. Millard?—I think his negligence became very apparent in 1829, influenced by the state of his health; I laid it all to the condition of his health and the alleged tendency of blood to his head. In 1830 he was allowed to make a voyage to Naples; an absence of six months was granted to him. In February 1831 the discontinuance of his services was announced to him, and in the month of May following, upon his consulting me for advice, I told him the sort of memorial I mentioned would, I thought, be the only resort that could be serviceable to him; it would gain him time and 300 *l.*

2004. Now will you state your estimate of Mr. Millard's services as far as you are acquainted with them, as principal librarian of the Museum, between 1827 and 1831?—I have no knowledge; the estimate of his actual services must come to you from Mr. Forshall; I mean the detail of the performance of his duties in the Museum, and the value and importance of those duties: I never looked at a single paper prepared by him in the manuscript department after 1827.

2005. I beg to call your attention to chap. 2, concerning the duties of officers, printed amongst the acts and votes of the British Museum. The second section says, "he (that is the principal librarian) shall take care that all the subordinate officers and servants perform their respective duties, and obey the orders which are already or shall hereafter be made by the trustees, and also pay attention that no irregularity be committed within the precincts of the Museum." With reference to that direction, are you prepared to state, that you never felt it incumbent upon you to make any representation to the trustees, as to the conduct of Mr. Millard?—I have already mentioned, that from the plea of illness, rendered obvious by the occasional appearance of Mr. Millard's temples, to which leeches had been applied, and I think on one or two occasions I had a letter from a medical man, explaining to me the same cause of absence, I forbore making known to the trustees that Mr. Millard was irregular, because I conceived his illness justified his irregularity; still there were such occurrences as the receipt of those letters I spoke of, in which he stated that he should be away for a day or two, and then regularly stayed away a week: these gave me very great uneasiness; but it was latterly, and the time when these letters were delivered to me was very soon afterwards followed by the discontinuance of his services.

2006. Then all the terms you have applied to Mr. Millard's conduct, such as reckless negligence, idleness, and inefficiency, are attributable to the state of his health?—No, there was an evident mixture: I will explain what I mean by idleness: when he came to the Museum after an absence, he would go round to one person and another, with his hands in his pockets; he would walk about sauntering, without trying to perform his duty. Mr. Forshall alluded to that in the last day's evidence, when he said his negligence was evident to every person in the Museum; and I believe if you will call before you any person connected with the printed book or manuscript departments, you will have stronger evidence than I have given you of his idleness.

2007. You stated a short time back that you laid the whole to the state of his health, the tendency of blood to the head, which was his complaint; do you mean to qualify that answer or not?—I will qualify that answer; I consider that the principal librarian, or the head of any establishment, must suffer delinquency to

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go to an extent which leaves no room for doubt before he would venture to stigmatize the character of any person connected with the institution over which he presides. I was willing too, and anxious to hope and believe, that Mr. Millard would correct his conduct, and render it unnecessary for me either to make, or approve of any statement which might be made to the trustees.

2008. Will you explain the term "delinquency," as applied to Mr. Millard?—I may have used too strong a term; I conceive that failure in duty, negligence, or unwillingness to perform his duty, amounts to something like delinquency.

2009. Do you mean incapacity from ill health, or unwillingness?—Unwillingness of course; wilful negligence; coming to the Museum after a long absence, and sauntering about; not for two or three hours only, but for days and days, and weeks and weeks; performing no duty whatever.

2010. That being the case, how was it you expressed any surprise on his dismissal?—I was not at all surprised at the discontinuance of his services; but I was surprised at the sudden manner in which the announcement came upon me; I felt for the man's being thrown upon the world.

2011. Why did you draw up the memorial when you considered Mr. Millard in some degree a delinquent?—He stated himself to be a ruined man, the means of support thrown from him; the agitation of his feelings was so great I considered he was not in his right mind for near a month after he had received the announcement; I thought the discontinuance of his services would become a lesson to him, and if I could get him another year it would maintain him for the time; and a change to good conduct might still have preserved him in some office in the Museum.

2012. Still you memorialized the trustees, or assisted or superintended the memorial which was presented to the trustees, in favor of this gentleman, who in some degree you considered a delinquent?—Yes; and it is the only act of my Museum life that I repent of.

2013. Why do you repent of that?—Because he did not justify the hope I entertained of him; he even came to me six weeks before the time expired, in 1833, at the very close of the second year, and asked me whether he could not be suffered to go away entirely? I said, "Mr. Millard, as long as your services are paid for by the trustees, it must be your duty to attend here. If you mean to say you will give up the portion of money becoming due to you for those six weeks, there can be no reason whatever for your remaining here?" He said, "O, no, that was not what he meant." I said, "Unquestionably, if there is any appointment you are seeking, and you want time to go after it, if it is for four or five hours in the day, or for three or four days, or any time, the trustees can make no objection to your going after the appointment, but I cannot, in my situation as principal librarian, consent to your absenting yourself for no reason whatever; you must come to the Museum till your time is fulfilled."

2014. Do you know in what year the observation was made in Parliament as to the state of the manuscripts and catalogues?—I do not; but it is possible you may, by the mention of some circumstance, call it to my recollection.

2015. You cannot say whether such observations were made in Parliament before Mr. Millard was finally discharged or not?—I have no recollection of the date.

2016. Was it in 1832?—I think it is very possible it was in 1832; the discontinuance of Mr. Millard's services was declared in 1831, and in 1831 the memorial was presented which I unfortunately recommended to be drawn up.

2017. Can you state the contents of that memorial, and the grounds upon which you recommended his re-appointment?—I have already stated, that whether I drew it up, or only gave him the recommendation, or gave him the materials, I do not remember.

2018. That memorial was calculated to mislead the trustees, of course?—I do not think it was, because it mentioned nothing of Mr. Millard's manner of performing his services, nor did I ever recommend him to say that his services had been efficient; I put it solely on the ground of giving him time to seek some other appointment.

2019. No other ground was stated in that memorial?—No, as far as I remember; Mr. Millard may have a copy of that memorial, and if it is put into my hand I will acknowledge everything, and give you my reasons for it.

2020. As far as I understand your evidence, it amounts to this: that during the early part of Mr. Millard's absence you attributed it to ill health, but latterly you

you perceived it was also to be attributed to negligence during the second year?—Yes; it was only during the last year that his negligence became visible beyond mistake.

2021. And it was to that time you applied the expression "reckless negligence?"—Yes, to that time almost exclusively.

2022. In what year was that?—In 1833.

2023. It then became insupportable?—Yes.

2024. In what year was the memorial presented?—In 1831.

2025. And he got worse after that?—Yes, it increased unaccountably.

2026. Did his health at the same time suffer?—Yes.

2027. Are you disposed to attribute the alleged increase of his misconduct to the weaker state of his health?—I think his conduct must have been influenced by the weak state of his health, which excited my compassion, mixed with my uneasiness.

2028. He went to Naples, you think, somewhere between 1829 and 1830, by permission of the trustees?—It was in 1830. I beg to be understood as speaking entirely from personal recollection; I have consulted no papers, and therefore you will allow me to correct the dates hereafter.—(By Mr. *Forshall*.)—The minute granting to Mr. Millard leave of absence is dated March 13th, 1830.

2029. (To Sir *Henry Ellis*.)—Now in 1831 you have stated you presented this memorial?—He presented it; I did not.

2030. He presented a memorial which you were cognizant of?—Yes.

2031. And that memorial suppressed all mention whatever of any misconduct, or idleness, or inefficiency on the part of Mr. Millard?—The Trustees had made their decision as to the discontinuance of Mr. Millard's services, and I was only imploring that he should have a year's furlough, and not be thrown upon the world.

2032. But you, as principal librarian, were a party to a memorial which wholly suppressed all these serious imputations against Mr. Millard as an assistant in the Museum?—There was no occasion for any imputation to enter into the subject matter of the memorial, because the trustees had discontinued his services. I believe Mr. Forshall put him on some other work at the very close; I do not think he continued upon the Index; the Index was discontinued. I never recommended a further trial of Mr. Millard.

2033. What was the object of the memorial?—The object of the memorial was to give him a livelihood, that he might not go to the workhouse.

2034. What were the grounds stated for recommending his restoration in that memorial?—There was no recommendation for his restitution; it was simply that he should not be thrown upon the world. His own words were, that he was "a lost man;" and I said, "all I can recommend you to do is to implore the trustees to continue you here for another year," for the sole purpose of giving him a little longer maintenance. He spoke of himself as of a man who was becoming destitute.

2035. Was that the sole ground upon which the claim was made upon the trustees?—As far as I know; but I do not recollect the terms of the memorial.

2036. Did you accompany that recommendation to the trustees with any explanation of it verbally?—No, I left it to Mr. Millard. I gave my recommendation to him; he sent in his memorial, and the trustees gave him their answer: they consented to its prayer.

2037. You did not state it as an act of charity to an inefficient and idle person?—It was an act of kindness on my part to him; it was meant as such.

2038. And as principal librarian you put your duty aside, and indulged your feelings to Mr. Millard?—I think in that instance I did; and I have said I repented of it. I did not repent of having done a kind act; but I found, that after that act of kindness he was more inattentive to his duty than ever, and I felt that the trustees, if they knew what I had done, had a right to reproach me for what I did.

2039. Then I understand you repent of your conduct in suppressing the truth in that memorial?—I suppressed nothing. The trustees had discontinued Mr. Millard's services: I merely planned his petition to them that they would keep him on a little while, that he might not entirely lose a maintenance before he gained some other situation.

2040. But you wholly suppressed, in that memorial, all mention that Mr. Millard was an inefficient and incompetent servant of the Museum?—I never thought of

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recommending him to put that in: the trustees would not have considered that as a title to another year's employment.

2041. You knew the grounds upon which the trustees had made their decision, and therefore you did not present that memorial to complain of the harshness of the trustees, but to request them to give him a year's employ?—Certainly; the memorial was intended by Mr. Millard for no other purpose.

2042. I understand that was a memorial from Mr. Millard, and not a representation from you of the conduct of Mr. Millard?—No; at the time alluded to, in 1831, he was in a state of agitation bordering on insanity, and I felt compassion for him. He came and advised with me several times; he said he considered me as his friend, and I believe I was his friend, at least I suggested that memorial from humane feelings only, seeing the condition in which he was. I told him the trustees could not be asked to reverse their decision, but I thought, if he stated to them that he had no chance of obtaining any other appointment, that there was great difficulty in these times of procuring any appointment, and that if, in consequence, they would retain him another year to look out, it might possibly be granted: he followed my advice, and was kept in for another year.

2043. And all that was done nearly a twelvemonth after the trustees were acquainted with his original delinquency?—I beg to say I am sorry I used the word 'delinquency'; I meant great negligence.

2044. The original misconduct, which I choose to call delinquency, which was not alluded to in the memorial, I believe was known to the trustees before that time?—Yes, I have no doubt of it.

2045. Nearly a twelvemonth?—Perhaps three or four months.

2046. Did you, at the time you assisted Mr. Millard in preparing that memorial, consider that if the trustees acquiesced in the prayer of his petition to them, that any serious inconvenience would arise to the Museum from their humane permission to Mr. Millard to continue in the service of the Museum another twelvemonth?—No; I thought it was letting him down as gently as we could, by giving him an extended opportunity, as to time, of seeking an appointment elsewhere.

2047. He was continually in his office during that year?—He was continued under Mr. Forshall; but he was put on work, I believe, which Mr. Forshall considered more immediately requisite for the service of the Museum, and in which Mr. Millard's services could be made more usefully available than in the index.

2048. Your duty was undoubtedly to make any misconduct on the part of the officers known to the trustees?—Yes.

2049. Do you think there was any delinquency in your suppressing your report of Mr. Millard's conduct?—In this case ill health and absence were so mixed up and interwoven together, that if I had made a complaint, and Mr. Millard had brought a certificate from a medical man of his illness, the trustees might have thought I was unnecessarily complaining of his negligence and misconduct.

2050. Is it or is it not your bounden duty faithfully to represent misconduct on the part of the officers of the Museum to the trustees?—Yes; but I must exercise a sound discretion as to when I ought to make the complaint.

2051. Do you think you exercised a sound discretion in this case, when after so many years of what you consider delinquency in some degree, you suppressed all mention of that to the trustees?—Not many years.

2052. Many months?—Yes; but his illness was such and occasionally so visible; the man's appearance was such. He would not have gone to Naples but for ill health.

2053. Then, assuming his illness was such as to account for his misconduct, why do you apply the term "delinquency?"—It does not account for his misconduct entirely, because when he came back to the Museum, after an absence which I have described, the negligent manner in which he loitered about the manuscript-room, away from his work, made everybody who saw him uncomfortable.

2054. Then that was a part of his conduct which ought to have been represented to the trustees, because it was in no way connected with his ill health?—The extreme neglect did not come on till after it was announced that his services would be discontinued; and it thn would have seemed like persecuting a man if I had complained.

2055. I am only speaking of the neglect which preceded his dismissal; what portion of that neglect do you attribute to his ill health, and what to his neglect of duty?—The difficulty of making such a sub-division satisfactorily is too great for me.

2056. Then

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2056. Then why do you apply the term delinquency to his conduct, for that implies a clear separation?—There were certainly at times a complete open misconduct.

2057. Then you do make the sub-division?—In this instance; but it was principally after the trustees had determined to discontinue his services.

2058. I am speaking of his misconduct before his dismissal; I am asking you, as you call him a delinquent, to tell me what constituted delinquency, in your opinion, during the period preceding his dismissal?—I am sure you must have observed in common life that there are many men with whom pride and shyness are so completely intermixed, that you cannot tell which is pride and which is shyness; Mr. Millard's ill health and Mr. Millard's idleness were so mixed up together that you could not separate them.

2059. In 1831 you were cognizant of Mr. Millard's memorial?—I was; but I did not appear in it.

2060. And that was subsequent to various acts of a mixed character, part of which you explain by reference to Mr. Millard's health, and part you ascribe as coming, in some degree, within the range of the term delinquency?—Yes.

2061. Now will you state to the Committee what are these acts of delinquency, and when did they begin?—Upon my word I cannot tell; Mr. Forshall can tell you what his neglect was in the performance of his duty. It is my duty occasionally to go round to the different officers at the head of the departments, and ask them whether they are satisfied with the conduct of the subordinate persons under each: at such times I have had conversations with Mr. Forshall, which convinced me that Mr. Millard was considered neglectful.

2062. When you say you were cognizant of the memorial, was that only in your private capacity as a friend?—Certainly; I knew that it was sent in to the trustees.

2063. But as principal librarian you were perfectly aware of what you conceived to be Mr. Millard's misconduct?—Yes; but that never entered into the subject matter of the memorial; it was merely to beg an extension of their humanity to him for another year.

2064. And it never came under your duty to represent his misconduct to the trustees under the bye-law of the Museum?—I can only say, that if the trustees consider me guilty of a dereliction of duty they must punish me for it.

2065. Was any communication made to you previous to Mr. Millard's dismissal by the trustees?—No; I have mentioned that the discontinuauce came as a surprise upon me.

2066. Then, though you are principal librarian of the British Museum, the trustees never think it part of their duty to consult you as to the appointment or dismissal of officers?—I dare say I have had at times questions asked me about appointments, but this arose out of conversation about the state of the department between Mr. Forshall and the trustees.

2067. I am now speaking generally as principal librarian of the British Museum; are you, before they take place, cognizant of appointments and dismissals?—Generally.

2068. Is it the rule?—I have never known a dismissal take place but that I was called in upon the occasion.

2069. Why was an exception made in this instance?—This was the discontinuance of a labour, not the dismissal of an individual.

Sir *Frederick Madden*, called in; and Examined.

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2070. YOU are one of the officers of the British Museum?—I am Assistant Keeper of the Manuscript Department in the British Museum.

2071. How long have you been in that situation?—I was appointed in February 1828.

2072. During the time you have been in that situation, or any part of that time, do you recollect Mr. Millard holding any office in the Museum?—Certainly; Mr. Millard was employed in making an index to the printed catalogues of manuscripts.

2073. Did you ever, conjointly with Mr. Forshall, examine a portion of the index upon which Mr. Millard was employed?—I did.

2074. Is that the index that you have now referred to?—It is so.

2075. When was that?—I do not recollect; I think it must have been in 1830.

2076. What was the reason that with Mr. Forshall you examined that index?—

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The reason was to ascertain his competency, from the manner in which he executed the work; it was a portion of the index that Mr. Millard was making of the printed catalogues of the Lansdowne and Harleian collections.

2077. And also the Hargrave collection?—I do not recollect seeing any titles relative to the Hargrave collection.

2078. Will you state what was the reason you made that examination with Mr. Forshall?—The reason was from conversations held between Mr. Forshall and myself, as to the office which was then occupied by Mr. Millard in preparing an index; we wished to ascertain Mr. Millard's competency to execute it, and how he performed it.

2079. Was that before Mr. Millard had notice that the index would be discontinued?—I believe it was.

2080. What was the opinion you formed from the manner in which that portion of the index which you examined was executed?—The opinion was, that Mr. Millard was totally incompetent for the task to which he had been appointed.

2081. What circumstances led you to come to that conclusion with reference to Mr. Millard's qualifications?—The circumstances of the mistakes made in preparing these titles, and the want of judgment shown in entering them.

2082. Will you state what you mean by preparing the titles?—Writing them down on different slips of paper, which was the mode in which they were prepared for the index.

2083. Judging from the examination that you made of that portion of the index, are you able to give the Committee an opinion of whether or not Mr. Millard was competent to make a general classed index of the manuscripts of the Museum?—I should say he was not competent.

2084. That is your opinion?—That is my firm opinion.

2085. A considerable length of time has elapsed since that examination took place, has there not?—Yes, certainly.

2086. During that time has this subject been recalled to your mind, and have you reflected upon what you then saw, and upon the judgment which you then formed?—Yes.

2087. Are you now of the same opinion which you entertained at that time, that Mr. Millard was incompetent to the task assigned to him?—I am.

2088. If Mr. Millard was incompetent to make a general classed index of the manuscripts in the Museum, do you consider him to have been qualified to make a catalogue of the manuscripts?—Not at all; because that would require far greater knowledge.

2089. Then altogether the sum of your examination up to this point is, that you are satisfied in your own mind Mr. Millard was a person incompetent to fulfil the duties of the station in which he was placed?—Yes.

2090. Did the inaccuracy in writing the titles arise from want of knowledge in the languages in which they occurred?—It is impossible to state precisely, unless the titles were before me, in order to point out in what way the errors were made; entering them in the first place under improper references; mistaking the mode in which such a work should be conducted; and also incompetency in not understanding what the tracts that were entered were about.

2091. You said the titles?—I mean the titles in the index; each was written on a slip of paper.

2092. Is there a portion of the index here?—Yes.

2093. Also the printed catalogue?—Yes.

2094. Will you refer to these slips of paper and point out some of these mistakes, with reference to the printed catalogue, which induced you to come to the conclusion that Mr. Millard was incompetent?—These are not the same papers I examined with Mr. Forshall, but I have no objection to point out such as I conceive are faulty.

2095. Did you come here to-day prepared to be examined on the subject?—I came here, supposing I should have some questions put to me on this subject.

2096. Then are you not come prepared to substantiate your statement?—Yes; but to do so in fairness to myself, I ought to be allowed leisure, and opportunities of referring to the manuscripts, and to books.

2097. Will you do so now?—Certainly, if the Committee wishes it, as far as I am able. In the printed catalogue, No. 148, is a book called "Le Livre de l'Informacion des Princes," which is the same, or similar to one which was printed, I believe, (a translation of it) by Copland; at all events it is a book, the character

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of which is very well known. Whoever made the catalogue adds this, "The Prologue is a sort of sermon upon that text of Jeremiah 23, Regnabit Rex et Sapiens erit et faciet Judicium," &c.: Mr. Millard has entered that as "a Sermon on Jeremiah 23.—French," which is completely an error. In the first place it is the prologue to that book which is described as "a sort of a Sermon upon that text of Jeremiah," which merely means, that the preface to that tract, not the tract itself, was a sort of sermon, by its theological mode of commenting on some text of Jeremiah, and in this title it is called "Sermon on Jeremiah 23.—French." Now I say that shows a want of knowledge of the subject, and is a very false way of making an index. No. 44 is described in the catalogue as "Boethius de Consolatione Philosophie," which was translated into English verse "per Johannem Capellanum," that is, John Walton, who was canon of Oseney, and was printed at the monastery of Tavistock. I find in Mr. Millard's title it is entered as "Boethius de Consolatione Philosophie, English Metrical Version." Now anybody who knew anything of the subject would know, that it was a translation by John Walton, and therefore, it should have been entered under the head of John Walton. There are many other instances, No. 43, art. 5, is described in the catalogue as a "Balade of Trouthe," which is entered in the index under the word "Truth," where nobody would expect to find it. The same No. 43, art. 4, is described in the catalogue as a "Treatyse between Enformacione and Mysyke," or, as it is described afterwards, "An imperfect Ballad;" in the index I see it is entered only under the head of "Musick." No. 44 is the well known prose romance of Tristan, or Sir Tristrem, in French. It is described very foolishly in the catalogue as "Historia sive Romanza de Gestis Tristani et Sadochi, Regum Hiberniæ, Gallice scripta," and it is entered in the index under the head of "Hibernia!"

2098. You have stated that Mr. Millard made erroneous references; that he did not understand what the tracts were about, and did not understand the mode of conducting the work?—I said it was my impression that Mr. Millard was not capable of conducting such a work.

2099. I understood you stated three reasons for it?—Yes, these three reasons.

2100. Under which head does this last instance come?—Want of knowledge of the subject.

2101. You have referred to No. 48, in the Catalogue, as an instance in which Mr. Millard has shown a want of knowledge of the subject?—Yes.

2102. The entry in the Catalogue, No. 48, is "an old French book in small folio, written on paper in different hands, wanting 63 leaves at the beginning, and containing, first, 'Le Livre de l'Informacion des Princes.'" The title, as written by Mr. Millard, is as follows: "Prince. Le Livre de l'Informacion des Princes. Harleian 48, folio 64." Will you state to the Committee how you would correct that?—That title, as far as it goes, is correct; it is the prologue I alluded to.

2103. Then as to the entry of the Prologue: the Catalogue says, "the Prologue is a sort of sermon upon that text of Jeremiah 23, 'Regnabit Rex et Sapiens erit et faciet Judicium,'" &c.; in the written title intended for the index, it is "Sermon on Jeremiah 23.—French." Will you state how you would correct that title?—I should have omitted it altogether. There is no occasion to put it down as a distinct sermon. It is not a distinct sermon upon Jeremiah 23, but merely a prefatory chapter of the work.

2104. You would omit it altogether?—Yes.

2105. But in making an index, do you not think it would be exceedingly useful to have a reference to this work, under the head of "Sermon," since it states in the Catalogue that it is a sort of sermon?—I conceive that Mr. Millard was to correct the errors in that printed catalogue, and not to follow what was before his eyes.

2106. Is the printed catalogue erroneous?—Unquestionably it often is.

2107. What is the correction you would suggest in the catalogue?—I do not mean in this particular instance the catalogue is erroneous; but the title in the index is erroneous, and Mr. Millard might have discovered, if he had seen the tract itself, that this which is called "a sort of sermon," was part of the work, and should not be entered as a distinct sermon.

2108. But supposing his index to have been complete, and these two titles part of that index, no inconvenience could have arisen to any one who referred to that index, since under the head of "Prince," he would have found "Le Livre de l'Informacion des Princes;" and under the head of "Sermon," he would have found that the Prologue of that work was "a sort of sermon upon Jeremiah 23?"—I think

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I think it was calculated to mislead, as being entered in the index as a distinct sermon; in that way you might probably have made half-a-dozen other sermons out of the same book.

2109. But is it not useful that an index should be made as complete as possible?—Yes; but if it were executed to this extent, you might make an index of all the names of places and persons mentioned in every volume. If any reference at all were to be made to this "Sermon," I should rather be inclined to enter it under the head of "Jeremiah," as a comment on a text of that writer.

2110. Under what head in the class catalogue would you place that work?—I conceive in a classed catalogue it would come under the head of Moral Treatises. I have before alluded to a work of the same nature, which was a translation by Trevisa of a Treatise by Egidius of Rome, which was called "De Reginine Principum, or the Government of Princes;" it was a moral treatise to instruct kings in the different modes of life which a sovereign should follow with regard to his courtiers and subjects, his diet, habits and pursuits, virtues and so forth.

2111. The title being a Sermon on Jeremiah, that title would lead it to be strictly placed under the head of moral treatises, according to what you have stated?—It is only a portion of the work.

2112. No; but it is a very important portion of it?—I believe it to be a very unimportant part; but unless we had the work before us, we cannot say what portion the Prologue occupies.

2113. Is it part of the duty of a person who makes an index to refer to the original work?—I understood it was the duty of Mr. Millard so to do, or otherwise I think it was a misappropriation of time and money to make an index of the Harleian catalogue, for an index had been made already by Mr. Horne.

2114. Then you are understood to say that you would have indexed this manuscript under the head of "Prince" only?—I know not that; I should have endeavoured to have found out who the author was, and entered it under his name.

2115. But Mr. Millard has entered it under the head of "Prince," under the head of "Sermon," and under the head of "Arms?"—No; the last entry refers to a distinct treatise altogether, the treatise on Feats of Arms. There may be 30 tracts in one manuscript perfectly distinct. My remark applied to the first article in that manuscript.

2116. The first article in this manuscript relates to "Le Livre de l'Informacion des Princes," which Mr. Millard has entered under the head of "Prince"?—Yes; and the Prologue under the head of "Sermon on Jeremiah 23," which I deny is a sermon.

2117. He has entered it under both: now what do you conceive would be the inconvenience in an index of having them entered under those two titles?—There might be many gross errors from which there might arise no serious inconvenience.

2118. Do you conceive this to be an error?—Yes.

2119. It being precisely the title of the manuscript?—No; it is merely an explanatory note in the catalogue, stating that the Prologue was "a sort of sermon;" but the person who made that catalogue did not mean to say it was a distinct sermon on Jeremiah 23.

2120. But what you call an error is only a superfluous labour; for he has not only given the work, but a separate portion of the work?—Yes, that being an improper mode of making an index, for he enters that as a sermon which is not a sermon, but only a portion of the work.

2121. Is not that rather a question of literary judgment between you and Mr. Millard than an error?—I think it is an error.

2122. Will you point out the error?—I will suppose, for instance, that in the time of the Puritans, the memoirs of some individual were published, and that in the preface the author, in order to show that the life had been worthy of the man, had chosen to enlarge upon a text in the Bible, as is the case in the prefatory chapter to this work, would that be considered a sermon?

2123. If it is called so in the catalogue, do you think there is any harm in entering a title corresponding with the catalogue?—I should conceive so.

2124. Do you not think it is rather a matter of opinion than an error?—I should consider it an error.

2125. Do you think those two titles would imply distinct works, from the way in which they are entered?—Yes, I conceive so.

2126. If

2126. If a very laborious individual were to employ a superfluity of labour in order to give more than necessary information, and that information should prove ultimately not to be correct, would it not be as inconvenient as any error that could be found in a catalogue, by misleading those who were in search of the literary stores which they wanted to seek for?—I conceive it would be a great inconvenience.

2127. Although it might be meritorious in the individual to employ himself diligently, still if that diligence were misapplied, would not the consequences be mischievous and inconvenient to literary students?—Yes, I think so.

2128. You have instanced No. 44 as another proof of inaccuracy or want of knowledge, or want of judgment. I find the printed catalogue is to the following effect: "Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ," and the entry of it by Mr. Millard is, "Boethius de Cons. Phil. (Metrical Version of)" &c. Now the catalogue states, that it is a version the same with the last above-mentioned, and on referring to the last above-mentioned, I find the following entry in the printed catalogue: "Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ, translated into English verse;" will you state the inaccuracy, or want of knowledge, or want of judgment, in that title?—The want of knowledge I should wish to see supplied; that is, that I should have wished to have that English translation of Boethius entered under the name of the author, who is stated in the catalogue to be Johannes Capellanus, but there is no entry here of the author of that metrical version of Boethius. Supposing you were indexing the Saxon translation of Boethius by King Alfred, you would put it under the head of King Alfred as well as of Boethius, but here it is only entered under one.

2129. Is there no entry as to the authorship?—Certainly not, in this index.

2130. Ought it to have been in that slip?—Certainly it ought.

2131. That seems to you to be an omission?—It seems to me to be a want of knowledge.

2132. But an omission arising from a want of sufficient knowledge?—Yes.

2133. In the making of catalogues, do you not find that such omissions will occur even on the part of those who are the best qualified?—No doubt they will occasionally, where the work is so obscure that the author is with difficulty ascertained.

2134. But do you mean to say the catalogues that existed, and those now existing, in the British Museum, even in your department, are so correct and free from errors as to justify your giving an opinion of that omission, arising from want of knowledge of the identity of the author?—It was not from a single omission of that sort that my opinion was formed, but from a great many instances of the same sort in the same catalogue.

2135. You have stated that the romance of Sir Tristrem is entered in the index under the title of "Hibernia;" I find it is "Ireland" in one of these slips?—I believed the entries in the index to that romance to be all printed under "Hibernia," but if it be "Ireland," the mistake is the same.

2136. At the same time there is a reference to the manuscript under the head of "Tristanus"?—Yes; but erroneous as to Hibernia, since he never was king of Ireland.

2137. And there is a reference to it under the head of "Sadoc"?—Yes; but also erroneous as to Hibernia, since he never was in Ireland in his life. At this rate there might be references under 50 other similar heads.

2138. Then the index would lead to a reference to the manuscript, under whatever head or subject a person might be searching for it?—Tristan is the principal name under which such a romance should have been entered, and the second entry should have been under the head of Romance.

2139. It is to be found under the head of Tristan?—It is.

2140. Then no inconvenience would have arisen?—These instances being taken at hazard, you must be perfectly aware it would not be fair to make up your mind upon them as to the accuracy of what I have stated, because it might take a great many more titles to form an opinion; but I can adduce many other instances.

2141. By the inspection of a single packet of slips of paper you have been enabled to detect three mistakes, according to your opinion, in this index?—Yes.

2142. Knowing, as the Committee must, how small a proportion one of those packets bear to the whole work, will you state whether you were prepared with these instances before you came down, or whether they were selected at hazard?—They have been selected at hazard from a small portion of a packet; but certainly I had

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I had seen this packet of papers, for a few minutes only, this morning, before I came down.

2143. Were they taken in their order, or were all the instances put together?—The numbers all follow each other in order.

2144. Have you any other opinions to give to the Committee, as to the competency of Mr. Millard?—Mr. Millard not coming under my direction, that is, being subject only to the principal of the department, I can only speak as to what I saw and what I heard, or what was the subject of conversation between Mr. Forshall and myself.

2145. It having been stated to the Committee that Mr. Millard went to the Museum very highly recommended by individuals who were most competent to judge of his qualifications, Lord Colchester and the Rev. Mr. Horne, will you state, from your knowledge of Mr. Millard's discharge of duty in the Museum, whether or no he did credit to that recommendation?—In the first place I must mix up probably some private opinion on the subject, together with what I observed as an officer of the Museum. My opinion is, that Mr. Horne's recommendation of Mr. Millard was biassed by his being his brother-in-law.

2146. Was Lord Colchester biassed?—Of Lord Colchester's recommendation I can of course know nothing. In the first place Mr. Millard was appointed before I was appointed myself.

2147. You are not asked to state your opinion of Lord Colchester or Mr. Horne, but whether or not, coming with a high reputation for industry, ability and character, he maintained that character, and if not, upon what ground you believe he did not?—I believe he did not.

2148. Will you state upon what ground?—On the ground of incompetency and neglect of duty.

2149. Will you give us the date, or some knowledge of the period, with reference to which you speak of neglect of duty?—Mr. Millard, when I was appointed assistant keeper of the manuscript department used to have his desk far removed from the manuscript room: that was in the beginning of 1828, and I was not in the habit of seeing Mr. Millard at all, in any way. Some time after that, by the wish of Mr. Forshall, Mr. Millard's desk was removed into the manuscript department, into a room which was next to that occupied by myself, but when that was, the exact period, I am unable to state.

2150. In what did the neglect of duty consist?—The neglect of duty was in not being present, and not attending to his duty.

2151. About what time was that?—I should conceive it to be in 1830, but I cannot speak as to dates: it was generally observed throughout the Museum.

2152. Was Mr. Forshall acquainted with it?—Mr. Forshall was acquainted with it, and used to complain of it to myself.

2153. Do you know whether the principal librarian of the Museum was acquainted with it?—I believe he was.

2154. To what extent was the neglect of duty?—I am not prepared to say, for I was not the censor of Mr. Millard's conduct, nor did I keep a watch on his comings and goings.

2155. The question does not wish to constitute you the censor of Mr. Millard's conduct, but that you will state what you know, as you have voluntarily placed yourself before the Committee to speak of the conduct of Mr. Millard?—Not voluntarily.

2156. Do you come against your consent?—No; I do not volunteer, but I am willing to give evidence when called upon.

2157. Will you state what you know of the neglect of duty, and to what extent it was?—My opinion of Mr. Millard was, that his frequent absences, partly from ill health and partly from neglect of duty, was such as to render him inefficient in the task he was employed upon.

2158. Are you competent to state to what extent those absences arose from ill health, and what to neglect of duty?—No, I am not.

2159. Then why do you make a distinction between ill health and neglect of duty?—Because ill health was always the plea that Mr. Millard made use of.

2160. Do you think that plea was well founded?—It probably may sometimes have been.

2161. Then you mean to say, that not being competent to state what was attributable to ill health, and what to neglect, you think his plea of ill health was insincere?—Sometimes I think it was.

2162. Are you prepared to give any instance of neglect of duty for which ill health was the alleged cause, and for which the cause was not sufficient?—No.

2163. Then why do you impute so dishonourable a motive to the individual in question, as abstaining from his duty under a false reason?—Partly from the frequency of such occurrences, and partly from the general impression in the Museum of Mr. Millard's neglect of his duty.

2164. You are asked to state what you know from your own personal knowledge, and not from the general impression?—From my own personal knowledge I can know nothing.

2165. Do you come here to give the Committee information founded upon your own knowledge, or founded upon general report?—So far from my own knowledge in passing through the room in which the desk was placed, and also during the vacation, when Mr. Forshall was absent, I used to receive notes from Mr. Millard, as having then the direction of the manuscript department, always excusing his attendance at the Museum on some plea or other.

2166. On some plea or other these notes excused his attendance?—Yes.

2167. Will you state any other plea than ill health?—I cannot recollect; I never passed an opinion upon it, and the notes were destroyed.

2168. Why do you state "some plea or other," when you are not able to state any other than ill health?—A plea is very easily found when a man wishes to absent himself, and I had no power to call in question that plea. It might have been on business, or might have been some other engagement.

2169. But you have stated that you are now giving an opinion from your own personal knowledge of the instances of neglect of duty?—That is my impression; when a person alleges ill health for a continual absence from duty, you must ostensibly take that as the cause, but when that occurs very frequently, and the general impression is that the duty is not performed, your private opinion must be that ill health is not always the cause.

2170. Then should a man make an excuse on the score of ill health once or twice, and become dangerously ill, and continue to make the excuse, your opinion of his insincerity would increase with the ill state of his health?—I do not know that.

2171. Is not that a fair conclusion from what you have stated?—I think not.

2172. Will you furnish the Committee with an instance in which you had good reason to believe that Mr. Millard did not assign the true reason for his absence?—I cannot positively do so.

2173. Then why do you impute such dishonourable conduct to a literary gentleman as that which you have now imputed to Mr. Millard, namely, the assigning ill health as a reason for not discharging his duty at the Museum, when you had reason, or you had not reason, to believe that it was not the true cause?—Partly from the frequent absences of Mr. Millard, and the general impression that was in the Museum that Mr. Millard neglected his duty.

2174. Do you mean to say that frequent absences would prove insincerity, or prove an increased ill state of health?—They might prove both.

2175. Have you any ground to state to the Committee for thinking they proved insincerity?—I have no positive proof; I can have none.

2176. Then do you think you are justified in thus insinuating away a man's character?—I should be very sorry to insinuate away any man's character, but I think the evidence of gentlemen connected with the Museum would bear me out in saying that Mr. Millard neglected his duty.

2177. You say that you speak from personal knowledge; I cannot get out the facts you found from personal knowledge; will you state to the Committee one single fact to justify your suspicion of Mr. Millard's sincerity?—The fact would be the frequent absences; that is the only thing in the nature of a fact.

2178. Then do you mean, that frequent absences on the score of ill health should be taken as a proof of insincerity?—I think it may be so.

2179. May it not be taken as a proof of continued and increasing ill health?—Yes, it may.

2180. Then why in this case do you prefer imputing a dishonourable motive when there is a cause that may account for it in an honourable way?—Because there was a general impression, which I had heard, that Mr. Millard neglected his duty.

2181. Did Mr. Millard's appearance seem to indicate that he was unwell?—He used to complain of his eyesight, but I never perceived any particular appearance

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of ill health when I saw him in the Museum, which was very rarely; I seldom had opportunities of conversing with Mr. Millard.

2182. From his personal appearance you should not imagine that he was otherwise than unwell?—From his general appearance I should not have considered he was so unwell as his plea would lead me to suppose.

2183. Do you think the general impression of his neglect arose from his general appearance, or from his frequent absence, as you say there was a general impression that he was not so unwell as he stated?—When I did see Mr. Millard, I did not perceive that there was that want of health to prevent his attendance.

2184. And these persons who had this general impression, had they also frequent opportunities of knowing the state of his health?—I do not know.

2185. I wish to know upon what foundation that general impression rested, or did you believe it because it was general; do you know upon what it was founded?—No more than what I have stated.

2186. You added that you had very few opportunities of conversing with Mr. Millard?—I availed myself of very few opportunities. I passed through the room every day where Mr. Millard was, or ought to have been.

2187. But still you stated you had very few opportunities of communicating with Mr. Millard?—Of conversing with him.

2188. Taking what you have admitted, that he was in a state of ill health, and taking what you have admitted, that you had few opportunities of judging of the state of his health, do you conceive that you are justified in insinuating a dishonourable motive to him, in excusing himself from attendance at the Museum, from general report, founded upon no personal knowledge or fact that you can state to the Committee?—I could of course notice whether he was present in the manuscript room, or not; and therefore, his frequent absences, and what I heard from others, would naturally make me suppose, that it was not the plea of ill health alone that kept Mr. Millard away.

2189. Then you are speaking from hearsay evidence, and not your own personal knowledge?—Yes; I was not sufficiently authorized to direct Mr. Millard, or take cognizance of what he did.

2190. Sir Henry Ellis has told us that up to the time when Mr. Forshall was placed at the head of the manuscript department, Sir Henry Ellis, as keeper of the manuscripts, had no fault to find with Mr. Millard, and that he made no complaint against him; had you any knowledge of Mr. Millard at that period, anterior to Mr. Forshall's appointment?—I cannot recollect; I may have spoken to Mr. Millard, but as to any other acquaintance with him, or knowledge of him, I had none.

2191. When were you appointed in the manuscript department?—In February 1828.

2192. Mr. Millard was then an officer of the Museum?—He was never considered an officer of the Museum. He merely assisted in making this index.

2193. He was employed by the trustees?—He was.

2194. Were you acquainted with him at that time?—I believe I knew Mr. Millard, to speak to him.

2195. When did this general report, adverse to Mr. Millard, first reach your knowledge?—I think it must have been within a twelvemonth of Mr. Forshall's appointment as keeper of the manuscript department.

2196. What year was that?—1828.

2197. Between 1828 and 1829, then, these reports were general?—I cannot exactly say.

2198. You cannot speak then of Mr. Millard previous to the year 1828?—No.

2199. Did you happen to hear, amidst all the evil that was flying about, any good of him anterior to 1828?—No.

2200. You never heard then, when you arrived at the Museum in 1828, that he was a man notoriously negligent in the discharge of his duty?—No.

2201. When Mr. Millard was at the Museum was he diligent in the discharge of his duties, when he was present?—It is my impression that he was not, but I cannot produce proof of such an opinion; no one could produce proof unless he was constantly at his elbow.

2202. With a view to making a correct and useful index to the printed catalogue of manuscripts, about how many titles on an average do you think you can get through in a day?—I think you may easily make 25 titles in an hour, which, at six hours a day,

a day, would give 150. I think 25 titles an hour might be very easily accomplished, from a mere printed catalogue.

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2203. Now in cataloguing books, take for instance the catalogue of books in the printed library department of the Museum, how many do you think a man could catalogue in a day, upon an average?—It would depend in some measure upon the nature of the titles, but I should think 50 or 60 would be a very fair day's work.

2204. I will now read you a passage from Sir Henry Ellis's evidence, and ask your opinion of it, with reference to Mr. Millard: "I know in the printed library we usually reckoned that a man could catalogue 60 books in a day, and do them well; and I hold in my hand a slip of paper from which it appears to me, that during the time he (Mr. Millard) was under my direction, the slips amounted on an average to 72 per day, which I considered a fair equivalent to 60 titles in the printed catalogue." Do you conceive from that statement that Mr. Millard was an industrious and diligent maker of the catalogue, or otherwise?—I should think he was not very industrious at the rate of 72 per day.

2205. Then you think that Sir Henry Ellis was erroneous in stating that 60 was the average?—I think that Sir Henry Ellis may have been mistaken in stating that 72 indexed titles was equivalent to 60 books.

2206. But without reference to the accuracy of the figures, and considering that what was done was in the proportion of 72 to 60, do you think that indicates industry or idleness?—I do not think it indicates industry.

2207. That being one-sixth more than the labour of other persons?—No, it is so different, an index and a catalogue; a mere letter from one person to another upon three subjects, would furnish five titles at once for an index.

2208. I am not speaking of figures abstractedly, but simply in the proportion, and as 72 represents the work of Mr. Millard, and 60 the work of other people, do you understand from that statement of Sir Henry Ellis that he who worked in the proportion which 72 bears to 60, would be an idle or an industrious man?—I do not think 72 titles of the one sort is equivalent to 60 of the other.

2209. Whether that be so or not, if he exceeded other men's labour, did it indicate industry or idleness?—I do not think it indicates industry, considering the nature of the work he was employed upon.

2210. You probably decline giving me your opinion as to the diligence of Mr. Millard, founded on any facts which are stated by Sir Henry Ellis?—I think the question comes in such a shape, that they will not bear a comparison; the 72 titles in the one case require so much less labour than the 60 printed books would in the other; that they do not stand as equivalents, and you cannot fairly place them in comparison as to a man being idle or industrious.

2211. You do not consider it a fair criterion of whether a man is idle or industrious?—No.

Mr. *Mawer Cowtan* produces the following Papers:

Mr. *Mawer Cowtan.*

ACCOUNT of the objects of Natural History, bought at Mr. Bullock's sale, by Dr. Leach.

Accounts of the sums expended in the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities, and on Mr. Taylor Combe's catalogue of Coins, from 1809 to 1834.

Statement of Major Edwards's Fund.

[*The above Papers were given in, and read.—See* Appendix, Nos. 18, 19.]

Lunæ, 29° die Junii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. *Josiah Forshall*, called in; and further Examined.

Rev. *J. Forshall*, Sir *Henry Ellis* and Sir *F. Madden*.

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2212. HAVE you any communication to make to the Committee in reference to the examination of yourself and the other gentlemen at the last meeting of the Committee?—I wish to put before the Committee copies of all the papers in my possession which relate to the discontinuance of the general classed index to the collections of manuscripts upon which Mr. Millard was employed; and I conceive that those papers will throw some light upon various parts of the evidence given before the Committee at their last sitting. The first of those papers is a minute of a general meeting of the trustees, the 13th of March 1830, giving Mr. Millard leave of absence for six months, on account of ill health, a fact referred to in the evidence taken before the Committee on Friday. The next is a minute of the trustees, dated February 12, 1831, regarding the report upon the general state of the manuscript department, which has been very frequently alluded to in the course of the examination; and giving the resolution of the trustees, come to in consequence of the discussion that arose upon that report, in which they state, that "they do not deem it advisable to complete at present the classed index of the manuscripts upon which Mr. Millard is engaged; but that, desirous to give Mr. Millard such notice of their intentions as may enable him to provide himself with some other employment, the trustees do not wish to consider his engagement with them at an end till the 17th of February 1832," being an exact twelvemonth after the date of my letter communicating this minute, that is, February 17, 1831. The next paper is a copy of my letter to Mr. Millard communicating this resolution of the trustees, which is little more than a mere repetition of the minute. The next is, a memorial to the trustees from Mr. Millard, dated May 11, 1831, in which he begs to be allowed to hold his appointment for another year beyond the time specified in the notice which he had previously received. That memorial was accompanied by a letter from Benjamin Hawes, Esq., stating that Mr. Millard had really declined to accept a situation which was equal to 230 *l.* per annum, upon the ground of the appointment he was in hopes of obtaining from the British Museum, or had obtained: I do not at the moment see which. Then we have, on June 11, 1831, a minute of the trustees regarding this memorial, in which the secretary is desired to acquaint Mr. Millard, that, in consideration of the circumstances mentioned in his memorial, the trustees intended to continue his engagement in the service of the Museum for the space of time he specified; but that at the termination of that period his employment would certainly cease. Next follows my letter communicating that minute, of the date of June 16, and the latter part of that letter I will read: "The trustees desire me to add, that they do not wish to prevent you, by this arrangement, from taking advantage of any other more desirable employment which may offer itself to you in the meantime. You will therefore consider yourself at liberty to leave the Museum whenever it may best suit your own convenience." I have then a copy of a letter from Mr. Millard, dated 7th July 1831, thanking the trustees for their indulgence, and assuring them, that in the prosecution of the very important task confided to his care, no exertion should be wanting on his part. The next paper is a memorial from Mr. Millard, dated 4th January 1833; the memorial prays that he may be allowed to proceed with the important work confided to his care, great portions of which are completed, and need only alphabetical arrangement and revision to render them fit for use. Then there is a minute of the trustees, of January 12, 1833, in which the Secretary is directed to refer Mr. Millard to the communication made to him by the order of the trustees, upon the presentation of his memorial in May 1831. And, lastly, there is a formal letter from myself, communicating that minute.—[*See* Appendix, No. 21.]

2213. You heard the evidence given by Sir Henry Ellis, and the evidence also given by Sir Frederick Madden, who attended at your request specially upon this point?—Yes.

2214. Are you disposed generally to coincide with them in the views and opinions they expressed with reference to Mr. Millard?—That is so general a question that

that I find it difficult to answer it, not having in my perfect recollection all the evidence given by them.

2215. Do you wish to make any exceptions to the general opinions they expressed as to Mr. Millard's conduct in the Museum?—No, I am not prepared to make any exceptions.

2216. According to the best of your recollection, do you confirm generally the opinions they expressed of Mr. Millard's conduct in the Museum?—Yes, generally.

2217. (To Sir *Henry Ellis.*)—Reviewing, as far as your memory will serve you, the evidence you gave respecting the conduct of Mr. Millard at the British Museum, are you disposed to alter or qualify any of the evidence you gave?—I have seen nothing that I wish to alter.

2218. (To Sir *Frederick Madden.*)—Have you any explanation to make of the evidence you gave when you were before the Committee last?—No, I have nothing to state.

2219. (To Mr. *Forshall.*)—Will you read that letter, and state whether it is your handwriting?—(*A paper being shown to the Witness.*)—It is in my handwriting; it is dated August the 7th, 1832, and addressed to the Committee of the Wyndham Club; "My Lords and Gentlemen, Having been informed by Mr. John Millard that he is a candidate for the office of Secretary to your club, I feel it an act of duty towards him to state, that he has been employed in the Manuscript department of the British Museum for the last seven years, and that during the whole of this time he has conducted himself with strict propriety; and that I believe him to be a very respectable and honourable individual."

2220. Was Mr. Millard long in the Museum after that letter was written?—Six or eight months.

2221. Was there any alteration in his conduct during that period?—I think there was a progressive inattention to his duty, which I always attributed, and am still disposed to attribute, in a very great measure to the state of his health.

2222. But the alteration in his conduct was rather for the worse than the better, in reference to the interests of the Museum?—Yes, certainly.

2223. Considering the evidence you have given to-day, in confirmation both of your own opinions when you were before examined, and also the evidence of Sir Frederick Madden and Sir Henry Ellis, will you have the goodness to reconcile that evidence with the opinion you expressed in that letter, that Mr. Millard conducted himself with strict propriety?—I do not myself see any discrepancy between the two statements which I have made.

2224. Do not you attribute wilful negligence to Mr. Millard?—No.

2225. Then you do not confirm the evidence of Sir Henry Ellis, as to wilful negligence?—No, I never, I believe, so expressed myself, that he had been wilfully negligent; because I have always in my own mind attributed the greater part of his inattention to the state of his health.

2226. You heard Sir Henry Ellis apply the term "delinquency" to Mr. Millard's conduct during the time he served in the British Museum; can you reconcile the use of that term with the letter which has just been read?—I think Sir Henry Ellis retracted that term, and said he was sorry for having used it, so I understood at least; but I cannot confirm all Sir Henry Ellis's evidence, nor any other person's, in the way that it is now put to me.

2227. You are still then disposed to state, that whilst Mr. Millard was in the British Museum he conducted himself with strict propriety?—I am not disposed to do that, after hearing Sir Henry Ellis's evidence, and that of Sir Frederick Madden; and next, we must except the six or eight months subsequent to the date of my letter to the Wyndham Club.

2228. Will you state what Sir Henry Ellis in his evidence stated, that you were unacquainted with before?—At the time I wrote that letter, now referred to, I was not so completely in possession as I am at this moment of the facts relating to Mr. Millard's absence from his duty, and neglect of it.

2229. Will you mention one fact upon which your opinion is grounded?—The facts are those which Sir Henry Ellis and Sir Frederick Madden stated to the Committee at their last siting; I do not recollect them.

2230. You are now giving an opinion upon facts which you do not recollect?—Upon general impression.

2231. Will you state what that general impression is founded upon?—My general recollection of the terms applied by Sir Henry Ellis.

 2232. Then

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2232. Then if you alter your opinion now, it is in consequence of what Sir Henry Ellis says?—Not entirely; I do not altogether alter it now for the first time, but I have altered it to a certain extent for the last year or two, with regard to Mr. John Millard.

2233. Will you state the grounds upon which your opinion is altered?—In consequence of the general impression in the Museum, with regard to Mr. Millard's neglect, which has come to me much more strongly than it did while Mr. Millard was in the Museum.

2234. Are you able to say upon what that general impression was founded?—I am not, except upon conversation with others.

2235. You have not a single fact which you can state to the Committee as the ground of your impression?—No.

2236. But up to the time when you wrote that letter, which includes the period during which Sir Henry Ellis passed all this censure upon Mr. Millard, you were disposed, as keeper of the manuscripts, being Mr. Millard's superior in the Museum, to state that he conducted himself with strict propriety?—With strict propriety as to his moral conduct, and regarding all the questions that could fairly come before the committee of the Wyndham Club.

2237. Are the Committee to understand that any portion of this evidence is to be considered as referring to moral conduct?—Certainly. I presume that neglect of duty is always a moral consideration; and that is what we have been now talking about.

2238. Except inasmuch as moral conduct may be comprehended under the general term of neglect of duty, you mean to imply nothing else?—Certainly, nothing more.

2239. During the time that Sir Henry Ellis speaks of, that being a period comprised within that during which you speak of Mr. Millard in that letter which has just been written, are you prepared in any way now, with reference to that period, to qualify the terms of that letter?—No. I should be disposed to admit those terms in as far as my knowledge went at that time; and, indeed, as far as my personal knowledge goes of that period at present, I am prepared not only to admit, but to assert, that the terms of that letter were proper, considering the object of the letter.

2240. Will you state the object of the letter?—To give my opinion of Mr. Millard's conduct and character, at his own request, he being at the time a candidate for the place of secretary to the Wyndham Club.

2241. Of course to recommend a person in whom confidence could be placed, both in reference to the discharge of his duty and diligence?—Yes, certainly.

2242. Such diligence as the secretary of a club in the neighbourhood of St. James's street is expected and required to supply?—Exactly so. I believe when Mr. Millard made the application, I pointed out the great difference between the sedentary employment which he followed at the Museum, and the employment of a secretary to a club; and I thought it probable that his health would improve very much if he had opportunities of taking the air more frequently than he had at the Museum, and that that inertness which I considered to arise from it would pass away.

2243. Your attention was drawn generally to the character of the evidence given, in which the terms "delinquency," "wilful neglect of duty," and "reckless idleness" occurred; and you were asked whether you were generally disposed to confirm that evidence, to which you answered, Yes: and you were then shown your own letter of a subsequent date, admitting and stating that Mr. Millard had conducted himself with strict propriety; and you are now asked again, whether you are disposed to qualify the terms of that letter?—No; though I should not at this moment give Mr. Millard the same recommendation.

2244. In consequence of what you have heard stated by Sir Henry Ellis?—Yes, and by other persons.

2245. Up to that time, as keeper of the manuscripts, and as his superior, you thought yourself justified in giving him that letter?—Undoubtedly.

2246. When you say "strict propriety," you meant integrity and honour?—Certainly; in that letter I did not speak in any way of his extent of information, or of his fitness for his situation in the Museum.

2247. You spoke of him as an honourable man, meaning thereby that he might be trusted with the expenditure of money, and things of that sort?—Exactly so.

2248. You heard Sir Frederick Madden attribute to him gross insincerity in assigning

assigning as the reason for his absence the state of his health, when the state of his health was not such as to warrant it; and you have been asked whether you generally concurred in the opinion expressed by Sir Frederick Madden, and you have stated that you did. Do you consider a person that so acted a person of honour and integrity?—I never intended to confirm those expressions, if they be part of Sir Frederick Madden's evidence. With regard to insincerity, it is a point upon which I should be very loath to judge any one, and it is a point upon which I should be still more loath to give an adverse opinion. Rev. *J. Forshall.* 29 June 1835.

2249. At all events, supposing you did entertain the same opinion that Sir Frederick Madden has said that he entertains at this moment, did you or did you not entertain that opinion at the time you wrote that letter to the Wyndham Club?—I did not.

2250. When you said that you agreed in the evidence of those two gentlemen, you meant that you agreed in the general tenor of it, and not the individual expressions?—In the general tenor of it, as to Mr. Millard's inefficiency.

2251. At the time that you were a party to the determination which the trustees came to, to dismiss Mr. Millard, were you aware of any circumstance that rendered him unfit for that situation, except his general incompetence to fulfil the duties of the station in which he was placed?—None whatever. The grounds which I stated to the trustees, for discontinuing the index to the manuscripts, were given in answer to minute inquiries made of me at the time, and they were these: the first and chief ground was, that the index did not appear to me to be the most urgent want of the department; the next was, that Mr. Millard's health was such as to render him very inefficient. These were the principal grounds; but I believe I did state at the same time to the trustees, that Mr. Millard was not, in my opinion, competent to the task he had undertaken.

2252. On reference to the evidence of Sir Frederick Madden, it appears that he stated that he imputed insincerity to Mr. Millard; do you or do you not agree in that opinion?—Whatever might be my individual opinion upon such a subject, I should decline to express it. I should not impute insincerity to any man except under the strongest possible circumstances, in which there could be no doubt whatever, not only upon my own mind, but upon the mind of all others who were in possession of the same facts.

2253. Then you do not confirm Sir Frederick Madden's evidence here?—I decline to give an opinion upon Mr. Millard's sincerity or insincerity.

2254. But you did not decline to give an opinion stating that he had acted with strict propriety, and that he was an honourable man?—At the time to which you refer, I did not.

Mr. *John Millard*, called in; and Examined.

2255. WERE you ever employed in the British Museum?—Yes. Mr. *J. Millard.*

2256. In what capacity?—To undertake a new general index to all the manuscripts in the Museum.

2257. When were you appointed?—In 1824. I hold in my hand the minute of the appointment, which I received from Sir Henry, then Mr. Ellis: "British Museum, December 11th, 1824; At a general meeting, his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, Mr. Ellis's report and specimens for a new general index to the manuscripts were laid before the Board, and approved. Resolved, that Mr. John Millard be employed, under Mr. Ellis's direction, in forming the proposed index to the manuscripts, at the rate of 300*l.* a year; Mr. Millard's services to be required during the whole year, for five days in each week, except when his presence is dispensed with by the trustees. The above is a true copy from the proceedings of the trustees; Henry Ellis, secretary."

2258. Was any complaint ever made to you of your frequent absence, on the score of illness or otherwise?—It would be difficult for me to say that no complaint was made, but certainly not frequent complaints; occasional hints might have been given on that subject, but certainly not frequently, and certainly there was nothing like remonstrance.

2259. When the complaints were made, did you, as far as your impression goes, give satisfactory explanation to the principal of the Museum, who is supposed to be the party making the complaint?—Most certainly; which explanations he constantly approved.

2260. With regard to absence, the Committee having been informed that you were

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were frequently absent, so much so as to amount to a serious neglect of duty; can you give the Committee any idea of the frequency of your absence?—Yes; I hold in my hand a memorandum, which I have drawn up from five years' pocket-books, in which I took care to put down every day I was absent, and, for a certain period, the time that I came in the morning, that there might be no complaint that I was too late in my attendance. I believe it is understood that I am not to apply myself to the time when I was under the direction of Sir Henry Ellis, Sir Henry Ellis having expressed himself to be perfectly satisfied with my attention during the time I was under his direction. I commence with the period during which I was under the direction of Mr. Forshall, which was from the year 1828. The number of days' absence on account of illness, in the year 1828, I find are 14. In 1829, I had a very serious illness, which occasioned an absence of 94 days. During that illness I was attended by Sir Benjamin Brodie, the late Dr. Hooper and other eminent surgeons, and a certificate of my dangerous illness was sent to Sir Henry Ellis, signed by Sir Benjamin Brodie, Dr. Hooper, and a Mr. Harding, the surgeon of the Westminster Hospital. During that year also there were 11 days, of what I call casual illness; therefore I put down for 1829 eleven days exclusive of the great illness. In 1830, I applied to the trustees for six months' leave of absence. I was told by Sir Henry Ellis, that if I had that absence, I must not expect to have any salary during my absence, but when I came back I might go on with my index, but certainly that no salary would be allowed during my absence. I was recommended by my surgeons and physicians to take a voyage to the Mediterranean; I did so, and went to Naples, and my health was completely restored by that voyage. I again mention, that I had no salary during the six months, because it has been reported that I was paid my salary during that time, which was not the fact. I did not take the whole of the six months' leave of absence; I returned to England in five months, and I went to the Museum after this time had expired, and resumed my labours. Therefore, omitting the five months, by which absence I consider that the public service was in no way injured, except by the suspension of the index, I put down six days for absence in the year 1830, exclusive of the five months' leave. In the year 1831, I find, upon looking to my pocket-book, that there are 23 days of absence, on account of casual indisposition. In 1832, I find there are 33 days of absence on the same account. I have not put down the fragment of 1833, about six weeks, because I thought it would not perhaps be required. This is an account of absence from the Museum, on account of illness, for five years. The amount is 87 days, which, I believe, divided by five, will give 17 days a year, and two over, for five years, during which time I was under the direction of Mr. Forshall.

2261. Were you expected to attend every day at the Museum?—Every day except Saturday.

2262. Is that the case with the other officers of the Museum?—With most, I believe.

2263. When did you receive information of the intention of the trustees to abandon the work which they had engaged you to undertake?—At the time that I received the information I took a minute of every thing that occurred relating to that special business, of which this is the original; and on the 14th of February 1831, I find this note: "Attended at the Museum from 10 to 4. Mr. Ellis told me that the committee had abandoned the general index to the manuscripts. Mr. Forshall said the same thing, and said that the origin of the abandonment was as follows: That a conversation arose in the committee respecting the propriety of retaining a Mr. Holmes, who had been employed for a twelvemonth to catalogue some Italian manuscripts, and who had been kept for a month over the twelvemonths at Mr. F.'s request, and that Mr. F. was asked which would be of most advantage to the Museum (reduction being then supposed to be under consideration), to pay money for cataloguing manuscripts not yet catalogued, and to correct old catalogues, or for continuing an index to those already catalogued, when he observed, as an 'honest man' he gave his opinion for the former, and the committee took his recommendation; and the committee passed a resolution for discontinuing Mr. Millard's index. Mr. F. then read some passages from a report he had presented to the committee on the state of the manuscript department, which he had presented to the committee on the 12th; in one part of which it was stated, 'That a general index was required to all the manuscripts;' but no notice whatever was taken of Mr. Millard or his labours. Mr. M.'s monthly report to the committee, however, was stitched up with Mr. Forshall's report. Towards the close of the report it was recommended to 'employ a person

a person of similar attainments with Mr. Holmes, to assist in cataloguing MSS.' Mr. Forshall told me that when the committee had determined to dispense with my services he gave up this recommendation, that it might not be said he had acted unhandsomely towards me! Mr. Holmes, it appears, was retained for another twelvemonth to continue the catalogue of the Italian MSS. Mr. F. said that my report was seldom read to the committee. February 17.—Went to Mr. F., and requested to see his report on the state of the Manuscript department; but he refused to let me have it in my hand, or to take any note from it. He read me again such passages as I had heard before. Saw Mr. Ellis, who said he had seen Mr. Forshall's report before it was presented to the committee, and that he disapproved of it *in toto*. He again most earnestly disavowed that he knew anything of the intention of the committee to dismiss me; said that he had had no sleep all night for thinking of it, and that Mrs. E. was greatly distressed. Mr. Ellis told me it was evident Mr. Forshall wished to get rid of me; and about two months before this he told me that Mr. F. had long had his eye upon the index."

2264. What measures did you take upon hearing of your proposed dismissal?—I said to Sir Henry Ellis, and also to Mr. Forshall, that I should present a memorial to the trustees upon the subject.

2265. Did you present a memorial?—I did.

2266. Have you a copy of it?—I hold in my hand a copy of this memorial; the date of it is the 11th of May 1831, "To the Trustees of the British Museum." That memorial is already before the Committee.

2267. Did you apply to any of the trustees individually upon the subject of your dismissal?—Upon the subject of that memorial I applied to Lord Brougham, then Lord Chancellor, a trustee; and also to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, who was not a trustee, to interest himself in my favour, and he wrote to some of the trustees. Lord Brougham took great interest in the memorial, and wrote to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and the late Lord Dovor, upon the subject.

2268. What was the result of your memorial?—The prayer of the memorial, for the extension of the time, was granted.

2269. When were you finally dismissed from the Museum?—On the 17th of February 1833; previously to which, I had presented another memorial, which was rejected.

2270. Have you ever had occasion to apply to any of the officers of the Museum for a certificate as to your conduct whilst you were in the Museum?—I applied to Mr. Forshall for a certificate of my conduct and character, on the occasion of my being a candidate for the secretaryship of the Wyndham Club.

2271. Is that the letter which has been already put in this morning?—It is.

2272. When you quitted the Museum, in what state did you leave the index, generally speaking, as to the work intrusted to you?—The following is an account of the state of the Index at that time: "The index to the Hargrave collection of manuscripts completed; the index to the Lansdowne collection of manuscripts completed; the index to the Harleian collection of manuscripts in progress; the index to the additional manuscripts in progress."

2273. The work upon which you were engaged was making an index to the catalogues, and also correcting any errors, or supplying any omissions that might be found?—Yes.

2274. Were you led to expect that the work you were engaged upon would occupy you for a considerable period?—I was told when I entered the service of the Museum, that it would occupy the greater part of my life.

2275. By whom?—By Sir Henry Ellis; that it was likely to occupy the greater part of my life, or a very long time.

2276. After you had received notice of the abandonment of the index, did you ever apply to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. Baber, or Mr. Forshall, for any other temporary employment?—Certainly. I applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury for any other temporary employment his Grace might have to give in the Museum; he said he could do nothing in that respect; that it rested entirely with the trustees. I applied to Sir Henry Ellis to know whether it was likely that there would be any temporary appointment or any appointment made in the Museum, and he told me he thought not, except that there might be some attendants or servants appointed; of course, my reply was, that I could not accept an appointment of that sort. I applied also to Mr. Baber, who made the same answer as Sir Henry Ellis, and to him I gave the same reply as I did to Sir Henry. I applied also, more than once, to Mr. Forshall.

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2277. Had you reason to believe, from any communication made to you, either through the principal librarian or Mr. Baber, that you were dismissed upon the ground of incompetence?—Certainly not.

2278. Had you any reason which led you to suppose that wilful neglect of duty was the charge against you?—Certainly not; neither this nor incompetence was ever breathed to me.

2279. With regard to the index to the catalogue, was that work superintended by Mr. Forshall, the keeper of the manuscripts?—It was first superintended by Sir Henry Ellis, and then when Sir Henry Ellis was promoted to the office of principal librarian, by Mr. Forshall.

2280. What was the nature of the superintendence exercised by Sir Henry Ellis over the index upon which you were engaged?—An examination of the titles with myself, which occurred frequently, and a comparison of them with the catalogue.

2281. That is to say, Sir Henry Ellis compared the manuscript titles with the printed catalogue?—Yes, I read the manuscript titles, and he looked at the printed catalogue; or *vice versâ*, I forget which.

2282. In the course of that superintendence had you any complaint made to you as to the mode of conducting the work, or did Sir Henry Ellis from time to time point out any errors which you had committed?—Certainly not.

2283. Applying the same question to the superintendence of Mr. Forshall, what answer would you give?—I should say that he did not complain; he might, and he did, occasionally propose some alteration in the wording of the titles. When the index was placed under his direction, he put into my hands a number of instructions with respect to the indexing of the manuscripts, which in some measure ran counter to those which I had received from Sir Henry Ellis. One of those instructions was a very important one. While I was under the direction of Sir Henry Ellis, I was told, with reference to the Hargrave collection, not to compare the manuscripts with the catalogue, for he considered that the printed catalogue was so exceedingly well done that there was no necessity for comparing it with the manuscripts. In fact, I had nothing to do but to index the printed book. The same directions were given to me with respect to the Lansdowne catalogue. I was led to believe from Sir Henry Ellis's own mouth that that catalogue was perfection itself; that I had nothing to do but to give the spirit of the catalogue in alphabetical order.

2284. From whom did you receive that instruction?—From Sir Henry Ellis; but when I was placed under the direction of Mr. Forshall, the case was materially altered; he desired me to attend to the list of instructions which I hold in my hand, the principal of which I will note; the most important is this, he desired that every manuscript should be consulted, and compared with the catalogue, without exception; and many things were to be discovered, such as the names of authors, where they were not given in the catalogue or manuscript, with various other matters. In fact, when I commenced indexing the catalogues under Mr. Forshall's directions, I was ordered to compare them with the manuscripts; the manuscript was sent for, and I did compare them with the manuscripts; I could not have so compared them without I had been able to read the manuscripts; I did, however, read the manuscripts, with the exception of such volumes as I could not read, as certainly all persons cannot decipher all manuscripts; and such manuscripts were, by his direction, referred to himself. When I found any difficulty I went to Mr. Forshall.

2285. Were those instructions conveyed to you in writing?—They were conveyed orally; but I wrote them down immediately I left Mr. Forshall's room. These are memoranda made by me at the time; there is one in his own handwriting. I will read a few of them. The "index to be more full and minute; as nearly as possible a transcript of the catalogue; date of the month, as well as year, to all letters, state and political papers; A.D. to be omitted where the month is inserted. Under Commons, House of, and Lords, House of, all speeches and matters to be inserted, as well as under the name of the person. When a name of a person is unimportant, add the name of the place of which he is described. When a manuscript is a fragment, or imperfect, to say so in index. First lines of homilies, hymns, and old poems, to be given. Texts of all sermons where found; that is, a reference to chapter and verse." A great deal of the theological extracts to be omitted, and a general reference to them made thus: "Theologia. Loci communes, Harl. 345, fo. 1. 20. 50, etc. etc.—Oseney Abbey, Oxfordshire. Transcripta cartarum ad istam domum spectantium.—Alvingham, Liber domesticus cœnob. de *citatus*.—&c. &c. &c.

2286. To the best of your belief, did you follow those instructions both in letter and spirit?—Most certainly.

2287. Did you find any of those instructions such as you were incompetent to fulfil by reason of your general want of literary knowledge, or knowledge of manuscripts?—Certainly not, except in the instances I have before stated.

2288. When you first entered the Museum, how far did your want of knowledge of the usual abbreviations in manuscripts extend?—When I first entered the Museum, I was unacquainted with manuscripts to a certain degree. After some time I became more conversant with them; but during the time I was under Sir Henry Ellis's direction I had very little occasion to consult them, for though Sir Henry Ellis was kind enough to place on my table at the Museum Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus, I thought it my duty to spend my time rather in indexing the catalogue than in learning to read manuscripts. After I was placed under the direction of Mr. Forshall, I was obliged to read the manuscripts, because I had to compare every article with the manuscript itself, and I did learn to read manuscripts. I can safely say that I was acquainted with a great number of the contractions which are commonly used in manuscripts, and deciphered manuscripts by such knowledge. When I found any difficulty in a Saxon manuscript I went to Mr. Stevenson, who was an employé in the same department. If I wanted anything else I went to another gentleman who was conversant with particular MSS. If I required anything in Mr. Forshall's way, I went to him. I always had assistance from any of those gentlemen; generally speaking, I could read what was put before me.

2289. From what you have stated, Sir Henry Ellis appears to have considered the printed catalogue as free from error?—Most decidedly; that is the Hargrave and the Lansdowne catalogues.

2290. You heard the evidence given by Sir Frederick Madden on your manuscript titles of the manuscripts numbered 43, 44 and 49; have you any observations to make upon the opinions he expressed respecting the errors and mistakes of those manuscript titles?—Unless those titles were before me, I do not think it would be right to say anything about them; but the impression upon my mind is, that there was no important error in them; and the observation I have to make is this: that as I was told to index the catalogue without referring to the manuscripts, I could not be accused of any want of accuracy in not referring to the manuscripts. I had no orders to do it.

2291. It has been stated by Sir Henry Ellis, that as far as his knowledge went, you had but a slight acquaintance with ancient and modern languages; will you state to the Committee what is, speaking generally, your acquaintance with ancient and modern languages?—I was educated at Merchant Tailors' School, and received a classical education; consequently, I may say, that when I entered the service of the Museum I was acquainted with Greek and Latin. I was also conversant with the French, Italian and Spanish languages, to which I have since added the Portuguese.

2292. Are you the author of any known works?—I am the author of a book published at the age of 22, called the "Elements of Useful Knowledge," with lists of books on every subject of science, literature and the arts; I am also the author of the first 16 volumes of "Time's Telescope," the superintendence of which by me ceased with the volume for the year 1829, and of various other popular works.

2293. Did you compile an Index to 15 volumes of Reports of the House of Commons, and an Index to 25 years' Papers of the House of Commons, from 1801 to 1826?—I did.

2294. Have you had any errors in those pointed out to you?—Not any in the Index of the 15 volumes folio; and with respect to the 25 volumes of the Sessional Papers, from 1801 to 1826, I understand that it has been examined by the clerks of the House of Commons, and that but one error has been found in it.

2295. Did the late Speaker, upon any occasion, express his approbation of that work?—Certainly.

2296. Was it a work of great labour?—Of great labour.

2297. What period of time did it take you to complete the Index of the 15 volumes of the House of Commons?—That I can scarcely say; it was not done continuously, but at leisure hours; so that I can form no calculation of the time it took.

2298. Were there any other persons employed at the same time upon the Index to the Sessional Papers?—No.

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2299. Under whom was it done?—Under the direction of Mr. Luke Hansard, the Printer to the House of Commons.

2300. Was it not also under the direction of Mr. Rickman?—I dare say it was, but I received my instructions from Mr. Hansard.

2301. Was not the Index to the 15 volumes of Reports made under the direction of the late Lord Colchester?—I believe it was.

2302. From whom did you receive your instructions with reference to it?—From Mr. Hansard.

2303. Was any reason ever assigned to you for your dismissal from the British Museum?—Economy was assigned as the reason: it was said that it was necessary to discontinue the index on account of economy; the reason was understood to be a reduction of the expenses of the Manuscript department.

2304. In what state are the catalogues which are now placed in the reading-room of the Museum?—There are, I believe, about 12 or 13 volumes of manuscript Catalogues of Manuscripts, without any index to them.

2305. Then if you wish to ascertain whether any particular manuscript exists, or whether there are any manuscripts on any particular subject, you must read through the whole of the un-indexed volumes to ascertain the fact?—Certainly.

2306. As a literary man, do you know whether other literary men have found great inconvenience from that?—I know that some of my friends have found such inconvenience.

2307. The catalogues referred to, are manuscript catalogues, placed in the reading-rooms; are there any printed catalogues in the reading-rooms without indexes?—Not that I recollect; the catalogue of the Arundel MSS. has no index.

2308. Are you aware whether there are any manuscripts now in the Museum which have never been opened and examined?—I cannot say positively whether there be or not; I heard some evidence given in this room on the Cotton manuscripts.

2309. You know nothing more than that?—No.

2310. Is there anybody now employed to make an index to the manuscript catalogues in the reading-rooms?—That I do not know.

2311. Was there anybody so employed when you were in the Museum?—Not to my knowledge.

2312. You have stated the days of absence in different years as amounting in the whole five years to 87, do the days occur consecutively in any one of the years, or are they distributed over different weeks of your attendance?—Distributed.

2313. No two days of absence being therefore consecutive?—That does not follow; in some instances two or three days may be consecutive; certainly some of the days were consecutive.

2314. Besides those days when you were absent, were there no other days on which you came late, and staid not nearly the whole time, and received hints or remonstrances in consequence of that?—Certainly not many; it might occur occasionally, but nothing worth naming.

2315. You took down, day by day, your attendance or absence, as the case might be, and you have now before you the pocket-books, being the original documents in which such entries were made?—Certainly.

2316. You stated that when you received an intimation that the index was to be abandoned, you made a representation of your case to Lord Brougham; that subsequently Lord Brougham made some communication to the Trustees, and that consequently your services were continued, and the index was pursued?—I do not know of my own knowledge that Lord Brougham made any communication to the trustees, except that he told me he would write to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex and to Lord Dovor; they were trustees at the time.

2317. Was the index continued during the two years that you were so continued on probation?—Certainly.

2318. In the original communication made to you of your intended dismissal, were you made acquainted with the intention of the trustees to continue the index during that one year of probation that was first announced to you, or was it intimated to you that the index would be altogether suspended at the time of the communication made to you?—I do not think that anything was said to me about the continuance of the index; it was intimated to me that my services would be required, and as I was not employed upon any other subject, the index went on as a matter

a matter of course; my employment continued with the continuation of my services.

2319. Supposing that the original communication to you had been that your services were to be dispensed with at a given time, in consequence of your incompetence or wilful neglect, should you not have considered it a harsher mode of communicating to you your dismissal than by acquainting you that the trustees, at a certain period, meant to abandon that work upon which your services had been employed?—I do not know how to give an answer to that question, because I know that I was not incompetent, and that I had not been guilty of wilful neglect.

2320. Do you consider now that it was an unfair or improper mode of communicating to you the intention of the trustees to dismiss you, to tell you that the work upon which you had been employed would be abandoned?—It think it was an improper and an unfair mode not to consult me, previously to the application upon the subject before the trustees, as to the discontinuance of the work; I think it would have been but an act of courtesy, on the part of the keeper of the manuscripts, to have mentioned to me his intention of proposing my dismissal to the trustees.

2321. Do you complain of the terms in which the letter, communicating to you the discontinuance of the index, was written?—No, I do not see that I have any reason to complain of the terms used; I complain of the fact of my dismissal, not of the terms in which the intimation of it was given.

2322. So far as any communication exists in writing between you and the trustees, and between you and Mr. Forshall, have you any complaint to make of any want of courtesy?—No, I think not.

2323. But you do complain of the work being discontinued, without your knowing that there was such an intention previously?—Certainly.

2324. But the fact of the discontinuance of that work was communicated to you for one year prior to the time for carrying the resolution into effect?—Yes.

2325. And two years prior to its being eventually carried into effect?—Yes, after I had memorialized the trustees.

2326. So that you had two years' notice of the intention of the trustees to abandon that work?—Yes.

2327. You have stated that no remonstrance was made in consequence of your frequent absence?—No remonstrance. I think Sir Henry Ellis used sometimes to speak to my brother-in-law, Mr. Horne, with respect to my occasional absence and illness, and Mr. Horne would sometimes communicate to me what had been said, and my observation to Mr. Horne was, "Why does not Sir Henry complain to me himself? I will then answer him, and give him satisfactory information." But I think that neither Sir Henry Ellis nor Mr. Forshall ever made remonstrances to me as to my absence on account of illness.

2328. You stated that you gave reasons or apologies for your absence, which were always approved by your principal; upon what occasion was it that you made to your principals apologies for your being absent?—The reason that I gave for being absent was generally contained in a letter sent to Sir Henry Ellis or to Mr. Forshall, accounting for my absence at the time, and that reason was approved when I came to the Museum, because no objection was made to that letter; and, consequently, I inferred that the letter was satisfactory.

2329. Then you had no occasion to communicate any other reason for your absence than what you found necessary to communicate in writing to Sir Henry Ellis or to Mr. Forshall?—Certainly not.

2330. Did not Sir Henry Ellis speak to you yourself personally, much more frequently than through Mr. Horne?—Certainly not.

2331. Did you frequently apply to Sir Henry Ellis or to Mr. Forshall by notes, representing the state of your health, and soliciting indulgence for your temporary absence in consequence of such illness?—I never applied exactly in that way; whenever I happened to be ill I sent a note to tell Sir Henry Ellis or Mr. Forshall the cause of my absence, but never solicited any indulgence except upon any temporary absence of that nature.

2332. Did such applications, to the best of your recollection, take place in any consecutive weeks, or in alternate weeks?—In consecutive weeks, in my great illness in 1829, but not otherwise, to the best of my recollection.

2333. During the last two years did you feel yourself bound to attend as regularly and constantly as you did previously?—Certainly; but if I wanted to go out I asked leave, and went out for two or three hours, or half a day.

Mr. J Millard.

29 June 1835.

2334. It appears that the grounds of the recommendation which the Trustees received from Lord Colchester, in respect to your appointment, and that the grounds stated by yourself in your present examination, of your fitness for the office to which you were appointed at the Museum, were the experience which you had derived from making an index to the Parliamentary papers, in the 15 volumes folio, and the Index which you had made to the Sessional Papers from 1801 to 1826; were not those indexes made with respect to printed books, and to printed books alone?—Certainly.

2335. Were you ever employed in the formation of an index to any manuscripts previously to your employment in the British Museum?—Certainly not.

2336. At the time of such appointment were you competent to read the early manuscripts?—Certainly not.

2337. Were you competent at the time of the discontinuance of the index?—I read a great part of a manuscript of the time Edward the Fourth and Richard the Third, and certainly was competent to read manuscripts of a variety of periods of English history; I do not mean to say that I could read the Saxon, or very early manuscripts.

2338. But as to the greater part of the manuscripts of English history, from the time of Edward the Second to the time of Henry the Eighth, for example, you felt yourself equally competent to read them and to analyze them?—Certainly, from Edward the Fourth.

2339. Your hours of attendance were from 10 to 4, and you stated that you thought you should not have done your duty to the Museum if you had employed your time in studying the book of abbreviations. Had you not time during your leisure hours to make yourself master of those abbreviations?—The manuscripts were in the British Museum; I did not live in the British Museum, and I could not take the manuscript home with me.

2340. Sir Henry Ellis has stated that there was a book of his own, Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus, which he lent you for two months?—I have no recollection of that. I have seen Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus, and used it at the Museum; but I have no recollection of taking away a manuscript of Sir Henry Ellis's.

2341. Have you no recollection of Sir Henry Ellis having lent you a copy of Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus, upon which was written "to be returned in two months?"—No, I have no recollection of it.

Sir *Henry Ellis*, again called in; and Examined.

Sir *Henry Ellis*.

2342. ARE any officers of the Museum allowed to take home manuscripts?—Any book in the Museum is considered as in the Museum, provided it is kept within the walls, and any officer living there is allowed to take home a printed book or manuscript.

2343. Supposing a fire happens in the Museum, what might be the consequence supposing any officer had in his house a valuable manuscript?—The case is not one, I believe, of frequent occurrence. I should suppose that no officer would have more than one at any time, and he would keep it in a very safe place, or have it where it could be easily taken care of.

2344. In the statement which Mr. Millard has read respecting what passed at the time when the index was discontinued, it was stated that you were very uneasy about it, so that you could not sleep at night on account of it; do you agree in that statement?—Not at all; my uneasiness arose, as it regarded him, from the change it was likely to make in Mr. Millard's circumstances.

2345. Your uneasiness arose from a consideration merely of his feelings?—Entirely so.

2346. Did you deem an index to the manuscripts an important work?—Certainly it is.

2347. Has it been continued since?—It has not; the reason is, that the catalogues are not all in that perfect state in which they ought to be previous to carrying it on. The work is therefore suspended till the catalogues have been thoroughly revised.

2348. Is there a revision of the catalogues going on?—There is, and it is proceeding rapidly.

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Jovis, 2° die Julii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *John Millard*, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. *John Millard.*

2 July 1835.

2349. HAVE you anything to add to the evidence which you gave the Committee on a former day?—Yes; I stated in my evidence on Monday, that I had no recollection of Sir Henry Ellis ever having lent me the Archaismus Graphicus, for the purpose of learning to read manuscripts. Sir Henry Ellis once lent me the Transactions of the Celtic (now the Antiquarian) Society of Paris, which was returned to him in two months, and he must be under an entire mistake as to the Archaismus Graphicus. If he had ever lent me this last manuscript, I should have copied it, for the mere perusal of it would have been of little or no use; and I can state positively that I never copied it. With reference to the performance of my duty in the Manuscript department, while I was under the direction of Sir Henry Ellis and Mr. Forshall respectively, I beg to add that monthly reports of the progress of the Index were made by me to Sir Henry Ellis and to Mr. Forshall, which were presented to the Trustees by them, and in no one instance was any objection taken to the quantity or quality of the work. While in the service of the Museum, I wrote about 90,000 titles. The whole would have been revised and corrected by me after it had been arranged in alphabetical order, so that no error could have easily escaped me. From the errors that have been pointed out, or that may be pointed out, no mischief could arise, because before the Index was printed or transcribed for use, every slip which I had written would have been compared with the catalogue, and would have been corrected by me, so that there would scarcely have been any possibility of any error escaping me.

2350. Have you anything more to add?—No.

Sir *Henry Ellis*, called in; and further Examined.

Sir *Henry Ellis.*

2351. IS there anything you wish to add to your evidence with reference to Mr. Millard?—A question was put to Mr. Millard respecting my lending him the Archaismus Graphicus; I can only say that up to the time of my being examined on this inquiry, Mr. Millard was the only person to whom, to the best of my belief, I ever lent that manuscript, and I beg to say positively that I did lend him that manuscript with the sole view that he might become acquainted with the contractions of manuscript writing, and fit himself for the higher duty of the Index upon which he was employed. I have nothing to add beyond that, except that I acquainted the Chairman that I had requested two gentlemen to come down here, who are now in the room, to corroborate my evidence as to Mr. Millard's neglect, stated by me on a former occasion; and if the Committee choose to examine those gentlemen, I am satisfied that they will corroborate the whole of my evidence, or even add more.

The Rev. *J. Forshall*, called in; and further Examined.

Rev. *J Forshall.*

2352. HAVE you anything to add to your evidence with respect to Mr. Millard?—No; so far as I am concerned, I am satisfied with the evidence generally, as it now stands; and so far as I can be authorized, without any special communication with the Trustees on the matter, to say so, I think I may add that the Trustees would not wish to urge the inquiry on this point farther.

Sir *Frederick Madden*, called in; and further Examined.

Sir *F. Madden.*

2353. WITH reference to the evidence you gave the other day, relating principally to Mr. Millard's conduct in the Museum, have you any explanation or further statement which you wish to give to the Committee?—I am desirous and prepared now to give to the Committee some additional instances of mistakes, as I conceive, made by Mr. Millard in preparing the Index of the Harleian Catalogue

Mr. *John Millard*, Sir *Henry Ellis*, Rev. *J. Forshall*, and Sir *F. Madden*.

2 July 1835.

of Manuscripts; and with reference to Mr. Millard's own evidence, I have some questions which I would wish should be put to him.

2354. In the first place, do you wish to make any addition to your own evidence, or correct any part of the evidence that was given by you?—Not to correct any part of the evidence that was given by me, but, as I was then called upon so suddenly, to give now additional and more convincing instances of Mr. Millard's mistakes.

2355. You state as the reason for your not giving fuller evidence on the former day, as to the errors committed by Mr. Millard, that you were called upon so suddenly?—Yes.

2356. Do you mean to say that you were in no way prepared on that point when you came before the Committee on a former occasion?—I was in no way prepared, except from merely glancing my eye over a packet of papers for five minutes before I came down.

Luke Graves Hansard, Esq., of the firm of *James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons*, Printers of the Journals of the House of Commons, called in; and Examined.

Luke G. Hansard, Esq.

2357. HAVE you at any time been employed in the preparation of any Indexes of Parliamentary Papers?—Yes; the Indexes of the Fifteen Volumes of Reports in folio. We were likewise employed in preparing Indexes of the Sessional Papers annually, and which were combined in one General Index from 1801 to 1826. We have since then been employed in continuing that General Index down to 1832, the previous series from 1801 to 1826, being combined with the annual indexes down to 1832.

2358. In the preparation of that index to which you have just referred, did you at any time employ Mr. John Millard?—In preparing the Indexes of the Fifteen Volumes, Mr. John Millard was employed by us.

2359. For what length of time did you employ him?—I am not able to state the precise time, but it went over a period of several years.

2360. During that time did you find in him considerable skill and ability in the preparation of these indexes?—Certainly considerable skill. The plan of the Index to the Fifteen Volumes of Reports, was formed by the late Lord Colchester, with my father, the late Luke Hansard. When the plan was laid down, the execution of it was committed to our care. Indexes were first made out to the separate volumes, and attached to them; the General Index was a combination of these separate indexes; and Mr. Millard was employed in arranging the heads in their proper order, and introducing the cross references, so as to harmonize the whole. But Mr. Millard was not the sole person who was employed in compiling these indexes. Mr. Millard compiled many of the separate indexes, and there were other gentlemen employed in compiling others; but the combination of the whole into one series alphabetically, was the business in which Mr. Millard was employed.

2361. Was that a business requiring considerable skill?—Certainly; in arranging that index and in systematising the heads, Mr. Millard showed considerable skill and ability.

2362. Did he execute the work to your entire satisfaction?—Quite so.

2363. Was there any other index upon which he was employed by you?—The combination of the Sessional Indexes in one General Index from 1801 to 1826. In that work Mr. Millard was employed. These indexes were made out separately and annually; they were then combined into one General Index, the entire of one subject being brought under each respective head; then cross references were introduced, and the whole matter brought into a general system. That was the part that Mr. Millard was employed in.

2364. Was that a work which required considerable skill to arrange and effect?—It required much care and precision, and some skill unquestionably.

2365. Did it require any knowledge of languages?—No, I conceive not; because the business was to arrange the heads and titles, which had already been placed in an alphabetical form in the separate indexes. It is very seldom that any foreign or learned language occurs in the Sessional Papers of the House of Commons; and when they do, it is in the body of them. That index consisted of the arrangement of titles, in which there is no foreign language.

2366. Did it require much intellectual power, or is it more a mechanical process?—It necessarily required a considerable degree of intellect; but not equal to that

that intellectual power which I presume must be required in indexing subjects of a complex nature, and in foreign and learned languages.

2367. In the incorporation of the annual indexes into one General Index from 1801 to 1826, was it necessary that a gentleman, employed in such a work, should ever have reference to any of the volumes so indexed, always excepting the annual indexes?—No, assuredly not; the very nature of the employment would not require that, because the indexes had already been alphabetically arranged annually, and therefore the mode of forming the General Index was by combining those separate indexes. There was no necessity to have reference to the volumes themselves; these remained in our custody. The references to the volumes, dates and pages, were already in the Sessional Indexes; and the business of collating them to ascertain their correctness was a matter of manipulation, which rested with ourselves or people in our establishment.

2368. Now with reference to the diligence of Mr. Millard during the time he was employed by you, did he execute the work he was employed upon at your house, or did he do it at home?—At home; not in our establishment.

2369. Then are you able to state whether he manifested diligence in his undertaking, or whether he did not?—Whatever Mr. Millard undertook to do for us, he did with promptitude and accuracy.

2370. Are you able to state whether he did it all himself, or whether it was produced to you done, or whether you saw him do any portion of it?—I never saw the work in operation under his hands; but I have no reason to believe but that it was done entirely by himself.

2371. It was not done under your view at all?—No.

2372. All that you know is, that a certain portion of work was delivered out to Mr. Millard to be executed, and that that work was brought in in due time to you executed?—Certainly.

2373. Did he complete the work which was given to him to be done in the time that you expected it to be done?—Always, with very great punctuality.

2374. Could he have obtained assistance in the execution of that work without your knowing it, but still to produce a result that would be satisfactory to you?—I think not, I think I may say I am sure not, because I could distinguish whether the work was the work of one man, or the work of another man and mind worked up by a different one.

2375. Supposing it had been done by another man, should you be able to detect whether it was done by Mr. Millard or by that other man?—Unquestionably; Mr. Millard must have written the whole of it over for the purpose of giving it the appearance of his work; but subsequent alterations, remarks, and frequent intercourse with him, sufficiently identified him as being the person who did that which he professed to do.

2376. Then what is your opinion, taking the whole of these reasons and considerations together, of the ability of Mr. Millard to be employed in framing an index of an extensive library?—I must submit to the Committee that I should not be called upon to judge of that. I can only speak from my experience of those works and that description of indexing to which my attention has been directed, and in which we have employed Mr. Millard. I have no hesitation in saying that he is competent to perform works similar to those.

2377. I find the Preface to the General Index of the Fifteen Volumes of Reports of Committees of the House of Commons, is signed "Luke Hansard & Sons;" is that the signature of your firm?—Of our then firm, my late father, my brother and myself.

2378. In that preface you speak of the careful industry of Mr. Millard —Certainly.

2379. Can you state whether you are at all acquainted with his reputation as a literary man before you employed him?—I had understood that Mr. Millard was engaged in literary pursuits, and he was then in a situation at the Surrey Institution, and from being in that situation and from other circumstances, I understood that he had been engaged in literary pursuits.

2380. Were you a proprietor of the Surrey Institution?—No; my brother was.

2381. Have you ever heard your brother speak of the manner in which the library was conducted and managed in that institution?—I cannot precisely recollect having any conversation on the subject.

2382. You have been asked some questions which implied a doubt as to the authorship of the Index to the Committees' Reports, and that of the Sessional Papers;

Luke G. Hansard, Esq.

2 July 1835.

Papers; I understood you distinctly to have stated that you individually had not the slightest shadow of doubt that Mr. Millard was the actual author of the index compiled under your direction?—Of such indexes as were committed to his care; but I stated in my former answers that there were other gentlemen employed in compiling those indexes. In the General Index to the Fifteen Volumes of Reports, it is just to my deceased father to say that the introductory tables and abstracts of reports were the work of his hands, and partly of my own.

2383. Still you never had the slightest reason to doubt the word of Mr Millard in any transaction?—I had perfect confidence that those works which he produced as his works, were really his works.

2384. You never had the slightest suspicion of their being otherwise?—No.

2385. Had you ever the slightest suspicion infused into your mind until the present moment?—Never.

2386. Was Mr. Millard employed in making indexes of the Woods and Forests' Reports?—Yes, he made several of those indexes.

2387. Under your direction?—Yes.

2388. Was he employed to read the proofs of the Index to the Report of the Lords on the Dignity of the Peerage?—That was a reprint edition of those Reports, and it was our wish that the printing should be correctly done. It contained an infinity of contractions, representing the manner in which the original is written; and to prevent the errors which are liable to arise in the most careful setting up the press, we employed Mr. Millard to read the proof sheets, and see that the edition from which we printed was correctly followed.

2389. Do I understand you to state that other persons besides Mr. Millard were employed in this index?—Yes; in the Fifteen Volumes and likewise in the Sessional Indexes. Mr. Horne compiled all those subjects relating to the Public Records and the Cottonian Library, and matters of that description; and other persons, who are since dead, compiled some of the separate indexes. Mr. Millard combined the whole of those indexes into one complete series.

2390. He did not form the indexes from the original work?—Several he did.

2391. But the greater part were formed by other parties?—A considerable part, I doubt whether the greater part; for instance, those relating to East India subjects were compiled by other hands.

2392. And Mr. Millard having those put into his hands, combined them into one index?—Yes, and introduced cross references to bring the most prominent subjects out to observation.

2393. Then in the formation of the Index of the 26 years of the Sessional Papers from 1801 to 1826, there were various persons employed?—Indexes were mere made out separately in 26 annual portions by persons in our own establishment. It was then desired, by the recommendation of a Committee of this House, that the whole should be combined into a General Index, and in that work of combination Mr. Millard was employed.

2394. Then the matter was prepared for him before he undertook it?—Certainly.

2395. In short, other persons besides Mr. Millard had the preparing of the work?—It was done in our own establishment; and then the compilation took place into one series of alphabetical arrangement, bringing all the subjects together, cross references being introduced, and the subjects brought together under appropriate heads; that was the work upon which Mr. Millard was employed.

2396. Had you ever employed Mr. Millard in indexing or cataloguing any other work?—Our employment is more particularly confined to the business of the House of Commons, and I am not aware that we ever employed Mr. Millard on any other works but those emanating from the House of Commons.

2397. Did the works you employed Mr. Millard upon, require literary attainments or classical knowledge?—It is really difficult for me to give an opinion upon that subject. I should conceive a man who has acquired classical knowledge and literary attainments becomes more fit for the task, but those acquirements are possibly not absolutely necessary.

2398. And therefore is no criterion of his literary attainments or classical knowledge?—It cannot be a criterion.

Sir *Henry Ellis*, called in; and further Examined.

2 July 1835.

2399. YOU were asked on a former occasion whether classed catalogues exist generally in foreign libraries, and your answer was, "I do not think they do; there is none in the Royal Library at Paris, for instance, and that is a very large library; I mean none for the last half century." Have you anything to add on that head?—Nothing that I recollect.

2400. Do you mean to say that from your own knowledge there is no classed catalogue existing in any foreign library?—By no means, because I have not seen any very great number of foreign libraries; I have only seen the chief of those in France and Belgium.

2401. Then why did you say that you did not believe that classed catalogues exist in foreign libraries?—Because a good classed catalogue of any great foreign library would be sure to be known in an institution like the Museum.

2402. The question is not whether any good classed catalogue exists in foreign libraries, but whether any classed catalogue exists, good or bad?—I have never seen any.

2403. Have you ever had your attention drawn to the Imperial Library at St. Petersburgh?—I have not.

2404. Do you know the extent of that library?—I do not; I have understood it is a very extensive library.

2405. In the return that was made to the House of Commons, and printed the 18th of May 1835, it is there stated that in the Imperial Library of St. Petersburgh there are three catalogues: La Catalogue Alphabetique des Livres par Ordre des Matieres; La Catalogue Alphabetique des Auteurs; et La Catalogue Raisonnée; are you acquainted at all with these catalogues?—Not at all; I never heard of them in print; I conclude they are in manuscript.

2406. Supposing such catalogues to exist, would they not be desirable works to have in the Museum?—If they are in print, it might be desirable for us to have them; but I do not conceive it would be desirable for us to have a transcript made of such manuscript catalogues.

2407. Supposing them to be in print, it would be desirable for the Museum to possess them?—Every book of that description is desirable for the Museum Library.

2408. Have you or the trustees made any inquiry on the subject of classed catalogues in libraries abroad?—I am not aware that any inquiries of that kind have been made.

2409. Is that from your not thinking it of any importance?—No, by no means.

2410. Why then, when the subject of a classed catalogue has been so long under the consideration of the Trustees of the Museum, have you made no inquiries as to catalogues in libraries abroad?—I think there are people in this country quite as fit to class books as in any other country; I do not know why we should go to Russia to seek for such persons.

2411. You were not asked whether you should go to Russia to seek for persons, but whether the Trustees, when the subject of a classed catalogue has been so long under their consideration, have made any inquiry as to classed catalogues in libraries abroad?—I do not know that they have made any inquiry, and there are very few libraries abroad which equal the Museum Library in extent, and therefore the inquiry would limit itself. It would be the classed catalogue of a very large library only that would be important to us.

2412. Do you know the extent of the Imperial Library at St. Petersburgh?—I do not.

2413. Then how do you know there are no libraries abroad which equal the Museum Library in extent, when of the large libraries abroad you know nothing?—I believe there are very few libraries abroad which equal that of the Museum. The library at Paris, the library at Vienna, and I suppose the library at Berlin, are large libraries, but we have little literary intercourse with Russia; at the same time I have reason to believe that the fruits of conquest have added very greatly of late to the Emperor's library at St. Petersburgh.

2414. Have you ever made yourself acquainted with the constitution of the Imperial Library at St. Petersburgh?—Not at all. I never made any inquiry upon that subject.

2415. Are you not aware that the libraries and scientific institutions abroad are chiefly conducted by literary and scientific men?—I really am not acquainted with the constitution of the libraries alluded to. In our own institution, I am placed at

Sir *Henry Ellis.*

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at the head of the whole general repository: and though called Principal Librarian, the library itself is not my peculiar department.

2416. I am not asking with reference to the details of each department, but considering you as chief officer of the Museum, I ask whether you know the extent of the public library in Denmark, for instance?—No.

2417. In Vienna?—No. I never was at Vienna; but I know it is a great and an important library.

2418. At Paris?—I am very well acquainted with the library at Paris.

2419. What is the extent of the library in the British Museum, and the number of volumes?—I believe the number is 240,000 volumes.

2420. Suppose the library at St. Petersburgh should consist of an equal number of volumes, and should possess an admirable classed catalogue, would it not show that such a work was perfectly within the reach of the Trustees of the British Museum?—Decidedly so; within their reach; and so is the catalogue of any library that has been printed, if they choose to send for it; but I do not exactly see the drift of the question.

2421. Are you aware of the number of volumes in the Museum Library stated in the return in the year 1833?—I am not.

2422. In the return of the year 1833, under the head Printed Books, the number of volumes is stated to be 218,957; will you inform the Committee who made that return to the House of Commons?—Mr. Forshall, as Secretary, drew up the return as it was supplied to him from the respective departments, I presume, by the officers of those departments.

2423. Were you consulted at all on the subject?—I was consulted on those parts which related to the principal librarian, but every thing relating to the departments was contributed by those who had the appropriate care of the separate departments.

2424. Was not Mr. Lee at one time the librarian of the Royal Society, employed by the Trustees of the Museum under the direction of Mr. Horne in classifying the mathematical and philosophical books?—He was employed under the direction of Mr. Baber, the head of the department, but not under Mr. Horne's directions, to class the mathematical and some other books.

2425 Did he so class them?—He did.

2426. Is he now employed?—He is dead. His work was well done.

2427. Was his catalogue also a catalogue raisonnée as well as a classed catalogue?—He made his catalogue by transcribing the titles of books and placing them under heads; as far as that is a catalogue raisonnée it is also a classed catalogue. I do not make distinction between a catalogue raisonnée and a classed catalogue. They are very nearly the same: upon the same plan, but one perhaps a little more detailed than the other.

2428. Of what use is that portion of his labours applied to in reference to the general catalogue that is forming?—I presume that the slips with titles, which relate to that department of science, or those departments of science, which he catalogued, if they have not already been, will be made available for the alphabetical catalogue; and, as I before mentioned, certain marks having been placed upon them they will be returned hereafter, be again re-sorted, and applied to the making of the classed catalogue.

2429. Then so much of the labour as was employed in classifying these titles, is entirely thrown away?—Certainly not, because their positions in the classification will be marked. I do not know whether they are yet broken up, Mr. Baber will answer that.

2430. It is intended to break them up?—I believe when they are wanted they will be broken up.

2431. Then all that time and labour which was spent in arranging them for a classed catalogue will be lost to the Museum, in consequence of the titles being broken up to form an alphabetical catalogue?—I think I mentioned in a former part of my evidence, that the labour of replacing titles so broken up, is an inferior and shorter labour, compared with that of their original writing and arrangement.

2432. Was Sir Frederick Madden, before he was made a knight of Hanover, one of the gentlemen of His Majesty's Privy Chamber, and an assistant-keeper of the manuscripts, employed under the direction of Mr. Horne?—Not under the direction of Mr. Horne; Mr. Horne is himself subordinately employed.

2433. Under whose direction?—Under the direction of the head of the department of Printed Books, the Rev. Mr. Baber.

2434. But he was so employed in making a classed catalogue?—He was employed in the historical portion of the classification.

2435. Was not Mr. Carey also employed on the same or similar labour?—Yes, he was a son of the Rev. Mr. Carey; he was employed on another class.

2436. Mr. Tidd Pratt was also employed on the legal department, was he not?—Yes; Mr. Tidd Pratt was employed on the jurisprudence.

2437. Supposing such powerful assistants had been continued conjointly with the labours of Mr. Horne and Mr. Baber, do you not think some progress would have been made in the formation of a classed catalogue, which you yourself admit to be of great importance in your library?—I hope some day to see a classed catalogue of our library completed. There is no doubt that considerable progress would have been made, as the question states; but the Trustees judged well to make a new and complete alphabetical catalogue their first endeavour. It was a duty. They have only suspended the classed catalogue for a time.

2438. Was that decision on the part of the Trustees, with reference to a classed catalogue, made conjointly with the opinions of the principal officers of the Museum?—Undoubtedly. The Museum wanted a new formation of their alphabetical catalogue; it is a pressing want.

2439. You have stated that the only reason the classed catalogue was delayed, was merely on the ground of the great expense which has been incurred, and that the alphabetical catalogue was the most useful catalogue to have first?—I have so stated. The alphabetical catalogue was wanted by the readers greatly, and it appeared to be the first and foremost labour which should be undertaken; and to undertake two catalogues at a great expense, at the same time, would perhaps have occasioned a murmur at the large sum of money which might be required. But the alphabetical catalogue was indispensable; and, therefore, the other was suspended until that was completed.

2440. Did the Trustees ever take any means to represent the importance of a classed catalogue to Parliament, with a view to obtain a larger grant?—They did. to the Lords of the Treasury.

2441. Can you state when?—It was in 1826.

2442. Was it by way of memorial?—A letter was written to the Lords of the Treasury requesting a grant in aid of 1,600*l.* a year, for three or four years, to enable the Trustees to engage certain persons for a limited time, eminent for their acquaintance with particular divisions or classes of knowledge, for the more perfect arrangement of the titles under the same in their proposed classed catalogue.

2443. Now you have stated to the Committee, that you consider an alphabetical catalogue of the greatest importance, with reference to a classed catalogue?—Yes, because most used.

2444. Is it not customary to add to all classed catalogues, where they do exist, an alphabetical index or alphabetical list of authors, and the titles?—Yes, a very short index; merely sufficient to direct the person consulting it to any particular author's work. It is not like an alphabetical catalogue superadded to a classed catalogue; it is merely an index of names, or of subjects where there is no author's name, and cannot be made a substitute for an alphabetical catalogue.

2445. It is arranged alphabetically?—Yes; but it would be unsatisfactory as an alphabetical catalogue, subjoined to a classed catalogue.

2446. But it is arranged alphabetically, both with reference to authors and to titles, is it not?—That depends upon the directions you give the persons who are employed in making the catalogue.

2447. But you do think it important that the index should be so arranged, if completed?—The index of authors' names would probably be the only index you would want; for the subjects being under classes, you would under the respective classes find the subjects.

2448. It would render the classed catalogue more perfect if the titles and names of authors could be advantageously conjoined, would it not?—Yes. It would be making two catalogues at once; a classed catalogue and an alphabetical catalogue at the same time.

2449. Would it not then have been most to the interest of the public that the classed catalogue should have proceeded, more especially as you had advanced a considerable way towards its completion?—I should say not.

2450. Now, will you state why?—Because in an alphabetical catalogue the length of titles should be considerable, and you could not introduce that length of title in the index to a classed catalogue.

2451. The question is, whether with reference to the interests of the public, and the

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the use to be made of a National library, would it not be most desirable that the two catalogues should have proceeded concurrently?—I think not; because an alphabetical catalogue was decidedly wanted as soon as possible; and, therefore, we were right in proceeding with the alphabetical catalogue, and leaving the classed catalogue to be proceeded with at leisure.

2452. You think then, that supposing Parliament to have been liberally disposed, and there had been no objection on the score of expense, that the formation of these two catalogues concurrently would not have been a matter of public importance?—No, by no means; but we must have doubled our catalogue establishment to have proceeded with both.

2453. The question then is, do you consider a conjunct classed and alphabetical catalogue as one of the greatest importance to a National library or not?—I should like to see both catalogues. I would have the alphabetical catalogue printed, and the classed catalogue left in manuscript.

2454. If that be the case, and you think two such catalogues conjointly desirable, will you give any proof of the exertions of the Trustees, or of the officers of the Museum, with a view to complete such catalogue?—I do no think them conjointly desirable. I wish to see the alphabetical catalogue proceeded with as rapidly as possible, for where one man consults a classed catalogue, 500 consult an alphabetical one. I wish to see an alphabetical catalogue first, and let the other go on more deliberately.

2455. You say you think them both of great importance; and I ask you, suppose Parliament had been liberally disposed, whether or not you would, under these circumstances, have urged the formation of those catalogues conjointly or not?—If the Trustees had had money at that time, and had been disposed, there was no reason why the two catalogues should not have gone on together; but, at the same time, I would have put double force on the one, and left the other; the one is so extremely important, nay, so absolutely necessary.

2456. Assuming a classed catalogue to be formed, would it not show the exact state of the library, its richness, or its poverty, in reference to particular branches of literature?—Yes, that would have been one advantage gained.

2457. Are there any branches of literature which are more or less complete in the library of the British Museum?—They do not all bear the same proportion of completeness.

2458. In what branch do you consider the Museum most rich, and which branch do you consider most marked by poverty, in the collection?—I hardly know how to answer that question to my satisfaction. I conceive we are extremely rich in the history of Europe as written in the native languages of each country; I conceive we are extremely rich also in what may be called international law; in the classics; and in the English drama. There are various classes in which we are very strong.

2459. What are the poorest classes?—Probably we may be poor in modern English law of the more ordinary kind; but the Museum Library is not decidedly poor in any class.

2460. If such a classed catalogue as that which I have been speaking of was formed, would it not have shown at one view the poverty of any particular branch?—Not at one view; you must look under the different branches.

2461. If any one wished to know the comparative richness or poverty of the library in any particular class, he would ascertain it by referring to the classed catalogue, would he not?—He would ascertain it more readily, perhaps, by consulting the librarian.

2462. Would he not ascertain it from the catalogue?—Certainly; he would ascertain what we had in our library.

2463. And it would show to foreigners the state of your library, as compared with their own?—I doubt whether foreigners would consult it for that purpose.

2464. The question is, whether it would or would not show them the state of your library, as compared with their own?—It would no doubt show that, if that was a subject of inquiry.

2465. Do you think that the library of the British Museum, if classed, would in all branches of science or literature appear to have been as wisely collected as it ought to have been?—I think so; but there is this to be taken into consideration, that you cannot always fill up your wants in any particular class of literature at any moment you may choose. You must take certain books, if they are books of rarity, as you find them; and you may be looking for books for years and not find them. You cannot fill up the classes at your pleasure, even if you are regardless of expense.

2466. Am I to infer from that answer that the Museum is as rich in all modern

ordinary

ordinary literary works as it ought to be?—I think it is as rich as you can expect it to have been made.

2467. The question is, whether it be the fact or not that it is as rich in every branch of modern literature, that is literature within the reach of mere money at any time, as it ought to be?—It is as rich as the money granted to the Museum would allow it to be made.

2468. That you are prepared to state as your opinion?—Some years ago, we have had 250 *l.* only granted for the purchase of books; and in another year, we have had 1,000 *l.* With larger means, we could make greater additions.

2469. Take the Topographical department for instance; are you perfectly satisfied with the state of that department at the present moment?—I think it is exceedingly good.

2470. Take foreign literary works generally; works of distinguished foreign authors?—We have laid out a great deal of money in the purchase of works of foreign authors. Newspaper paragraphs and other literary productions have frequently blamed us for not having the best books on Natural History, whereas I believe our library is furnished to a greater extent with books of natural history than almost any modern library you will meet with.

2471. With reference to classed catalogues, are you aware that there is a classed catalogue of Queen's College, Cambridge?—I am.

2472. By whom was that prepared?—By Mr. Hartwell Horne.

2473. Are you aware there is also a classed catalogue of the library at Sion College?—There is; it is an old one.

2474. And also a classed catalogue of the library of the Inner Temple?—Yes.

2475. And also a classed catalogue of the library of the London Institution?—Yes.

2476. And also a classed catalogue of the library of the Surrey Institution?—Yes.

2477. And also of the Russell Institution?—Yes.

2478. And also of the Royal Institution?—Yes. It was one of the first of the smaller classed catalogues, and, I believe, the pattern for most of them.

2479. And also of many local libraries?—I dare say, of many local libraries. It is but just I should remark here, that such little catalogues as have been named to me afford no scope for laborious classification; and from their very limited extent, and chiefly consisting of modern literature, exemplify none of the difficulties in classification. Some of those mentioned, too, can hardly be considered as classed catalogues, from their miserable execution. One has been pointed out to me in which Phrenology stands between Disease and Plague. Whatever the catalogue may be called, I cannot call this classification.

2480. Are you aware of the state of the catalogue of the library of the Writers to the Signet, at Edinburgh?—Yes.

2481. Is that also a classed catalogue?—Yes.

2482. And one perfectly arranged?—One very well arranged.

2483. Now, considering that all these private institutions have classed catalogues, do you not think it is a just inference that a classed catalogue is deemed to be a work of first-rate importance for the convenience of those who frequent the library?—It would be extremely useful; but there is one thing which must be remembered, that the catalogues of the libraries which have been alluded to are mostly confined to one or two octavo volumes; whereas 12 or 20 octavo volumes perhaps, however small and closely printed, would not hold the classed catalogue of our library.

2484. I have referred to these local and private institutions, and I have referred to them only because you inform the Committee you know nothing of the larger libraries abroad; I must therefore ask you whether or no you are aware, that of the most extensive libraries abroad there are also classed catalogues?—I have never seen the classed catalogues of those libraries, and I do not believe that any have been published of late years.

2485. Then your opinion of the formation of a classed catalogue, with reference to the Museum Library, must be taken in conjunction with the fact that you are not acquainted with the state of the catalogues of the great libraries abroad?—I am acquainted with most of the catalogues that have been printed and have come to this country, but I am not acquainted with the manuscript catalogues abroad, never having had the opportunity, whatever my wish might have been, of long residence on the Continent. In the former part of my evidence, I stated that I was not acquainted with any classed catalogues of the great libraries of Europe which had

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recently been made. I am aware there is, in five or six folio volumes, a classed catalogue of the King of France's Library, published between 1739 and 1750, and a very valuable catalogue it is, as far as it extends; but it does not include one half nor one fourth of the books in that library at present: and indeed is itself confined to Theology, Jurisprudence, and the Belles Lettres. I was speaking of classed catalogues recently made.

2486. When I spoke of catalogues of private and local institutions, you seemed to draw a distinction between the classed catalogue of a small library and a classed catalogue of a large national library; and having stated that you are unacquainted with the catalogues of the large libraries abroad, I could only ask you the question in reference to local and private institutions at home; now in reference to the larger libraries abroad, I ask you whether you know of any classed catalogue which has come to this country, to use your own term?—I do not recollect any of late years.

2487. Then will you state what catalogues you know of of former times?—There is a classed catalogue of the Bunau Library, now at Dresden, 3 vols., in seven parts, 4to., Leipsic, 1750–1756; there is the Bibliotheca Firmiana, 7 vols., 4to., Milan, 1783; there is the Catalogue of the Library of the Therêsan College at Vienna, in 13 vols., 4to., published between 1801 and 1806; and the Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque du Conseil d'Etat, 2 tom. fol., Paris, An. xi.; and there are various others.

2488. Are these classed catalogues?—Yes.

2489. Do you know the extent of those libraries?—No further than from the catalogues.

2490. But the magnitude of the library would only produce this effect, that the expense of forming a catalogue would be great, and the time would be extended?—Yes; and greater and more extended talent would be required for the work.

2491. Considering, therefore, that all these local institutions have classed catalogues, and many of the great libraries abroad to which I cannot refer, from your not being acquainted with them, is it not a just conclusion for the Committee to come to, that a classed catalogue is a work of first-rate importance?—I think it is of second-rate importance. The alphabetical catalogue is the one I am anxious to see, because I know it will accommodate the public to the greatest extent. A classed catalogue will not be consulted by more than one man, where 1,000 will consult the other.

2492. Have the other institutions which have been spoken of, alphabetical as well as classed catalogues?—There cannot be a doubt upon it.

2493. Are you aware whether there be a classed catalogue of the library in Paris, printed or in manuscript, to which the public have access, of any later date than the catalogue already mentioned?—I believe none, because the catalogue which is at this moment used in the library of Paris, and referred to by the readers, is that catalogue.

2494. Are you aware whether there be at this moment any catalogues, alphabetically arranged, of the collections in the Royal Library at Paris, brought down to the present time?—Mr. Van Praet, the librarian, showed me, several years ago, when I asked for a continuation of his catalogue, a drawer filled with a pile of papers, perhaps a foot high, and said, "This is all we have done in the way of catalogues of late." There might be two or three drawers. I said, "This (meaning the catalogue) is 20 years old;" he answered "Yes;" and he told me afterwards, that the whole of the books in the garrets of the institution, through which we were then walking, were uncatalogued.

2495. At what time did the conversation take place to which you have just referred?—Either in 1828 or 1829; I was in Paris both years.

2496. Are you aware whether there be any classed catalogue of the Bodleian Library?—There is no classed catalogue of the Bodleian Library.

2497. Are you aware whether there be any classed catalogue of the Advocate's Library, at Edinburgh?—There is an alphabetical catalogue, in two folio volumes.

2498. Are you aware whether there be any classed catalogue of the library of Trinity College, Dublin?—There may be one, but I am not certain.

2499. Are you aware that they are going to form a classed catalogue on a new system at St. Petersburgh?—No, I am not. Our literary intercourse with St. Petersburgh is less than with most countries of Europe. I suspect their classification will be adopted from the French.

2500. In a small library can you trust to the memory of a librarian better than in a large library?—Where there is a certain degree of juxta-position of subjects, the

the librarian knows pretty generally what the library contains; that is itself a sort of classification. The way that Mr. Van Praet used to find his books in Paris was by placing them in faculties; and if you wanted any work which was not in the catalogue, he went to the particular faculty and found the book; he has them in folio, quarto, and octavo, and if you tell him the size he will run his finger along the class, and find the work.

2501. Is not that a sort of approximation or substitute for a classed catalogue?—It is applying to a living classed catalogue.

2502. Is it not much safer to trust to a written catalogue than to the memory of the librarian?—No doubt, a classed catalogue is a most desirable thing.

2503. Is it not of most importance in proportion to the extensiveness of the collection, because the memory of the librarian cannot extend to a very large collection?—I think it is of great importance; but still such a catalogue is, really, only a secondary object. The great first object is to find the books as rapidly as possible for the readers.

2504. You mean of secondary object, because an alphabetical catalogue is more indispensable to the great mass of readers?—Yes.

2505. But to men of literary and scientific pursuits a classed catalogue is also indispensable?—There cannot be a doubt but that a classed catalogue is desirable.

2506. But for literary and scientific purposes a classed catalogue is also exceedingly useful?—Undoubtedly.

2507. And has been found sufficient in all the largest libraries of the country?—You will observe that such a library as that of the British Museum is a library of research, mostly frequented by, and indeed mainly designed for, authors who are writing and compiling works. The greater part of these authors are acquainted with the books which have been written on their respective subjects of research; and therefore inquiries for a classed catalogue are fewer from them than on a first thought would be expected.

2508. Do literary and scientific people consult the catalogue so much as those in an inferior grade of attainment?—No, it is generally the less well-informed who are so anxious to refer to a classed catalogue.

2509. If literary men come to inquire, of course they want information?—Certainly.

2510. Therefore to them a classed catalogue must be necessary?—No; a literary man is generally informed upon his subject, and ought to be so if he is to write to advantage.

2511. Suppose it should happen, and it would appear to be so to a certain extent from the evidence you have given, that public Institutions have not classed catalogues, but that most private Institutions have, should you conceive that that being the fact would indicate greater activity, and a desire to render private libraries more useful on the part of those who conduct them, as compared with the desire to make public libraries useful on the part of those who conduct institutions like yours?—By no means; I conceive that a library being small in extent, and easily catalogued, of course the catalogue is made with greater facility; and I am sorry to say that most of the small classed catalogues I have seen, have been heedlessly made; made, considering their trifling extent, with less care than the directors who ordered them could have intended. Sound bibliographers think lightly of such classed catalogues; the extent of the libraries in no instance affording scope even for a moderate outline of classification. They are not objects of comparison with any proposed classed catalogue of a national library.

2512. But surely a classed catalogue is most valuable in proportion to the extent of the library, and particularly in proportion to the antiquity of its collections?—Undoubtedly.

2513. And therefore such catalogue would be more desirable for the British Museum Library than the library at Edinburgh, or any of the foreign libraries to which you have alluded?—In proportion to its extent it would be more useful. Indeed, I consider those small catalogues as comparatively of little use.

2514. If the two catalogues are combined, could they be done cheaper than by being done separately?—I could not give an opinion on that subject till I saw the plans of the two.

2515. If they were done conjointly, would you not have to put on other hands, which must be taken from the other departments?—Yes, there must be an addition to the catalogue establishment; whatever persons were engaged should be entirely devoted to the work.

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2516. The materials used for alphabetical catalogues are useful in forming a classed catalogue, are they not?—Not without great alteration.

2517. They would save a great deal of consultation of the books?—Yes, they would.

2518. I think you have stated that you are responsible for the composition and publication of the Synopsis?—Not for the composition of the Synopsis. As principal librarian I so far superintend the actual publication of it, that I give the printer his general instructions, and I receive the proceeds of publication and pay them over to the Bank of England; and I believe for about four pages of the present Synopsis I am answerable, that is just the introductory part. Whatever relates to the departments is prepared in manuscript, and sent to the press, by the respective officers of those which are described. It would be impossible for any principal librarian to be answerable for the technicalities of the descriptions of mineralogy or zoology, or any other branches of science, unless he was familiar with them.

2519. But for the grammar, or the English composition, who is responsible for that?—I certainly am not the schoolmaster on the occasion.

2520. Then should there be any questions asked you with respect to the grammar or composition of the Synopsis, perhaps you will have the goodness to intimate to the Committee to whom those questions ought to be addressed?—Certainly. I must say, candidly, that I have referred back several sheets at times, and said, I thought they might be improved.

2521. From what department did these sheets proceed?—I do not recollect at the present moment, but I have remonstrated, on one or two occasions, when I thought the articles were not so lucidly described as they ought to have been.

2522. But as that implies something like a gentle reproof to the principals of the departments of the Museum, will you state to the Committee to what department you refer, when you state that sheets describing the contents of that department have been sent back for correction?—I think it was in the Zoological department, but I really cannot refer to the pages. The edition in which the emendations were made has been sold off.

2523. You have stated in answer to the question 269, that you have the general care and superintendence of the publication of the Synopsis?—I referred more to the sale of the Synopsis than its authorship.

2524. You do not consider yourself the editor?—No, certainly not. Perhaps the Trustees ought to consider me as sending forth the book to the world, but the book is written by the officers of the departments.

2525. Supposing there be any gross error committed in the Synopsis, who is considered responsible within the range of the Museum for that error?—The officer who has described the particular article.

2526. Then would it not be desirable that the officers should affix their names to the descriptions which proceed from them, in order that the public may appreciate the value of each?—I do not think it is at all necessary.

2527. So that if there be a gross error committed, you would rather leave it as a general reproach to all the officers of the Museum than that it should fall upon him upon whom it ought to fall?—Certainly not. One of the Members of the Committee must be aware that, with a view to the accommodation of this inquiry, I sent him the very first copy which could be got ready of the present edition of the Synopsis; that very few days after that, I discovered an omission, particularly of the Portland Vase. I had a cancel made; I collected every attainable copy in, and I sent the honourable Member a fresh copy, with the addition, requesting he would have the goodness to send me back the former copy, but he retained it.

2528. The Committee are aware that what you have stated is perfectly correct, but the question had no sort of reference to the errors committed in that copy of the Synopsis; but it had reference to the other errors in the corrected copy which is now before the Committee. Supposing, therefore, that the errors are pointed out, the Committee understand that you will inform them who is responsible for the errors in that part of the Synopsis?—If I am able I will, certainly.

2529. There is an account on the first fly leaf of various descriptions of ancient terra cottas and marbles, and a list also of catalogues published, with the prices annexed; is the copyright of those works respectively in the hands of the Trustees of the British Museum?—I should conceive so, unquestionably. I cannot recollect the list. I believe some of the catalogues have been published by the Commissioners on the Public Records. The Cottonian, the Harleian, and the Lansdowne Catalogues, and the Catalogue of the King's Library, the Trustees have no copyright in.

2530. Who

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2530. Who possesses the copyrights in those catalogues?—The Commissioners upon the Public Records. Casley's Catalogue is a very old book; no one has any copyright in that.

2531. Are these catalogues and descriptions published and edited at the expense of the public?—The Descriptions of the Ancient Terra Cottas and Marbles, in six parts; the Catalogue of the Greek Coins, by Mr. Taylor Combe; the Anglo Gallic Coins, by Mr. Edward Hawkins; the Catalogue of the Library of Printed Books; the Catalogue of the Manuscripts formerly Mr. Hargrave's; the Fac-simile of the Codex Alexandrinus; the Catalogue of the Geographical and Topographical Collections of the Royal Library; Mr. Payne Knight's Catalogue of his Greek Coins; and the Catalogue of the Arundel Manuscripts, have certainly all been published at the public expense, under the direction of the Trustees of the British Museum.

2532. The copyright, therefore, rests in the Trustees of the British Museum?—I should conceive so.

2533. Now, will you state what works have not been published at the expense of the Trustees on this list?—The Catalogue of the Cottonian Collection of Manuscripts was published under the order of the House of Commons; the Catalogues of the Harleian and Lansdowne Manuscripts were published exclusively under the orders and at the expense of the Commissioners on the Public Records. The copyrights of the latter rest with the Commissioners. The copyright of the Catalogue of the King's Library, by Casley, was printed in 1734; therefore all copyright in that has expired; and also in that catalogue of manuscripts which was published by Mr. Ayscough in 1782.

2534. But none of these works are to be considered in the light of private undertakings?—Mr. Ayscough's Catalogue, and I believe Casley's Catalogue, were both private undertakings.

2535. But no others?—No others.

2536. Are you responsible for the Synopsis, so far as page 5?—No, only to page 3.

2537. Will you inform the Committee who is responsible for the descriptions of the articles contained in the first eight rooms of the Museum?—I rather think Mr. Hawkins; they are, to a great extent, objects of antiquity.

2538. For all that part of the Synopsis, under the head of Natural History, which extends from page 19 to page 150, who is responsible?—For the Mineralogy, Mr. König is answerable; for the Zoology, Mr. Children, and he has a very eminent scientific man working under him as a zoologist, but he is a specimen of a man of science who is not a literary man.

2539. From page 150 there is a description of the Antiquities generally; who is responsible for that?—Mr. Hawkins.

2540. Does Mr. Hawkins's responsibility also extend to the medal room?—It does.

2541. Who is responsible for the regulations concerning the inspection of the Museum?—I ought to be; but they have been reprinted from time to time, and at the end of every edition of the Synopsis. I hope there is not even a typographical error in them. Those regulations were drawn up before my time; I have continued them at the end of the Synopsis.

Lunæ, 20° die Julii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Charles König, Esq., called in; and Examined.

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2542. WHAT appointments do you hold in the British Museum?—I am one of the Under Librarians; my department is that of Natural History.

2543. In what year were you appointed?—In 1813.

2544. Will you inform the Committee what is the amount of your salary as an officer of the British Museum, and the amount of any emolument you derive in virtue of that office?—My fixed salary for two days' attendance is 200 *l.*, and 225 *l.* for three additional days extra duty, making a total of 425 *l.*

2545. Are there any other emoluments derived by you in virtue of your situation as keeper of the Natural History department?—There is a sum of about 5 *l.* odd,

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odd, which I receive annually under the will of Dr. Birch; and stationery, which amounts to about 5 *l.* more, or under 5 *l.*

2546. You have also, I believe, a house?—Apartments.

2547. What amount of apartments are appropriated to you?—I have a large room for a drawing-room, and a small room adjoining, a dining-room under the drawing-room, a bed-room, two garrets, and a kitchen.

2548. What do you consider to be the duties attached to your office?—The joint duties of the keeper of the Natural History department, and his assistants, are to preserve, arrange and complete, the different collections entrusted to their care.

2549. Have you the entire charge of the minerals, fossils, zoological, and other objects of natural history?—I have the entire charge of all these branches belonging to the department of Natural History, and also of what is vulgarly called artificial curiosities; these (exclusive of antiquities, prints, and medals,) belong to my department; at least they have not been taken from me; and in point of fact I have the custody of several of those objects which are kept in different parts of the Museum.

2550. Do you allude to curiosities of art?—Most of them have very little to do with art.

2551. Will you mention one as an example?—For instance, a portrait of Lord Henniker, set with diamonds.

2552. Is the Committee to understand that you have the entire arrangement and superintendence of the Natural History department, or do you confine yourself more immediately to minerals and fossils?—When I first came to the Museum, on the promotion of Dr. Shaw, as his assistant, Dr. Shaw took to himself the branch of zoology entirely; indeed it had been his department before, under Dr. Gray. I myself, among other occupations, chiefly attended to the botanical collection, and that of minerals, which latter was then a small assemblage of objects. After the death of Dr. Shaw, I succeeded him, and Dr. Leach was appointed to succeed me as assistant in the department. Dr. Leach was an excellent naturalist, and I was glad to have an opportunity of giving up almost the whole of the branch of zoology to a person so well qualified for it. Dr. Leach soon after was disabled from performing the functions of his office, and he was succeeded by Mr. Children. In the interval I occupied myself with zoological pursuits; re-arranged the British birds, for instance, and did away with Dr. Leach's names, which were complained of as new-fangled. He had his own terminology and nomenclature, and great complaints were excited by his introducing that instead of the old nomenclature, which I superadded to his own. It was afterwards found necessary to appoint some extra assistants: Mr. Samouelle to superintend the collection of insects, and Mr. Gray for zoological purposes generally. Soon after, his brother, Mr. George Gray, was also appointed.

2553. By whom were these appointments made?—These appointments were made by the Trustees.

2554. At whose recommendation were they made?—I do not know; not upon my recommendation; except that I was asked about Mr. Samouelle; and I had reason to recommend him. I had heard Dr. Leach give him a very good character.

2555. When assistants were to be appointed in your department, were you consulted as to these appointments?—No.

2556. Did you know beforehand that they were to be appointed?—I do not know; I should think not.

2557. Then the Committee are to understand from your evidence, that appointments under you, as keeper of the Natural History department, are made without any consultation with you as head of that department?—Yes.

2558. What is the state at the present moment of the Natural History department, as contra-distinguished from that of Minerals and Fossils?—The zoological branch of the department of Natural History is, I think, inferior in completeness to that of the minerals and fossils; indeed, it is but very lately that the former has experienced improvement.

2559. But putting aside value, and confining the question to their arrangement and classification, is the collection of zoology in a perfect state?—No, certainly not.

2560. Is that from want of funds, or have representations to that effect ever been made to the Trustees, which have not been attended to?—I should not say it is from want of funds at present, because Parliament, whenever it is represented as necessary, appears to be inclined to supply all the wants of the Museum.

2561. Have you, as head of the Natural History department, ever represented

to

to the Trustees the poverty of that branch of the collections under your care?—No, because I had enough to do with that part which occupied my attention more particularly. Though the whole of the department is under my care, yet I was sufficiently occupied with that branch which relates to mineralogy and the secondary fossils, which are become very extensive.

2562. Then for the deficiencies and imperfections of all these branches of natural history, except that immediately under your care, namely, the minerals and fossils, you do not consider yourself responsible?—I am responsible; but I could not bring such a subject under the consideration of the Trustees, except under particular circumstances. Having had so much to do with mineralogy, in order to complete that branch, I was very glad not to have any occasion much to interfere with the others; but if a proper opportunity had offered, I should have considered it my duty to represent to the Trustees the deficiencies, which in my opinion ought to be supplied as soon as possible.

2563. Have you in point of fact, as head of the Natural History department, made any representations to the Trustees of the imperfections and deficiencies of the ornithological collection, for instance?—I have made general reports, but there being assistants for that branch, of course the details with regard to the deficiencies would be gathered from their information. I never was asked for more than a general report. The principal librarian once drew up a report on the general state of the department, from materials furnished to him by myself and my colleagues. (*See* Appendix, No. 27.)

2564. What was the date of that report?—I think about 1829 or 1830.

2565. Are there any specimens of minerals and fossils in the Museum not yet named or arranged, and therefore not as yet prepared for public inspection?—There is certainly a portion not exhibited to the public at present, partly from want of room in the cases, and partly because there has been so much to do that I could not possibly get through more than I have performed.

2566. You have found the labour of your office so great as to prevent your naming and arranging some of the minerals now in possession of the Museum?—Yes; it is one of the largest collections, I suppose, in existence; but yet I may say that every species is named, though not every specimen. Each specimen is intended to be furnished with a label expressive of the locality, and the character for the illustration of which it is placed in the table. But that is a work of some labour; it requires a great deal of time, and I am so often called from it by other occupations, that it is physically impossible to proceed very rapidly with it.

2567. Can you inform the Committee what proportion these specimens of minerals belonging to the Museum which are not exhibited, bear to those which are exhibited?—It is intended to make a separate collection of British minerals, that is to say, the general collection is not to contain any British specimens, (though it does so at present,) with a view to reserve room for the addition of foreign specimens. The whole of the British specimens will hereafter be arranged separately. At present there is not a considerable specimen in the Museum that is not exhibited; and as to the species, they are all named.

2568. I understood you to say there were several specimens in cases not yet exhibited?—Yes, of fossils, but not of minerals, except the British minerals, which are to form a separate collection in future, as they did formerly. This took me a great deal of time. I spent two years in forming a British collection, which I was obliged to break up in consequence of the changes made in the locality.

2569. If a foreigner came to the Museum for that purpose, is there any separate British collection, from which he might know what minerals this country possesses?—There was a collection of British minerals, and indeed it remains, except that several principal British specimens are at present incorporated with the general collection.

2570. Then there is no separate collection of British minerals?—There is one, but it is not now exhibited as a separate collection. It occupied a large room, and was partly arranged according to the counties, alphabetically, beginning with Bedfordshire, and so on.

2571. Generally speaking, do you wish the Committee to understand that this arrangement is provisional only, dependent on the construction and completion of the new building?—Yes, certainly.

2572. Does it entirely arise from the change of buildings?—The room in which the

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the English minerals were arranged, was appropriated to the reception of Sir Joseph Banks's library.

2573. Then the non-continuance of the public exhibition of that collection has arisen solely from the want of space?—Yes, I should say that is the sole cause. The tables could not be removed into the new building; there was no room.

2574. In the new building is there any place at present destined for the reception of the separate collection of British minerals, and to which you intend to remove them?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the plan of the new wing, to state where the collections of natural history are to be deposited. There are some large rooms, and I suppose they may be so appropriated. I have several other plans for collections which should be in the Museum, and which I have frequently reported, but the want of room has prevented the Trustees from attending to the subject. A technical collection, for instance, is required, that is, minerals in a wrought state, and as applied to arts and manufactures.

2575. Have you made a report to that effect?—Twice, I think, I have reported on the utility of such a collection.

2576. Did you receive any reply from the authorities of the Museum?—I do not remember having had any reply.

2577. How long have these specimens been kept packed up in this way?—Since the change in their locality.

2578. How long have foreigners coming to this country been deprived of the means of inspecting these specimens of British minerals; what has been the interval?—About three years and a half.

2579. With reference to the British collection which was broken up, but still remains distributed through the general collection, it could be reformed provided there were sufficiently spacious room for its accommodation?—It is not entirely incorporated with the general collection. Most specimens are contained in drawers, and only a small portion of them was placed in the general collection, when I wished to fill up vacancies; and I have, within the last two years, taken out several of those English specimens as opportunities offered of replacing them by foreign ones bought at sales, especially Mr. Heuland's.

2580. Would it not very much facilitate your exchanges with foreign museums if you had a particular department appropriated specifically to British minerals?—Unquestionably; I think there ought to be one.

2581. Are you aware whether any arrangments are making with a view to give the fullest effect to the alterations which you, as keeper of the Natural History department, believe to be advisable?—No; I am ignorant of that.

2582. Has the architect who is employed on the new building ever consulted you as head of the Natural History department upon that subject?—Never.

2583. Have you ever had communications with the Trustees on the subject of plans of the new building?—I once had a communication from the secretary, inviting me to give my ideas on the subject, but it never came to anything.

2584. Was that communication made to you officially?—I think it was not a communication of that kind, or that could be considered as such. It was only an insinuation that I might give an opinion upon that plan.

2585. When was the present collection arranged by you in its present state?—Within the last three years.

2586. How did it happen that so long a time elapsed after your first appointment, between the completion of the present beautiful arrangement of the minerals, and the old and confused state in which they were?—Because I had been obliged to do and undo, over and over again, the work of years. I have been obliged to break up, for instance, the entire collection of fossils, when Sir Joseph Banks's library was removed to that part of the building where it now is. I then (interpreting the order I had received from the Trustees in that manner) removed the fossils to a corresponding apartment at the other extremity of the upper floor; but no sooner had I finished the arrangement, than I was ordered to break up the whole again, because it was not the intention of the Trustees that there should be anything but what related to zoology in that part of the building. But most secondary fossils may be considered as belonging to zoology.

2587. Have you ever applied to the Trustees for further assistance, with a view to complete the arrangement of the collection?—I have not applied.

2588. Will you state to the Committee why you did not apply to the Trustees when your labours were so great as to prevent your proceeding rapidly with the best

best possible arrangement of the minerals?—I supposed my request would not have been complied with. That was my impression; I might have been mistaken.

2589. What assistance had you in arranging the minerals and writing the labels?—I had none at all; I did the whole myself. There were two men who filled the trays with cotton; they filled upwards of 12,000 trays. I wrote the labels myself.

2590. Is the Committee to understand from your answer, that you have been obliged to undergo the manual labour of writing all the labels?—Yes, I wrote the whole myself.

2591. When you say you have been obliged to write the labels yourself, will you state to the Committee whether you have preferred to write the labels, or whether you have ever asked for assistance and have been refused?—No; it was quite voluntary.

2592. You have not asked for assistance, and therefore you have not been refused?—No.

2593. Then the Committee are not to understand, when you use the term "obliged to write the labels," that you have been obliged to do it from the want of assistance, which has been asked for on your part, and refused?—No.

2594. Have you ever been present at any of the visitations of the Trustees?—Yes, every year.

2595. Were they ever acquainted with the fact that you wrote the labels?—I suppose not; I did not tell them.

2596. Did they ever make any special inquiry as to the person who arranged the minerals and wrote the labels?—No.

2597. Did you make any representation to them personally, during any of those visitations, as to the labours of your department?—No; there is no opportunity of making any representation upon these visitations; it is merely walking through; at least, I never thought of taking that opportunity of speaking to any individual Trustee on the subject. I did not complain; I saw no hardship in it; but while I was doing that I could not perform other duties.

2598. Must not the keeper of the Mineral department describe in some way or other the particular specimens in each case?—Certainly.

2599. If he must describe them, must he not either describe them on paper or direct some one else to describe them?—Yes.

2600. The answer that you have given to the question that has just been put to you, is founded on the assumption that the assistant that might be granted to you would not be a competent and well-informed assistant, but a mere clerk or amanuensis?—I never applied for any assistance, I thought it might not be granted.

2601. If, in point of fact, you had a superior assistant, who was tolerably acquainted with mineralogy and geology, would he not be of material assistance to you in arranging the minerals?—No doubt; but I never had any person to assist me in any manner whatever, except two men who did quite the menial work. I do not consider writing as menial work, and I do it with the greatest pleasure; I have no more objection to write the tickets than I would if the collection were my own.

2602. Is much of your time employed in inferior offices which in your opinion might be more advantageously employed in performing higher duties?—I certainly should prefer being able to devote my time chiefly to the superintendence of my department, and leave inferior occupations for time not otherwise occupied.

2603. That is, if you were not employed in matters of detail, which you think might be very conveniently entrusted to inferior hands?—Part of it, probably.

2604. There is an annual visitation, I believe?—Yes, at the first meeting in May.

2605. Who, in point of fact, visits and examines the minerals under your charge?—The Trustees go up into the rooms; they do not go in a body; they walk through, as many as choose. They do not stay long.

2606. Previously to the Trustees coming round, do you make any reports as to the efficiency or non-efficiency of your collections?—That is the subject of every monthly report, and in general it is recapitulated in the annual report for the visitation.

2607. To take this year, for example; did you make any general report previous to the 1st of May, on the state of your collection?—No, not on that occasion.

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2608. Did you last year?—I suppose last year I did; but I generally repeat what has been said in the monthly report. What I have to say is only a recapitulation of what I have said in the monthly reports.

2609. We understand the chief librarian is the person who is responsible to the Trustees for the correctness of the reports?—Yes.

2610. Did you make this year any report upon which he could certify to the Trustees that your collection was in a proper state?—I cannot charge my memory exactly with what I said. The form is: "Mr. König has the honour of acquainting the Trustees, that since the last visitation he has performed" such and such duties. I have nothing else to say.

2611. The question refers to what is done before the Trustees come round; do you make any regular report to the principal librarian as to whether your minerals are in a good or bad state?—I have never done so, because in the monthly report the subject has been exhausted.

2612. You have stated that you have under your care the collections of zoology and natural history, as well as the department of minerals?—Yes.

2613. And you are understood to say that, you had been unable to turn your attention so much to the subject of zoology as you could have wished, in consequence of the quantity you have to do in reference to the Mineralogical department?—I said so, in a great measure. I am not sorry to be prevented from entering into zoological details, because mineralogy and the secondary fossils are and have for some time past been my principal occupation; but at the same time I never waived my right to control those under me in the Zoological branch of my department. Dr. Leach was one of the first zoologists in the country; I left almost the whole to him, but he was rather unmanageable in some things, and I had a great deal to do to keep him in order.

2614. Are you not of opinion that there is a sufficient labour for one individual properly qualified to superintend the Mineralogical department, exclusive of the zoology?—Yes, certainly; but at the same it does not exclude, in my opinion, the superintendence of the whole of the department. You may devote the greater part of your time to a particular branch of natural history, without giving up the direction of the whole. If I have assistants to attend to the zoology, while I am occupied with the minerals, I can still superintend the whole of the department. Arranging objects of natural history requires a great deal of consideration. The correspondence in which it involves me, the attending to applications, and many other avocations connected with the department, continually draw me from my occupations.

2615. You would be anxious, if you had your choice, to give your undivided attention to the Geological and Mineralogical departments?—I should not like to renounce, of my own accord, the right of directing the whole department.

2616. I think you stated, that though you did not always make annual reports, you made monthly reports?—Yes.

2617. To whom were these monthly reports made?—To the Committee of Trustees, who report them at general meetings.

2618. Does that committee take any pains to ascertain that your report is correct?—There are sub-committees appointed for every department.

2619. Do they examine your department?—Not regularly.

2620. Have they done it in the course of the last year in such a way as to ascertain that your report is a correct one?—No, certainly not; they never think of that.

2621. Will you inform the Committee how many assistants you have, and their names?—The assistant is Mr. Children; Mr. Samouelle was next appointed as extra assistant for the branch of entomology; after that, Mr. Gray, the elder, was appointed, and then Mr. George Gray.

2622. Are these gentlemen the only assistants you have?—There are no others.

2623. These gentlemen are the assistants you have under you as keeper of the Natural History department?—Yes.

2624. Is not each of these gentlemen sufficiently occupied in his own department, and so much so as to be unable to render you any assistance in that which you more immediately superintend?—Yes.

2625. Does Mr. Children render you any asistance in arranging the minerals?—No.

2626. Does Mr. Samouelle?—No.

2627. Does Mr. Gray or Mr. George Gray?—No.

2628. They are all, in point of fact, wholly occupied in looking after the details of their own departments?—They are sufficiently occupied, and I never applied to them for assistance. It is at my option to take which branch I please. When first I came to the Museum, I knew very little of mineralogy; botany was my favourite occupation; but as Dr. Shaw took the branch of zoology, I applied myself as diligently as I could to mineralogy; and when Dr. Leach, my assistant, became unable to exert himself, I then again took part of the zoology to myself. I re-arranged the collection of British birds, and re-named them, writing every ticket myself. I wrote the names in four languages on every ticket, which are now again destroyed. My time has been frittered away in that manner since I have been in the Museum. A great deal of my time has been employed to no advantage; for often before an arrangement has been completed, it has been entirely broken up again.

2629. You consider Mr. Children entirely responsible for the Zoological department, do you not?—I cannot say that I do; I consider myself responsible.

2630. Do you exercise any control in that department?—I exercise as little as possible; but there can be no doubt that Mr. Children would attend to what I might urge as necessary to be performed.

2631. Technically speaking, you are head of the department, and he is your assistant; but practically speaking, he does direct and control all the details of the Zoological department?—Yes.

2632. Have you ever heard any complaints made as to the scientific arrangement and classification of that department?—There have been complaints made respecting the nomenclature, respecting the new names introduced, and respecting the mode of classing the different objects; but that is matter of opinion, there are as many in favour of it as against it.

2633. What is your opinion as to the arrangement and nomenclature that has been adopted?—In my opinion, the new names should be combined with the old, and the popular names especially retained, so that the visitors at large, the generality of them of course consisting of persons who are not proficient in natural history, should be able to form an idea of the nature of the objects they have before them.

2634. Then will you inform the Committee why you have not exercised that authority, as head of the Natural History department, in respect of the arrangement of the zoology, which you conceive not to be so desirable as you could wish?—Because it is frequently merely a matter of opinion, some defend what others blame.

2635. Do you consider yourself the responsible person for that arrangement?—I consider myself so far responsible, that in the case of any great apparent incorrectness, I should certainly interfere.

2636. Will you inform the Committee whether any scientific man examines the monthly reports, to your knowledge?—No, there are no particular Trustees appointed for that purpose.

2637. Are you aware whether any Trustee is capable of forming an opinion as to the value or arrangement of the zoological collection?—No, certainly not.

2638. Have you at present under your care a collection of organic fossil remains purchased by the Museum of Mr. Hawkins?—I have.

2639. Have you carefully examined that collection with reference to its genuineness and value?—I have, since its purchase; I am well acquainted with it now.

2640. Are not part of the Saurian remains composed of plaster and part of fossil substances?—Yes, one specimen in particular was made up to a considerable degree, which alarmed me.

2641. Were you consulted before that purchase was made, as to the propriety or utility of purchasing it?—Mr. Hawkins applied first to Dr. Buckland, and Dr. Buckland spoke to me. I of course recommended it, as I would recommend any addition to the Museum, anything that would add to our collection.

2642. Had you then examined the collection when you gave that opinion?—No, I did not see the necessity for that.

2643. What sort of recommendation did you give; was it a recommendation in writing, or a verbal recommendation?—If I remember right, Mr. Hawkins wrote a note to me, in which he said, in case I should consider his collection desirable to be acquired, he could inform me that Dr. Buckland was of the same opinion, and he wished to recommend it, or something to that effect.

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2644. Did you make any report to the Trustees with respect to that collection being to be purchased?—No.

2645. When you say you recommended that collection, as you would any collection that would do honour to the Museum, are the Committee to understand that that recommendation was founded on any previous inquiry or not?—It certainly did not amount to a recommendation. If I was asked, "Should that collection be purchased?" I no doubt said "Yes;" but that does not amount to a recommendation.

2646. Did the Trustees consult you as to the value or utility of the collection?—No, certainly not.

2647. When you returned an answer to Mr. Hawkins, had you seen his collection, or were you acquainted with it by any other means?—I had only partly seen it at the Saloon in Adelaide-street.

2648. Had Mr. Hawkins at that time published his lithographic print, illustrating his collection?—Not at that time; it appeared soon after.

2649. Did that lithographic print appear before the purchase was concluded?—Yes.

2650. Then you inspected that print before the purchase was concluded?—To the best of my recollection it was contemporaneous; the book was published at the same time the purchase was made, and I neither read the book, nor did I know anything of the purchase, except that two gentlemen were appointed (Dr. Buckland and Mr. Mantell) who were to make the valuation, but to what decision they came I knew not till late, indeed not until the subject was before the Trustees.

2651. But you had seen the collection, so as to be able to form an opinion that it was a desirable one to have, if you could get it on good terms?—Yes, any addition would be desirable, but I did not give my opinion as to the value.

2652. The question referred, not to the money value, but to the scientific value; in point of fact, did you state to the Trustees, or any of the officers, that you thought this would add to the scientific value of the other collections in the Museum?—There is no collection absolutely valueless; every collection is of some value.

2653. The only question in your mind was as to the money value that might be asked for such a collection?—Undoubtedly.

2654. The intrinsic value being assumed, that is to say, the collection not being valueless?—Yes.

2655. Then the only question would be, what is the money value attached to such a collection?—Yes.

2656. Are you still of opinion that Mr. Hawkins's collection is advantageous to the Museum?—Yes.

2657. It contains specimens that you had not before?—Yes.

2658. Will you inform the Committee when you were first made acquainted with the collection of Mr. Hawkins being for sale?—I am not prepared to state at present, but I can furnish the Committee with the date on a future occasion.

2659. On hearing that Mr. Hawkins's collection was for sale, and considering, from its bearing a good reputation in the world, that it was desirable the Museum should possess it, what steps did you take?—None at all.

2660. When were you called upon to do any act in relation to this collection, as keeper of the Natural History department?—I think when the whole was settled; when it was actually purchased.

2661. Do you know who made the offer to the Trustees?—Dr. Buckland did.

2662. Do you know what the Trustees did upon that offer being made to them?—They appointed two gentlemen to examine into the state of the collection, and into the money value of it.

2663. Were you one of the gentlemen who were appointed?—No.

2664. Will you inform the Committee why you, as keeper of that department in which the collection was to be placed, were not chosen as one of the persons to value on the part of the Museum?—I cannot say.

2665. Have you any means of forming an opinion as to the reason that prevented the Trustees appointing their own principal officers?—No, unless it was from delicacy to Dr. Buckland.

2666. Then, in point of fact, the Committee are to understand that the offer was made, and the purchase completed by the Trustees, through the person the Trustees appointed, without your official sanction or concurrence?—Certainly without my interference. I was before the Trustees, and I stated if I had the

sum

sum of 1,300 *l.* to lay out, it was a question whether I would expend it in that manner. As to objecting to the purchase, if the price had been 30,000 *l.* I should not have done so.

2667. If you had 1,300*l.* at your disposal, as curator of that department, should you have employed it in the purchase of that collection?—I think not; but I may be censurable for that, for others might say I ought so to have laid it out.

2668. Do you conceive that better persons could be selected, from their knowledge of geology and comparative anatomy, and their reputation in the world, than Dr. Buckland and Mr. Mantell?—I think not.

2669. Could the Trustees have exercised a sounder discretion than by putting their judgment into the hands of the two gentlemen named?—I think not.

2670. Have you ever seen the report made by Dr. Buckland and Mr. Mantell?—No.

2671. Do you know whether they ever did make a report?—They did.

2672. Do you know whether they personally inspected the Saurian remains, which were afterwards purchased for 1,300 *l.*?—I take that for granted; I have not heard so, but it must be the case.

2673. When was it first discovered that some of these fossil skeletons were artificial, and not entirely genuine?—I discovered it when the large specimen was put up, after the case was finished. I had no opportunity to examine it sooner.

2674. Had you been consulted, should you have thought it your duty to make a close examination before purchasing?—Certainly.

2675. Do you know whether Dr. Buckland and Mr. Mantell ascertained that part was artificial?—Dr. Buckland has said he knew it was artificial to a great extent. Had I been present, if Dr. Buckland had told me the specimen was not genuine, I should have considered it my duty to have examined more closely into it; but if Dr. Buckland and Mr. Mantell had said, "all this is genuine," I should perhaps, in deference to their superior knowledge, have given way, and fallen into what I consider the same mistake.

2676. You do not mean by that to imply anything affecting the moral character of Mr. Hawkins the vender, or Dr. Buckland and Mr. Mantell, the parties on whose recommendation the purchase was made, the Trustees as the purchasers, or any of the officers of the Museum?—Certainly not. It could only affect the character of the person who made the reparation, if he had endeavoured to conceal the restoration. If I had been told the specimen was genuine, I might myself have given credit to the assertion.

2677. After the circumstance became known, did you make any report to the Trustees?—I first wrote to Dr. Buckland and Mr. Mantell, informing them of the discovery I had made. I have a copy of that letter, which I can produce; and I afterwards thought it my duty to report the fact to the Trustees, and that report is also in existence.

2678. Can you produce a copy of that report?—I have no copy, but the report itself can be produced.

[*Mr. Forshall, the Secretary of the British Museum, was requested to produce the Report alluded to, and all other Papers in his custody connected with the purchase of Mr. Hawkins's Fossil Remains, on a future day.*—*See* Appendix, No. 28.]

2679. What was the date of that report?—I cannot charge my memory.

2680. Have you had opportunities of examining large collections of Saurian remains from the lias formation?—I have seen most of the large collections.

2681. You are aware that it is a very tender and friable formation in which the bones are found?—Yes.

2682. Do you think, from the opportunity you have had of examining other collections, that the specimens of Mr. Hawkins are restored in a greater degree than is generally the case?—That is my impression.

2683. In selling such articles, is it not usual and fair to specify the artificial reparations that have been made?—I should have done so.

2684. Were these specimens sold to the Museum as perfect specimens of Saurian remains?—I do not know; I have not seen the report.

2685. You received them as perfect remains?—I received them merely as remains.

2686. Had you any reason to believe, when you received them, and previous to your examination, that any portion was artificial?—I never gave it a thought. As soon as I examined them, I was sure of it; but not till then. Restorations were

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acknowledged by Mr. Hawkins in his publication, such as the restoration of the right paddle.

2687. Were the whole of the restorations marked in the plate you have alluded to?—No.

2688. In that plate was the tail of the specimen introduced?—No. When I began to compare the specimens with the plates, I found the Ichthyosaurus, plate 4, was wanting, which is one of the most interesting specimens, having the scapulæ in their proper situation. I was alarmed at it, and wrote to Mr. Forshall, who informed me the specimen had been sold by Mr. Hawkins; but another had been substituted, and that specimen turned out to be the worst of all in point of restoration.

2689. What authority have you for stating that?—The specimen was sold before the purchase by the Museum was made. Had the price been less, this would not much signify.

2690. In the present state of these remains, do you consider them worth the price that was given for them?—That is a question I am not able to answer.

2691. Is it or is it not generally the custom, or is it not indispensable, that remains from the lias formation of any size, should be embedded in plaster for the purpose of preserving them?—Yes, I think so.

2692. Do you recollect the sum given by one individual for one of the specimens of this class found in the same lias formation?—Yes.

2693. What is the largest sum of which you have ever heard as given for a single specimen?—I have heard that one individual paid 100*l.* or 100 guineas. That was one of the best specimens of the Plesiosaurus. The same sum was given for another by the Trustees.

2694. Have you any collections of geological specimens relating to each county in England, separately?—No, there never has been a collection of that kind in the Museum.

2695. So that if a foreigner or a stranger came there, he would have no opportunity of ascertaining, from the collections in the Museum, what is the geological formation of each district?—Not now.

2696. Is it desirable that there should be such a collection?—Very much so; it is indispensably necessary.

2697. You have informed us who has the care of the zoological specimens, and also of the insects; who has the care of the ichthyological collection?—The ichthyological collection, in the first place, is a very miserable collection. It is arranged, but the species are not all named. My colleague will come to them when other parts are finished; there is a great deal to be done.

2698. Who is immediately employed in taking care of that collection?—I should be answerable for it, as head of the department.

2699. Who is the assistant to whom your superintendence is deputed immediately, in reference to that collection?—I think Mr. Gray once began them; several were previously named.

2700. Are there any ichthyological specimens which have never been exhibited?—I am hardly at present able to state. Formerly there were many, but they are now exhibited.

2701. Do you remember a visit made to the Museum by the Baron Cuvier?—I do.

2702. Was he shown all the specimens of the ichthyological collection?—Yes; if he missed seeing any they were not intentionally withheld from his examination. I know he applied to the Trustees to be allowed the loan of some of them to Paris which they refused.

2703. You do not know the fact of his not having had an opportunity of inspecting certain specimens in the ichthyological collection?—I do not know that as a fact.

2704. Did you go round with him?—Yes, he was frequently at the Museum.

2705. When you use the phrase "a very miserable collection," will you state to the Committee by what standard you compare the collection in the British Museum?—With that of Paris, in the first instance, and also with that of Berlin. When I say "miserable," I mean in regard to numbers; it takes up a wall like the wall of this room; the specimens are dried, and in bottles. Perhaps I should not have said "miserable."

2706. You used the phrase "miserable collection," "very miserable collection," repeating the phrase, and drawing the attention of the Committee to the subject; the Committee therefore wish to know by what standard you compare the collection in the British Museum?—I am sorry I used that expression, because I am not prepared to state what is its strength in a numerical point of view, but it is a small collection.

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2707. Who has the care of the shells?—Mr. Children commenced the arrangement, and afterwards Mr. Gray continued it. The arrangement as to the naming is not yet completed, but the two Messrs. Gray at present are more particularly engaged with the shells.

2708. At present they are not all arranged or named?—They are not all arranged or named. It is a large collection, and it is rather difficult in many cases to determine species and varieties; it is not in all cases easy to know whether or not you have affixed the right specific name to a particular specimen.

2709. According to what system are they arranged?—According to the system of Lamarck.

2710. Is the nomenclature strictly according to Lamarck?—With very slight deviations from it.

2711. Are the deviations indicated by the labels?—No, they are not indicated by the labels.

2712. Who takes upon himself then to deviate, when it professes to be an arrangement according to a particular system?—Undoubtedly there is a sort of anarchy among naturalists, who are ambitious to affix their own names, and to make almost every species into a new genus. That circumstance leads to great inconvenience; but on the other hand it may be said, that since the natural history of the animals inhabiting the shells has become so much better known, it is quite impossible to retain the old system, which merely considers the external form of the shell, which is of course less essential, and often leads to a most anomalous arrangement, juxta-position, and nomenclature, no longer tolerated, the animal being known.

2713. Is the Committee to understand that this anarchical spirit has invaded the peaceful regions of the British Museum?—I think something might be done to put it on a different footing.

2714. Are you consulted when any variations are made in the system of nomenclature which is professedly adopted?—It is hardly possible to do so; such questions might involve me in a long dispute, which it might be difficult to get out of.

2715. Is it not the case that many new species and new genera have been discovered since Lamarck wrote?—Certainly.

2716. But confining the specimens entirely to such specimens as existed in the time of Lamarck, is his nomenclature adhered to throughout the arrangement?—No, certainly not.

2717. Then the arrangement, in point of fact, is according to the arbitrary notions of the individual who superintends it under your control?—I should certainly object in cases where I observed anything very objectionable; but others have studied some of the families of shells more intimately; and I should not like to exercise that authority in common cases.

2718. Are they uniformly labelled, and so disposed and exhibited that they may be conveniently seen by the public?—The tickets, as far as they are affixed, seem to be in a convenient position for that purpose.

2719. Is there a good collection of British fresh-water shells?—There is a very good collection.

2720. Is there a good collection of fossil shells?—A very good collection.

2721. Are they all arranged and kept separate?—They are arranged and kept separate. The whole of the fossil shells I arranged and named myself.

2722. The shells which more particularly concern geology you have taken particular care of yourself?—Yes, not only the univalve but also the bivalve fossil shells; but part has been broken up, from the change in the building. They are not now arranged, but dispersed in cabinets, from the difficulty of exhibiting them in the gallery in its present state.

2723. Are there not many specimens of shells exhibited without any name or arrangement whatever?—Yes, a great portion.

2724. Will you state to the Committee the reason for such want of arrangement?—I several times remonstrated on the subject with Mr. Gray, who has the immediate care of the shells, and he told me he did what he could.

2725. What time does Mr. Gray expend in the arrangement of the collection under his care?—He is there every day, except Saturday, from ten to four.

2726. Is the whole of that time devoted to the labelling and arrangement of the shells?—No; he has the care of several other objects of zoology.

2727. Then is the arrangement of the shells in progress or not?—Yes, it is in progress;

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progress; and last week I saw that Mr. George Gray had affixed at least 30 or 40 tickets.

2728. But it is proceeding very slowly?—Certainly it might proceed quicker, I imagine.

2729. It requires a good deal of study, does it not?—Certainly; it is not like making an inventory of generally known things; it requires great intimacy with the subject to know whether a shell is a species or only a variety, which in many cases it is very difficult to determine.

2730. With respect to the insects, are they arranged and named according to the most approved system?—There is only one table which gives an outline of the families in general; the rest are in drawers, and Mr. Samouelle has the care of them, and catalogues them, I should think, as quickly as he can. He has other avocations relating to that branch of the department, showing the collections to visitors, and so on.

2731. Is there not a Collection of Insects which is kept in a private room?—The bulk of the collection is kept there; almost the whole collection is kept in a private room, and must of necessity be kept in that manner, because the exposure to the light would spoil almost all insects.

2732. Is that collection under any particular restrictions as regards the exhibition of it to the public?—It is so far under restriction, that two days in the week are set apart, upon which any one who applies to Mr. Samouelle may see it. I suppose Mr. Samouelle makes no difficulty in doing so at any other time, when he has no other engagement.

2733. Can you state whether there are any particular rules laid down with regard to the admission to that room?—The rule is, that application should be made to the keeper. At page 31 of the Synopsis, there is a note which explains the mode of admission; it says, "The principal collections of Crustacea, Spiders and Insects, are preserved in proper cabinets in a separate room, and may be seen by persons who wish to consult them for the purpose of study, by application to the officer to whom their care is entrusted, every Tuesday and Thursday. In order to prevent disappointment, it is requested that individuals, or parties wishing to see those collections, will apply two days previous to their intended visit, as only a certain number of persons can be admitted at the same time."

2734. Can you state the number of specimens contained in the cabinets of the Museum?—I am not prepared to state the number at present, but I will do so on a future occasion.

2735. Do you consider they are satisfactorily arranged and named?—Yes, I should think they were.

2736. Is there any general catalogue of objects in the Natural History department?—No, not a general catalogue; there is an old catalogue, which does not apply any longer to the various collections.

2737. There is no catalogue of the Natural History department similar to that which you have formed of the minerals and fossil remains?—I have not formed a catalogue of the minerals, I have begun it, but I have not been able to go on with it; I made a catalogue of the small old collection; of the new collection, after the re-arrangement according to a new system, the catalogue was begun by me.

2738. As principal of the Natural History department, are you perfectly satisfied with the arrangement and disposition of the Insects?—Very little money has been expended on that collection, and therefore it is not in such a state as it might be: that of Berlin is ten times richer.

2739. Can you state what is the amount of the annual expenditure upon entomology?—There is no particular sum allotted; no particular portion of the grant for natural history is devoted to entomology. It is just as opportunities offer, of which, perhaps, we have not availed ourselves so frequently as we ought; the sum being so exceedingly small, the collection cannot be expected to be in a better state than it is.

2740. Can you at all inform the Committee, on reference to the accounts, what has been the average annual outlay upon the Entomological department of the Museum?—I will ascertain that, and inform the Committee; but I should think not 10 *l.* a year upon an average. I can specify the sum exactly, by referring to the accounts. In fact, no proportion of the sum annually granted by Parliament has been adhered to, or has been endeavoured to be established, for the exigencies of the different branches of the Natural History department.

2741. Have

2741. Have any great additions been made to the entomological collection of late?—No, nothing of any importance.

2742. What is your opinion of it as a collection, as compared with any other collection with which you are acquainted; taking that in Paris for instance?—It is inferior to those collections; especially to that at Berlin, which is the most extensive collection I know of. I suppose it is at least ten times larger than that at the British Museum; but properly managed, and with a certain sum allowed annually, say 50 *l.* for a succession of years, ours might be made a first-rate collection, with the means we have in this country; not to mention the presents, the number of which would no doubt increase, were the collection as good as it might be.

2743. Is the entomological collection, which was left by Sir Hans Sloane, in a perfect state at present?—There is hardly anything remaining of it.

2744. How does it happen that that collection has been lost?—When I came to the Museum most of those objects were in an advanced state of decomposition, and they were buried and committed to the flames one after another; Dr. Shaw had a burning every year; he called them his cremations.

2745. In the time of Sir Hans Sloane, the art of preserving birds was comparatively in its infancy?—Yes; that is the principal reason of their decay. At present the means adopted ensure their preservation for a considerable number of years.

2746. But when it is stated that the collection of Sir Hans Sloane is completely gone, of course the answer must apply only to such objects as are in their nature of a perishable quality?—Yes; and the bulk of them were of that description.

2747. Had not Sir Hans Sloane many articles of virtu?—Yes, there were a great number.

2748. Is it meant that the Committee should understand that those articles have perished?—Nothing has perished that was in my department.

2749. You are aware that a synopsis of the Sloane collection has been published, are you not?—Yes.

2750. Comparing that with the existing collection, is the Committee to understand that the defalcation is very great?—Certainly.

2751. Do you attribute that defalcation to the inevitable decay of the specimens, or the want of care and attention subsequent to the time when the donations were made to the Museum?—I should think chiefly to the natural decay; nothing of that perishable nature endures long. The art of stuffing birds was very imperfectly understood at that time.

2752. The question rather applies to this: whether you believe there has been any want of proper care and attention at the Museum, in consequence of which the collection has been injured and diminished?—I think more care might have been taken; many specimens might have been preserved.

2753. Is there one single insect remaining of the 5,394, which were presented by Sir Hans Sloane?—I should think not.

2754. Do you think that so great a destruction of specimens can solely arise from natural causes?—Sir Hans Sloane had a method of keeping his insects which was very injurious to them. He squeezed them between two laminæ of mica, which destroyed the specimen in most cases, even the wings of the butterfly. A few specimens of these insects remained, and were considered as rubbish, and as such destroyed, with other rubbish.

2755. Was this destruction wholly complete before you became keeper of the Natural History department?—I remember Dr. Shaw's burying and burning zoological rubbish; and I also remember that some persons in the neighbourhood complained, and threatened with an action, because they thought the moths were introduced into their houses by the cremations in the Museum garden.

2756. Did you make any representations to the Trustees on the subject?—No, that was not my province at all; I was Dr. Shaw's assistant.

2757. I suppose that collection was not very valuable at first, in consequence of the method Sir Hans Sloane had of preserving them?—No, it was not.

2758. At the time it was presented to the Museum it was considered, was it not, a very valuable and interesting collection?—Yes, I suppose so, from the price that was given for the whole.

2759. Was there any collection at that time in England that was equal to it?—I should think not; we had very few collections at that time; it was most probably the best collection at that time.

2760. At the present moment, is sufficient care taken in stoving the skins of

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quadrupeds in which insects appear, and in impregnating the skins and fur with proper preparations, so as to prevent decay?—Yes, that is done at present.

2761. Is it done effectually?—Yes, it answers the purpose very well.

2762. It has been stated in some of the periodicals of the day, that there is a continual destruction going on in some of the existing specimens; will you inform the Committee whether that be so or not?—If it be, it is not observable at present; the mode adopted seems to prevent it.

2763. Do you consider that the stoving at the present moment is so carefully done as to afford a comparative security against the destruction by moths and other insects?—There is very little opportunity of stoving them, as there is only one place in the building which would answer that purpose, the basement story of the Gallery of Antiquities; but I suppose, if it should be thought requisite, a part of the basement story of the new building might be devoted to it.

2764. How many specimens are now remaining of Sir Joseph Banks's collection of birds?—I should think there are none remaining.

2765. Are you aware of any presentation of specimens, which had been unexamined, to the College of Surgeons?—I am aware of the circumstance that they were transferred, but whether or not they were previously examined, is a question I cannot answer; they might have been examined without my knowledge.

2766. Will you state to the Committee what you know of that circumstance?—I know there was a considerable number of bottles which contained birds, partly in spirits of wine and partly dry, consisting of skins merely; they were transferred at that time with other objects, chiefly of comparative anatomy, to the College of Surgeons, and among these birds were certainly some which had no business at the College of Surgeons; but they wished to have the bottles, otherwise they would probably not have taken them; the bottles were of some value to them.

2767. Is the Committee to understand that the bottles were considered the most valuable part of the collection?—The bottles were valuable to them; I do not know what portion of the value of the whole.

2768. Were any of these specimens subsequently sold by public auction?—There were some sold at Mr. Bullock's sale, but it is very difficult to ascertain how many; whether only a few or the greater part of them were transferred, I have never been able to ascertain.

Mercurii, 22° die Julii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *George Clowes*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *George Clowes*.

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2769. I BELIEVE you are one of the firm of Messrs. Clowes, one of the most extensive printers in London?—Yes.

2770. I believe I may say you are the most extensive printers in the world?—I belive we are, certainly one of the most extensive.

2771. Have you had your attention called to the Synopsis of the British Museum?—Yes, I have looked over it.

2772. Can you inform the Committee at what price you could print the Synopsis in all respects like that in your hand, and at what price it could be sold to the public?—I have made an estimate for printing it exactly in the same form in which it has been hitherto done. I think that 5,000 copies may be printed, including everything, folding, stitching and paper, for about 14 *d.* per copy. The price at which it could be sold to the public, depends upon the agreement made between the Trustees and the bookseller; 10,000 copies in the same form would cost about 13 *d.* per copy.

2773. But supposing you were left to select the form and quality of paper and the type to print the Synopsis at the cheapest possible rate, will you inform the Committee what form you would suggest, and the lowest price at which such Synopsis could be printed?—I have set up a specimen of the form which I think would be more convenient and more portable.—[*See* Appendix, No. 29.]

2774. Now, will you state the price at which such a copy of the Synopsis could

be printed?—We could print 5,000 copies in that form (12mo.), including everything, for about 9 ¾ *d.* It would make in that size about 204 or 210 pages, containing the same quantity of matter that is included in this; 10,000 copies in the same form at about 8 *d.*, and 20,000 copies would nearly reduce it to 6 *d.* per copy.

2775. Now, will you inform the Committee whether you consider the type and paper of that specimen, speaking generally, of fair and good quality?—Yes, I consider for that purpose it is of very good quality, both the paper and type.

2776. I believe you have been very long established as printers in the metropolis?—Above 30 years.

2777. Did you ever have any tenders sent to you for printing for the Museum?—Never.

2778. What would be the price of printing a less number of copies than 5,000 copies of the new form; for instance, what would be the expense of printing 2,500 copies?—There would not be much difference after 2,000 copies, as the paper is the principal item after that number.

2779. Then it would be about 9 ¾ *d.* per copy, if you printed 2,500 of the new form?—Rather more, perhaps 11 *d.* per copy.

2780. In case you printed 1,000, at how much would it be per copy?—For 1,000 it would be more, say 1 *s.* 3 *d.* per copy.

2781. For 2,000 would the price per copy be the same?—Rather less.

2782. But after that number would it be less?—Yes.

2783. Could you, by reducing the quality of the paper, still reduce the price even below 6 *d.* per copy, and yet present a readable and fair copy of the Synopsis to the public?—No, I do not think we could reduce it below 6 *d.* if printed on good paper.

2784. In the price you have given in, do you make any allowance for corrections?—No.

2785. But when you print from a printed copy of any work, the cost of correcting the press is extremely small, is it not?—Very small indeed.

2786. Is it not taken into account in reference to what you have stated?—It depends upon whether it is merely a reprint of a work, or whether there are any corrections after the proofs go out.

2787. Supposing you had to reprint the Synopsis, you would not think it necessary to make any allowance for corrections in the estimate you have given in?—None at all.

2788. But you would, if you had to begin the work yourselves, not copying from a printed copy?—If printed from manuscript, it would cost a trifle per sheet more. But without there were some corrections after the proofs went out, there would be no extra charge for them.

2789. In fact, the cost of correcting the press is in exact proportion to the fairness and clearness of the copy that is sent to you?—Partly so; but all corrections or alterations made by the author or compiler, are charged for as extra.

2790. And if a fair and clear copy is sent to you, the cost of correcting the press is very small?—Yes.

2791. Then the Committee understand that the estimate you have given in omits the expense of correction?—Yes.

2792. The estimate you have given in has reference entirely to the printed work before you?—Yes.

2793. And assuming you had that copy to print from, then the cost of correcting the press is included in the estimate you have given in?—Yes.

2794. Are you able to make any suggestions by which the price would be reduced lower?—No, I think not.

Charles König, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

2795. WITHIN the last 20 years a great variety of objects of natural history, and of considerable value, have been presented to the Museum, have they not?—There have been presents made to the Museum, but I do not remember at this moment any of very considerable value; I might mention a collection of quadrupeds and birds, presented by the East India Company; General Hardwicke's bequest, chiefly of birds; the sculptured tortoise, in nephritic stone, brought from Hindostan to England by Lieutenant-general Kyd, which is of very great value, 1,000 *l.* are said to have been offered for it.

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2796. Is Lord Prudhoe's collection of considerable value?—Yes; it is a small suite of about 60 specimens, chiefly interesting from their locality, the Holy Land.

2797. Are all the specimens of natural history which are in the Museum at this moment, exhibited to the public?—All the specimens of zoology that can conveniently be exhibited, I apprehend are so.

2798. Are there any specimens which are now in their original cases, which have been unopened, and are unexamined?—I am not aware of any.

2799. Have no specimens of natural history been for a long time together kept in their original cases, unpacked and unexamined?—I only remember those objects which Lieutenant Redman sent from Nova Scotia, under peculiar circumstances. It was not known whether the Trustees had a right to the property or not. The five or six cases contained a number of insects and other zoological objects.

2800. Are those objects still in their original cases?—The cases have been closed up again; they are kept in good condition, and quite safe.

2801. They are not suffering any deterioration?—No; the care of the insects I left to Mr. Samouelle; he told me some time ago they were in a very good state of preservation; and so are the other objects.

2802. In fact, they are in their original cases?—Yes, they are put back into the cases or boxes in which they came, the Trustees not knowing whether or not they might consider them as their property.

2803. Then the reason they are not exhibited is, because the Trustees are not sure that the British Museum has a right to exhibit them as its own?—That is the case.

2804. There is a rule in the Museum, is there not, never to exhibit, or to allow the property of other persons to be exhibited there?—Nothing is publicly exhibited but what is Museum property.

2805. Did Mr. Burchell, the African traveller, at any time present any valuable specimens of natural history to the Museum?—He did.

2806. Are they at this moment exhibited?—Some of the skins of animals are stuffed, the giraffes, and four or five other mammalia.

2807. What has become of the rest?—The rest are not stuffed yet, they are preserved in store chests.

2808. How long ago is it since they were presented to the Museum?—I suppose it is 15 or 16 years.

2809. For how long a time have they been in the possession of the Trustees, and in store chests?—I think since 1818, but I am not quite certain.

2810. When did you last examine them?—I asked Mr. Children the other day about them, and Mr. Gray, and was told they were all in very good preservation: namely, the skins that are not stuffed yet.

2811. Why have they not been opened, stuffed, and exhibited?—Chiefly because there is no room for them. We have been obliged to put two giraffes on a landing-place, the only situation that could be found for them.

2812. Have you, as keeper of the Natural History department, from time to time represented to the Trustees that certain specimens of natural history were in store chests?—No, I have not done so lately; I have had sufficient occupation in my own branch (that which I have taken particularly under my care); nor has, probably, Mr. Children, knowing the impossibility of their being exhibited at present, reported to that effect; which otherwise I make no doubt he would have done.

2813. Has Mr. Burchell ever complained?—Mr. Burchell certainly complained to me, but I have not seen him lately.

2814. Did he ever complain to the Trustees?—I should not think he did, but I am not certain; I suppose he never applied to them; I am not however quite sure of that; he certainly complained loudly.

2815. Do you not think that such a long-continued neglect of donations must have a tendency to prevent naturalists from making similar donations of their collections, or parts of their collections, to the British Museum?—Hitherto there has been no possibility of finding room for them, and Mr. Burchell must have been aware of it; but Dr. Leach was very sanguine in his expectations, and he probably persuaded that gentleman to give the skins to the Museum, in the hope that means would soon be found to stuff and exhibit the whole of them. I suppose the obstacle to their exhibition will be removed as soon as the new building is completed.

2816. In the new buildings are you at all acquainted with the accommodation that

that is providing for the specimens of natural history, and can you inform the Committee whether you think that accommodation is sufficient?—I am very imperfectly acquainted with the new building indeed; the plan I do not remember to have seen; and the building even now is in that imperfect state that it is impossible to examine it. I can see the manner in which the rooms are laid out, but I do not precisely know what they are intended for.

2817. Now, with reference to that portion of the new building which is already finished, and which is more immediately devoted to that department of natural history which you attend to, the minerals and fossils, do you think that the accommodation afforded is sufficient; and have you, as keeper of the Natural History department, all the accommodation requisite for the efficient discharge of your duties?—I, individually, at present have. There is one room which is certainly very much deteriorated, since a small skylight has been substituted for a window; but still I have a room to work in; but there will be no accommodation, as far as I am acquainted with the plan, for other gentlemen to carry on their work, in the department of Natural History. I know of no place at all where they can do it.

2818. But suppose that you, as keeper of the Natural History department, had minutely to examine or to measure the angles of a crystal, or supposing you were called upon to analyse a mineral, have you any accommodation afforded you for such purposes?—The light does not serve for that purpose at all at present.

2819. Is there any provision at all for a laboratory attached to the Mineralogical department?—Some years ago, I applied to the Trustees for a collection of tests, which they were so good as to permit me to purchase, and which I have fitted up in my room. If the previous question respecting the possibility of making experiments relates to the state of the light, I must say that the Long Gallery and my private room are not well lighted for that purpose.

2820. Have you light now by which you can analyse a mineral, or measure the angle of a minute crystal in any room which you use as your laboratory?—There is no laboratory; but I have a private room which had formerly a side window, and very good light, but at present it is furnished with a skylight; so that I cannot measure a crystal with a reflective goniometer, neither can I do so in the Gallery.

2821. Then at present you have not light which will enable you to measure the angles of a crystal?—No.

2822. Have you ever made representations to that effect to the Trustees, or the architect, or to your brother officers?—I have reported both on the want of ventilation and of light; but I suppose the Trustees are not able to remedy the evil.

2823. Have the officers, as a body, ever been consulted by the architect as to the arrangement of any future buildings?—I, for my part, have not been consulted by the architect.

2824. Is there any annual allowance for objects of natural history in your department, generally?—There is an annual grant, which varies in amount; the Parliamentary grant.

2825. The question applies not to the grant by Parliament, but by the Trustees to you as keeper of the Natural History department; is there any sum appropriated to the purchase of objects of natural history by the Trustees?—There is a portion of the grant by Parliament set apart for purchasing and preserving objects of natural history.

2826. Can you state to the Committee what sum annually is expended in your department?—Of late the grant has been more considerable than it was some years ago.

2827. Can you state about what sum is annually expended in your department?—As I said, a portion of the grant is laid out for the preservation, and another for purchase of objects of natural history.

2828. Taking the two together, without any distinction, can you state about the gross sum expended both in collecting or preserving objects of natural history in your department?—It is under 1,000 *l.*

2829. Very considerably under, is it not?—This year it is 900*l.*

2830. That includes special purchases, of course. You do not mean to say that 900*l.* a year is spent in the Natural History department?—It is so this year.

2831. It appears that in the last Return presented to Parliament for a general account of all payments from Christmas 1833 to Christmas 1834, that the sum of 702*l.* 9*s.* was expended in purchases in objects of natural history?—Yes, and for preserving the same.

2832. Can you inform the Committee what these objects were for which 702*l.* 9*s.* was paid?—A considerable portion of it went to the purchase of

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secondary fossils and minerals, indeed by far the greater part; the Trustees of late, though I have wished them to do more, have done a great deal for that branch of the department.

2833. Will you give a general description of these minerals which were purchased?—Some of the most valuable specimens in the possession of Mr. Heuland, who is selling off his great collection, which contains a number of perfectly unique objects, which should not be lost to the country or to the British Museum, but which certainly will be if they are not purchased while they are to be had. I was in hopes that the Trustees would apply to Parliament for a special grant for that purpose; say 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.*

2834. Do you consider, as head of the Natural History department, that the sum applied to the purchase of objects in your department is a liberal allowance?—I should think not; I speak of course with reference to a national institution like the British Museum, belonging to the first nation in the world.

2835. Are you at all limited in the sum you have to expend upon objects of natural history?—Undoubtedly.

2836. The question the Committee put is this: Is there any annual limit to the sum that may be expended in the purchase of articles for your department, beyond which limit no expenditure can under any circumstances be made; or is it at the discretion of the Trustees, on your recommendation of any given article, to purchase it or not?—In general I report to the Trustees any specific offer that is made, or any specific purchase I wish to make.

2837. But are the Committee to understand that there is, or there is not, a necessary limit in the estimate of any given year, beyond which, under no circumstances, can the expenditure of your department be carried?—Certainly; on proposing a purchase, I have at the same time to report the state of the natural history fund, of the residue, and the Trustees are guided by that.

2838. In order that the Committee may understand the state of the case accurately, will you state to the Committee whether, in the event of any specific collection being offered for sale, you would be precluded by the rules of the Institution from recommending, and the Trustees would be precluded by their own rules from sanctioning, the purchase of any such collections?—No, certainly not; I should recommend it, in the hope that the Trustees would apply to Parliament or to the Treasury for a special grant.

2839. In other words, then, are the Committee to understand that there is no limit imposed in the purchase of any collection that may be considered desirable?—I should think no limit.

2840. Are you aware of the existence of a valuable museum which has been formed within the metropolis by naval and military men by their own exertions?—I am.

2841. Are you of opinion that the Government might, through the various means in their power, both diplomatic and military, obtain valuable specimens for the British Museum from all parts of the world?—I am decidedly of that opinion.

2842. Are you aware that there is a museum of some extent at the Haslar Hospital, in Portsmouth?—I am acquainted with the circumstance, but I have not seen that museum.

2843. Are you aware that there is a regulation in the naval service, which requires officers on their return home to surrender such specimens as they may have collected abroad?—Such a regulation, I hear, has been resorted to.

2844. Do you not think it would be expedient that such a regulation should be so far altered as to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to select valuable specimens of what by that regulation is considered as public property?—Certainly, if that could be done.

2845. Have you ever examined the museum attached to Haslar Hospital?—No, I have not.

2846. You are not aware that there are duplicates of various objects of natural history there?—I am not; it is very likely.

2847. Now, in reference to officers employed in voyages of discovery and surveys, have they from time to time ever presented such objects as they have collected in the course of the discharge of their public duties to the British Museum?—Yes, the Admiralty has, but not many objects relative to zoology. We have some very interesting rock specimens, collected during the expeditions of Captains Ross, Parry, Francklin, Tuckey, Clapperton and others.

2848. Do you think it would be advisable that you, as head of that department, should examine for instance the collection which is at Haslar Hospital, with a view to report to the Trustees the state of that collection and its value, in order that representations might be made to the Government, for the appropriation of such valuable specimens as it might contain to the British Museum?—I suppose the Trustees would have no objection to such a measure.

2849. You think it desirable that such an inquiry should be instituted?—I think it desirable to obtain every thing relative to natural history that can be obtained by such means.

2850. Was the whole of Captain Parry's collection presented to the Museum?—No, I think not. I do not know what became of it. I suppose the animals went to the Zoological Society.

2851. Do you know under whose authority they went to the Zoological Society?—I should think under that of the Admiralty.

2852. Then in that case, supposing you to be correct, the Admiralty themselves presented the specimens collected by Captain Parry, to the private collection of the Zoological Society?—Yes; but there are some of them at the Museum.

2853. Have not naturalists been sent out by Government on voyages of discovery, and on surveys?—I am sorry to say that has not been often the case; at least, not professed naturalists. The commanders themselves sometimes happen to have some knowledge of natural history, or the medical men; but naturalists have rarely been sent out for the sole purpose of collecting interesting objects relative to their science.

2854. Are any of the most eminent naturalists of the day officially connected with the British Museum in any capacity?—We have Mr. Brown, who is the greatest botanist in the world.

2855. Is there any other?—Mr. Children's merits are very great. Mr. Children has done much for science; he is also well versed in several branches of natural history.

2856. Do you consider Mr. Children an eminent naturalist, speaking of him as an assistant in your department?—I think he is a good zoologist.

2857. Mr. Brown, whose name you have mentioned, was, I believe, the librarian to Sir Joseph Banks?—He was.

2858. And became attached to the British Museum, through the legacy of Sir Joseph Banks?—Yes. It was optional in him to receive that appointment.

2859. His occupation and position in the Museum is quite independent of yourself?—It is: it is a department by itself.

2860. He is merely responsible for the Banksian collection?—But the other botanical collection of the Museum will likewise be made over to him. This was decided at one of the last meetings of the Trustees.

2861. Did Lieutenant Beechey collect anything in the voyage that he was despatched upon?—He did; and we have several rock specimens and weapons, and such objects; but I do not think any zoology; I am not quite certain.

2862. Do you at all know whether Dr. Richardson, who was also officially employed, and who is an eminent naturalist, made any collection of natural history, and whether any part of that was presented to the Museum?—Yes; that gentleman accompanied Captain Francklin's expedition. We had several specimens of animals which he collected, but it was after the Zoological Society had had the picking of them.

2863. Then is the Committee to understand that Government has, from time to time, presented the better specimens that have been collected by these naturalists and officers, to the Zoological Society?—That is the impression on my mind.

2864. Have the Trustees never thought it their duty to represent to the Government that the National Institution had the first claim?—There was always a want of space. The Trustees, I suppose, did not wish to be encumbered with objects for which they had no room. Till lately, all additions of that kind could not but be considered as an encumbrance; this also applies to Mr. Burchell's collection of objects of zoology.

2865. Are there not a great variety of specimens at present in the British Museum which are of a very inferior description?—Yes, certainly; but that could not be prevented; it is very difficult to obtain the best specimens of every thing.

2866. But assuming that the Trustees had the selection of valuable specimens from these various collections alluded to, might they not beneficially take those

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specimens and remove inferior specimens from the collection at the British Museum?—Unquestionably, if they had the means of obtaining them.

2867. Have they ever made any inquiries of you with a view to improve the collection under your care?—I do not remember to have been consulted upon that subject.

2868. In fact, it has never occurred to the Trustees to represent to Government the primary claims of the British Museum upon collections of officers and naturalists who have been officially sent forth?—I have no knowledge of their having done so.

2869. Have the answers lately given had reference to the present transition state of the Museum, or do they apply, generally speaking, to the conduct which it is presumed the Trustees will follow when the entire building shall have been completed?—They can only relate to existing circumstances.

2870. Then, are the Trustees precluded, from the present state of the Museum, from doing that which you suppose they might otherwise be inclined to do?—Certainly.

2871. The arrangement of the minerals and fossils at present in the Long Gallery, I believe, was entirely accomplished by yourself and your attendants?—Yes.

2872. And without the assistance of those gentlemen who are called assistants in your department?—They did not assist in that particular occupation.

2873. How long were you in completing that arrangement, as it now stands, in the Great Gallery?—I suppose four years; but my exertions were not confined to this occupation.

2874. Supposing the same labour and the same energy had been bestowed upon the zoological portions of the collection, might they not have been arranged in a very superior manner to what they now are?—I do not suppose that any exertions could have produced a better state of things had they been directed to the zoology. I do not profess to have made that branch of natural history my particular study, though I have had something to do with it.

2875. Whom do you consider immediately responsible for the arrangement and nomenclature of the ornithological collection?—If by "responsible" is meant accountable to the Trustees for any avoidable defects in that branch of the department of natural history, I think Mr. Children would be the person, as he reports regularly upon his zoological occupations to the Trustees.

2876. What portion is immediately under the care and superintendence of Mr. Gray?—He is employed generally in occupations relative to zoology; he is sometimes occupied with the shells, sometimes with other mollusca, and so on; indeed he assists generally; precise subdivision of labour is not practicable. Mr. Children has been much engaged with the birds, in which he has also been assisted by Mr. Gray.

2877. What system is adopted in reference to the classification and nomenclature of the ornithological collection for which Mr. Children is responsible?—The old nomenclature I suppose is almost entirely given up; the new nomenclature is not generally approved of in this country; but, as I said before, it is difficult to decide on such a question.

2878. Is any particular system adopted?—Temminck's system, and its nomenclature generally, are adopted.

2879. Is it uniformly adopted or not?—You may say it is uniformly adopted; but if a naturalist chooses not to follow strictly and literally the system and nomenclature of another, it is impossible to prevent it, indeed this would put a stop to all investigation. If he thinks he has good reasons to change a generic or specific name he has an undoubted right to do so, but that privilege has certainly been very much abused by systematic naturalists.

2880. Who is responsible for the composition of that portion of the Synopsis which in the marginal note is marked "Natural History"?—I have not latterly attended to this duty; I leave it to Mr. Children, who is not likely to let pass any great incorrectness in what is furnished either by himself or by Mr. Gray, and the other extra assistant.

2881. Are you responsible for the notes? In page 49 a note is appended, in admiration of the Baron Cuvier; on this passage, "Cuvier, by some oversight, says that this genus has no spurs, but the specimen in the British Museum shows them distinctly." The note is, "Independent of the admiration which the works of this great man must universally excite, Englishmen are bound to cherish and revere the

the memory of Cuvier as the foremost, as well as the most illustrious of modern authors, to honour that of our own immortal Ray"?—Mr. Children is responsible for that.

2882. Do you permit your assistants to insert notes in the published Synopsis, without your sanction?—I did not wish to extend my control to Mr. Children's writing of the zoological part, nor do I consider myself personally responsible for his composition. The note is certainly superfluous.

2883. For what part of the Synopsis are you immediately and personally responsible?—At any rate for the mineralogy, and what relates to the fossils.

2884. Would it not be desirable that each principal of the department should put his name to that portion of the Synopsis which describes the collection under his control?—I think there would be objections to that.

2885. Do you not think it would lead to a more cautious and careful description of the objects than exists at present in the Synopsis?—From motives of prudence one would not wish to have one's name so introduced.

2886. Did you advise the purchase of the collection of fossils which were purchased from Mr. Smith?—The purchase was recommended by Sir Joseph Banks. I was consulted on the subject, and I did support Sir Joseph's recommendation.

2887. Did you consider the sum paid for them as above or below their value, or of the fair value?—Indeed it was a fair remuneration, I should imagine. I do not remember the precise sum paid for the whole. Mr. Smith formed a supplementary collection, and received an additional sum, which afforded Parliament an opportunity, in some measure, to reward his very meritorious exertions as a geologist.

2888. With reference to an accurate catalogue and description of the Natural History department of the British Museum, can you suggest to the Committee any improvements upon that which is adopted in the Synopsis?—I think the Synopsis might appear in rather a different form; it should not attempt to set forth a system of natural history; a popular work is what the generality of visitors require. That is my individual opinion.

2889. Do you conceive that the Synopsis should be as popular a work as is consistent with the truth of science?—Yes; that is my meaning.

2890. That it should not be a strictly scientific work, but a popular work adapted for popular use; but not inconsistent with the truth of science?—Certainly.

2891. Should not the description of the collections in the British Museum be accurate, and agree perfectly with the descriptions given in the Synopsis?—Certainly.

2892. Now, are all the orders in zoology distinguished in the collection in the Museum?—Perhaps nearly as much as the space permits; but being cramped for room, it is impossible to give to each family and order the juxta-position in which they should appear. You must be governed by the space you have, which is very confined at present.

2893. Is the Committee to understand that every class of which there is a specimen, is named and distinguished in the collection?—I suppose so.

2894. Then if the name of the class is omitted in the Synopsis, it would be desirable to correct that omission in future?—Certainly.

2895. In page 106, it says, "the cases from No. 60, to No. 86, contain a different class of mollusca;" will you favour the Committee with the name of that different class of mollusca?—Mr. Children will answer that.

2896. You find in point of fact that the class of which there are specimens, is not named in the Synopsis; is that so?—This part might be made much more accurate.

2897. Is that class named in the collection itself?—I suppose it is; it certainly should be distinctly expressed.

2898. Then regarding the Synopsis as a work calculated to give information to the public, and supposing other instances of such omissions to be adduced, it must be considered as defective?—I am myself of opinion that there is much room for improvement.

2899. How does it happen that a Synopsis like this, which is a mixture of popular and technical description, should be so long allowed to continue in its present state?—I think it would more effectually answer the purpose for which it is intended, did it give a more concise exposition of the objects in the department of Natural History, one calculated for the great class of the unscientific who visit the Museum, and who are incapable or not desirous to follow all the details of scientific arrangement.

2900. Now, will you turn to page 97, at the bottom of which page I read as follows:

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lows: "The table cases in the middle of the room contain a general collection of shells; and the cases Nos. 1 and 2 contain the shells of the cephalopodous and other mollusca;" will you inform the Committee whose arrangement that is?—Mr. Children and Mr. Gray's; Lamarck's is the system generally adopted.

2901. Then is the Committee to understand that the arrangement, as described in the Synopsis, is a mixture of Lamarck's and Cuvier's?—I am not prepared to say; Cuvier and Lamarck generally go together in these classes.

2902. Are their respective systems adopted conjointly in this Synopsis, or are they adopted separately, or is any distinction drawn by which the public may know which system is adopted, and which is not?—There is certainly nothing said about it; it is in some cases a mixture of the two.

2903. Is there any note affixed to the labels, with the initials of the author whose system is adopted; for instance, L. for Lamarck, and C. for Cuvier?—Yes, the three first letters are added to the names on the labels.

2904. Is that the case throughout?—Yes, I think it is the case throughout where the names are Lamarck's or Cuvier's; the distinction is certainly added to the generic name in all cases.

2905. Is the Committee to understand, that a student going to the British Museum, and being anxious to obtain a knowledge of the system of Lamarck or of Cuvier, could obtain that knowledge accurately and distinctly from reference to the names of these respective naturalists upon the labels?—He may become acquainted with all the species in the collection which these two authors have named and described. They go together generally in their respective nomenclatures, as far as I know, and where there are deviations, it is easy for any student to discover them.

2906. But is the collection now, in reference to its classification and nomenclature, in a state to benefit a student of natural history who wishes to obtain a knowledge of the last and best system adopted by the most eminent naturalists?—The names are not affixed to the whole of them.

2907. Would not a student wishing to gain such information, first make himself acquainted with the works of such authors, and then resort to the Museum, for the purpose of comparing them with the specimens?—Yes; but as I observed, several circumstances may prevent adhering closely to the arrangement of any naturalist; you must deviate from it occasionally.

2908. Do you not think that a national collection ought rather to induce and stimulate inquiry, than to furnish information to those who are already learned?—Certainly; it may be considered the chief object in forming these collections, to stimulate the exertions of the unlearned; but whether or not the British Museum has that effect, I cannot say.

2909. Must not that effect be produced in the mind of every individual who walks through the Long Gallery, containing the mineralogical and fossil collection?—I found it easy to adhere to the same system throughout, without deviating from it. In the case of the minerals, I proposed not to deviate under any circumstance, even if the juxta-position of the different species should appear singular. It turns out in the result, that the appearance is pretty good; but it was straightforward work; I followed Berzelius's chemical system.

2910. Would it not be impossible, due regard being had to scientific knowledge, to arrange all the specimens in the British Museum under the system of Cuvier and Lamarck, or any other individual?—Yes.

2911. Do you mean to say that the zoological collections in the Museum could not be arranged strictly according to the systems of Cuvier or Lamarck?—Yes, they can certainly; but then if the person who undertakes the arrangement disagrees in some points with the author of the system, I think he may claim a right occasionally to deviate from it.

2912. But supposing the author of the deviation should not obtain in the world quite that authority which the author of the system has obtained, do you think the deviation should take place without acknowlegement?—There is certainly great anarchy, as I observed before, in systematising natural history, and in the nomenclature adopted.

2913. Should you be disposed lightly to interfere with the system adopted by a man like Cuvier or Lamarck?—I have, as far I could, in the fossils, adopted Cuvier's system, without any deviation from it.

2914. Will you turn to page 25 of the Synopsis, the ninth room; there is a description there of the mammalia in the upper cases; are there not various reptiles,

tiles, and the skins of reptiles in the same case?—This is all accounted for by the want of room; they are not now all in their proper places.

2915. Do you think that accounts for the omission of the names in the specimens?—That is a miscellaneous room.

2916. In point of fact, the names of those reptiles are omitted in the Synopsis?—Yes.

2917. Are the names upon the specimens?—Yes.

2918. Now turn to page 24, and to cases 25, 26, 27, 28, 29; are there not various specimens in these cases which are named in the cases, but whose names are not in the Synopsis?—The Synopsis does not profess to give the whole of the names.

2919. The Synopsis does not profess to be a catalogue?—No.

2920. By the very definition of the term, does the Synopsis mean anything more than a general view?—No.

2921. But it professes to give an accurate view, so far as it goes?—Certainly, what is stated should be accurate.

2922. Now will you turn to page 23; there is a description there of the contents of case 22?—Yes.

2923. Is there not there a confusion of two orders, and is it desirable that that should exist?—It may be so, but I must return the same answer; it is impossible to do otherwise in the present state of the Museum; the Saloon was not originally intended for a receptacle of zoology.

2924. Then in fact the arrangement here is without reference to order or system at all?—All the deviations are chiefly to be attributed to want of room; this does not apply to the shells, of course.

2925. It applies to case 22?—Yes, I imagine it applies to that case; the want of room. There are cases which contain only animals of a certain size.

2926. Does the want of room in the Museum prevent your distinguishing the two orders to which the specimens in that case belong in the Synopsis?—Possibly it may.

2927. The Committee ask you this question generally; whether you, as keeper of the Natural History department, and a man of science, consider that Synopsis such a work as ought to proceed from the British Museum?—I can only say, that formerly it was much worse, as you will find by referring to the older editions.

2928. The Committee are sorry to press Mr. König on that point, but they desire to know whether the Synopsis, as it now stands, is such a work as ought to proceed from an institution like that of the British Museum?—I have frequently expressed my sentiments to that effect to several of my colleagues; the subject requires a different treatment; the Synopsis is not a popular work, nor is it strictly a scientific work; it is an odd mixture of the two.

2929. In every new edition have considerable improvements been made?—Certainly; something is changed and something is added upon every new acquisition.

2930. Would it not present an insurmountable obstacle to the investigation, and consequently discovery, were you to adhere strictly to the systems of individuals who have been long dead?—I think it is hardly possible to adhere strictly to any system.

2931. You have stated this to be a somewhat popular compendium of the contents of the Museum?—It is, in some respect; not sufficiently so in my opinion.

2932. Will you turn to pages 60, 61, and 65; you will find there a description of the salmon, the cod, the sole and the sturgeon. In the description of the salmon we are told that the flesh furnishes one of the greatest delicacies of the table; we are told the flesh of the cod is white, and regularly separates into flakes, is of easy digestion, and very palatable; and in page 65, we are told the flesh of the sturgeon is excellent; do you consider that is such a learned and scientific description of these respective specimens of natural history, as should form part of the Synopsis of the contents of a national institution?—I think the whole of the Synopsis should be reconsidered, and something better may be produced than the present publication.

2933. Is there in the passages quoted anything inconsistent with science or with truth, so far as your judgment is concerned?—I think not; but the question is, should the public pay 2*s.* for observations they do not want.

2934. Would you also refer to the description of the sturgeon, in page 65, and allow me to ask you whether the description of what is usually called the air-bladder is correct as it stands?—It is described as the swimming bladder.

2935. Do you think it is correct to describe what is usually called the air-bladder

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as the swimming bladder; is that the form in which you would give that description yourself?—I should perhaps not have described it so, though the term is borrowed from the German, and indicates the purpose which that organ answers.

2936. Will you turn to page 88; you will find there this remark; "The titmice differ from crows chiefly in their diminutive size;" do you think that is precisely a description of the characteristic difference which ought to exist in a synopsis with any pretensions to science?—I have no doubt that the writer of that observation could maintain its correctness.

2937. You think he would endeavour to maintain, that the chief distinction between the crow and the titmouse, is its size, speaking of course scientifically?—The passage is meant to express that the titmouse possesses all the essential characters which distinguish the family of birds to which it belongs, in common with the crow.

2938. Now will you turn to page 105. It is stated that cases 53 and 60 contain the fifth class of gasteropodous mollusca, and that they respire free air; will you state to the Committee how you justify that description?—Free air is used in contradistinction to air in combination with other bodies, such as water

2939. Is there any new edition of the Synopsis in preparation?—No; there is a considerable number of copies remaining, I understand.

2940. To speak seriously, is it not desirable that the officers of the Museum should meet together and revise the Synopsis, so as to make it a publication something worthy of the British Museum?—I think it is very capable of improvement.

2941. You have had several questions put to you respecting the non-exhibition of specimens in the possession of the British Museum; is the Museum in possession of the large head of the ichthyosaurus?—It is in possession of more than one.

2942. Were there any remains of that animal purchased at the same time?—There were detached vertebræ.

2943. Are these bones exhibited in the Museum?—They are not; but they teach no more than those that are exhibited.

2944. Are they at all exhibited in the Museum?—Not at this moment.

2945. Why are they not exhibited?—Because there is no room.

2946. Do you not think it would be advisable to omit some inferior specimens from the collection, for the purpose of collating all the remains of that one ichthyosaurus, and exhibit them in one case?—Before the alteration was made in the cases, which was rendered necessary by the late acquisitions, the vertebræ you allude to were kept in those cases, and I was obliged to take them down. I did not take them down with a view not to put them up again when there was room, but I was impressed with the idea that they were the least interesting objects in the case.

2947. But surely, as forming a part of a skeleton of which you were in possession of the head, they were objects of very great interest?—There are other specimens of the same bones exhibited.

2948. Was not a piece of native gold from Peru, of great rarity, offered to the Trustees for purchase a short time ago?—There was.

2949. Will you state why it was refused?—The price was rather high; it was considerably above 100*l.*

2950. Was it not a specimen of extreme rarity?—The peculiarity consisted in its being of two different shades of yellow. There was an alloy in one portion, which did not appear to exist in the other; how far that rendered it more valuable, or considerably more so, I do not know. Sinking so much money in one specimen was objectionable.

2951. Was it solely on account of the expense?—I suppose the reasons were not stated; Mr. Forshall wrote to the gentleman who offered it.

2952. Was any price set upon it by the person who offered it?—No; but it was much more than the intrinsic value.

2953. Was any price whatever set upon it by the person who offered it for sale to the Trustees?—No; no particular sum was asked.

2954. Then why did the Trustees decline to enter into any treaty for it?—Because they thought it was not the most desirable thing to be purchased.

2955. And that was your opinion?—I do not know how far I expressed my

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my opinion on the subject; but with the small sum at my disposal, I have a great deal to do to consider in what way it may be laid out with the greatest propriety.

2956. The question refers not to the sum in your hand and at your disposal, but to the Trustees permitting you, from the general funds, to make that extraordinary purchase; with that explanation that you stated to the Committee, it was expedient not to recommend the Trustees to make the purchase in question?—I am quite certain, in this case, the Trustees would not have purchased it.

2957. Did you recommend them to purchase it?—I suppose I did not, but I am not quite certain; I suppose I made no observation upon the offer.

2958. Then in not purchasing this specimen, are the Committee to understand that the Trustees did not act against your recommendation?—If my memory serves me, I only stated that it was offered for sale, without giving my opinion one way or the other; because the Trustees, if they had wished to negociate for it, would probably have called me in, and asked me questions respecting it.

2959. You are occasionally called in before the Trustees, to give information as to the state of your department?—On specific questions.

2960. On those occasions, are you accustomed to stand before the Trustees?—Yes, certainly.

2961. Do you stand the whole time?—We never sit down; it is not the etiquette.

The Rev. *Josiah Forshall*, called in; and Examined.

Rev. *Josiah Forshall.*

2962. DO you produce any papers which the Committee called for on a former day, with reference to Mr. Hawkins's collection?—The first paper I now produce, is a copy of a report made by Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. König and Mr. Children, on the 2d of February 1829, regarding the department of Natural History.—(*See* Appendix, No. 27.)—That paper does not relate at all to Mr. Hawkins's fossil remains.

The first paper I have in my custody regarding Mr. Hawkins's fossil remains, is a minute of the 11th of May 1833, it merely states that an offer was made by Mr. Hawkins of a collection of fossil remains; that a letter from Professor Buckland, on the subject of the collection, was laid before the Board; and that the Trustees, being ignorant of the extent of the collection and the price at which it was estimated, declined the offer.

In the following month, June 1833, there is a second minute, that a letter was read from Mr. Thomas Hawkins, offering to the Trustees his collection of fossil organic remains for 4,000 *l.*; Mr. Hawkins expressed his willingness to dispose of the best of the Saurian animals for 3,000 *l.*; or should that offer prove unacceptable, with the rarest of them for 2,000 *l.*; a catalogue and drawings of the most remarkable specimens were laid before the Trustees, and the Trustees declined the purchase.

The next paper I have is an extract of a letter from Professor Buckland, of Oxford, to Lord Farnborough, dated 20th of June 1834, stating that in the week preceding Professor Buckland had had a conversation with Mr. König and myself, and that we were not less aware than he was of the importance of the collection.

(*It is given in, and read.—See* Appendix, No. 28.)

The next is a letter from myself to Mr. König, dated July 10th, 1834, suggesting that it would be desirable that he should see Mr. Hawkins's fossil remains, with a view to giving his opinion to the Trustees on the following Saturday.

(*It is given in, and read.*)

Then I have a copy of a minute of a general meeting of the Trustees, dated 12th July 1834, when a letter was read from Mr. Hawkins, offering his collection of fossil remains of ichthyosauri and plesiosauri, for any sum at which they might be valued by Professor Buckland: Mr. Hawkins stated that this offer included all the articles engraved in his published work on fossil remains: a letter was also read, dated the 7th of July, from Professor Buckland, and others from Mr. Mantell, of Lewes, the Rev. William Conybeare, and from Mr. Clift, of the College of Surgeons, in London, severally bearing testimony to the importance of the collection: a second letter, dated the 9th of July, was also read from Mr. Hawkins, offering to the Trustees, at Professor Buckland's valuation, his fossil organic remains not included in the former offer, and not of the Saurian tribe: Professor Buckland being in attendance, was called in, and in answer to questions put to him by the Trustees, he stated, that the collection of Saurian animals figured in Mr. Hawkins's work was quite unique, and in all probability must long remain so; that Mr. Hawkins had been enabled to form the collection by his enthusiastic

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devotion to this particular pursuit, by a disregard both of labour and expense, and by adding to the fortunate circumstance of a residence on the strata in which these fossils were discovered an intimate acquaintance with comparative anatomy: Professor Buckland further stated, that even if a similar collection were hereafter made, it could only be done at a very considerable expense, both in extracting the fossils and in setting them together, and that no future discoveries could therefore produce any great depreciation in the value of the present offer: Professor Buckland also represented to the Board that, exclusive of the reptiles figured in Mr. Hawkins's work, he had in his collection several specimens of Saurians, which were very desirable for the Museum: the Trustees conferred with Mr. König on the subject of this purchase; Mr. König stated that he had seen Mr. Hawkins's specimens; that they would not be duplicates of any specimens already in the Museum; and that he thought the collection of Saurians unique, and an extremely desirable acquisition. The Trustees requested Dr. Buckland to send the valuation which he and Mr. Mantell might put upon the organic remains, to the secretary, as soon as it was made, and to distinguish in their valuation the part of which engravings are given in Mr. Hawkins's work from the other Saurians: the secretary was directed to draw up a letter to the Lords of the Treasury, recommending the purchase of the collection, and having obtained the sanction of so many of the Trustees then present as he conveniently could, to send the letter to the Treasury, with copies of the testimonials and valuations before referred to. Connected with the minute now read, I have copies, in the first place, of a letter from Gideon Mantell, Esq., dated the 11th July, recommending the acquisition of Mr. Hawkins's fossils; a copy of another letter from the Rev. William Conybeare, and of others from Mr. Clift, Mr. De la Beche, and Professor Buckland. Perhaps the Committee would not wish me to occupy their time by reading any extracts from those letters, but the testimony given in them to the merits of the collection is very strong.

(*The above Letters are given in.—See* Appendix.)

I have also a copy of a minute dated the 1st of August 1834, which carries the history of the transaction down to the completion of the purchase; and copies of letters from Professor Buckland, dated 12th July, and the 20th July, regarding the value of this collection, and referred to in the preceding minute.

Then I produce Mr. König's reports, particularly adverted to by the Committee at their last sitting, the first dated the 12th of February 1835, of which the following is an extract: "With regard to these Saurian fossil remains lately purchased of Mr. Thomas Hawkins, Mr. König regrets that he is necessitated to acquaint the Trustees that a discovery of rather a vexatious nature has been made since the arrival of that collection at the Museum. The two largest specimens, especially the principal ichthyosaurus, which, on account of its supposed perfection, has been valued at 500 *l.*, have turned out to be of much less value, on account of their being made up and all over restored with plaster of Paris, and altogether unfit to be exhibited to the public without derogation from the character of the British Museum. Mr. König has thought it right to inform of this circumstance the gentlemen upon whose recommendation and valuation the collection in question was purchased. Dr. Buckland in answer suggests, &c. Under these circumstances nothing remains for Mr. König but to await the pleasure of the Trustees as to the steps that are to be taken in this emergency." There follows a minute of the Trustees, made on that report of Mr. König, the chief point of which is, that the consideration of Mr. König's report, so far as the restorations are concerned, was referred to the sub-committee of Natural History. The next paper is an extract from Mr. König's report of March 12th, 1825: "With regard to the large specimen of the ichthyosaurus, purchased from Mr. Hawkins, Mr. König is decidedly of opinion that the method of obviating any deception as to its real state, by colouring the restored, and thus distinguishing them from the osseous parts, is preferable to a complete abrasure of the plaster of Paris. By the latter process not only very little of the dorsal vertebral column would remain, but the whole tail, consisting of 68 vertebræ made of plaster of Paris, would disappear." There are some other points which perhaps I need not state. Then I have a minute of the committee of Trustees, dated March 14th, regarding a letter from Professor Buckland, in explanation of these restorations. And, lastly, I have a minute of the 26th of March 1835, of the sub-committee of Natural History: So much of Mr. König's report of February 12th, as relates to the purchase and arrangement of Mr. Hawkins's fossil remains,

remains, was read. Mr. König's report of the 12th of March, on this subject, was also read, as was Dr. Buckland's letter of the same date. Mr. König was called in, and in answer to questions put by the Trustees, made several statements. The Trustees proceeded to visit the specimens, and the orders which they made on the subject are recited.

Rev. *Josiah Forshall.*

22 July 1835.

The only remaining document is Professor Buckland's letter of the 10th of March 1835, which perhaps it is advisable I should proceed to read throughout to the Committee; it is addressed to me as secretary.

(*It is given in, and read, as follows:*)

My dear Sir, Oxford, 12th March 1835.

In consequence of a letter from Mr. König, I called last week at the British Museum to examine the amount of restorations in plaster of certain parts of some of the specimens purchased last summer of Mr. Hawkins; and as some misapprehension has gone abroad upon this subject, I feel it due both to Mr. Hawkins and myself to request you on my [be] half to submit the following statement to the Trustees:—

That Mr. Hawkins offered the specimens to the Museum at a price to be valued by myself, it being understood that I was to have the assistance of Mr. Mantell in the valuation:

That Mr. Mantell and myself made our estimates separately, and on comparing our lists, found them to agree within 20 *l.* on the value of the whole collection:

That Mr. Hawkins never professed that there were no restorations of some defective portions of some of the skeletons; on the contrary, I was aware of what he had been doing. Many of the specimens have for three or four years past been under my observation, and I have often remonstrated against a practice which I could not prevent:

On more careful examination of the specimens, I find the amount of these restorations to be much less than I had supposed, and were I again to value the collection, I should fix a larger rather than a smaller price on it:

The principal restorations are in the largest specimen, which was valued only at 200 *l.* or 200 guineas; to obtain such a specimen in a perfect state is all but impossible:

There has been, therefore, neither fraud nor collusion on the part of Mr. Hawkins, nor want of information on my part as to the fact of reparation and restoration of certain broken portions of the skeletons; and provided these restored parts be pointed out (as they assuredly ought to be) by a different colour from the bones which they now resemble, no one can possibly be deluded; and the specimens will be much more intelligible to the unscientific observer than if the restorations had not been made.

As erroneous statements have appeared in the papers respecting this subject, you are welcome to make any use you think proper of this communication.

Mr. Hawkins would have done well had he indicated the amount of his restorations in his published plates; but this is a matter which affects the purchasers of his book, and not the Trustees of the Museum, who, being in possession of the specimens, can so readily remedy the existing evil, by marking with a different colour the restorations.

Believe me, &c.

To the Rev. J. Forshall. (signed) *W. Buckland.*

Charles König, Esq., further Examined.

Charles König, Esq.

2963. HAVING heard that letter read from Mr. Forshall to you, of the 10th of July, do you recollect that you were invited to see the collection previous to the purchase?—Yes.

2964. The word "see," as applied to the inspection of organic remains by the keeper of the Natural History department of the British Museum might, perhaps, imply the examination of them; does that interpretation appear to you to be forced?—I should rather think so.

2965. Were you called in to the Trustees previous to the purchase?—The purchase was virtually made.

2966. Were you called in before the purchase was actually made, and the remains placed in the possession of the Trustees?—Yes; certainly.

2967. Are you aware of the sum first asked; if so, state it?—No, I am not.

2968. Are you aware of the sum actually given; if so, state it?—I am not aware.

2969. After full examination of the remains, do you think that the collection is worth 1,250 *l.*?—It is a matter of opinion. My opinion was, that it was rather too much, and that is the opinion of some other gentlemen of my acquaintance; but I never stated that publicly; I had no reason to do it.

2970. Can you favour the Committee with a statement of your opinion as to the sum which you believe the Trustees could now obtain for this collection if they were inclined or enabled to dispose of the same?—I am perfectly unable to do that; and I suppose nobody can do so.

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2971. Did you believe that the sum of 500 *l.* had been asked and given for one of the specimens?—I certainly stated that.

2972. If you then believed that the sum of 500 *l.* had been asked and given for one of the specimens, do you conceive that the sum of 1,250 *l.* was out of proportion to the assumed value of the general collection in its entirety?—I should not acquiesce in the reasonableness of 500 *l.* for that specimen, but I may be mistaken.

2973. When you were called upon to see the collection, had you any reason to suspect that any part of it was artificially composed?—When I saw it, it was at a distance. The coach-house where it was kept was full of this collection, and other things with it; and it was impossible to go quite near it. But even had I been so close to it as to be able to examine into the genuineness of the specimen, it would never have occurred to me. I did not go for that purpose.

2974. Have you seen the plates of the great specimens of the ichthyosauri, which were published before the specimens themselves were purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum?—I have seen them; but I did not examine them or read the book at all.

2975. Will you examine the plate of the large specimen alluded to, and point out to the Committee such parts of it as that plate indicates to be artificial in the real specimen (*the Plate being shown to the Witness*)?—In this plate the right fore paddle is represented as a restoration.

2976. The right paddle not being shaded, but simply engraved in outline, indicates that that part is not real in the specimen purchased?—Yes.

2977. Now, in the specimen actually purchased, are there not some parts artificial, which in this drawing appear to be genuine?—Yes; there are some such parts artificial.

2978. Will you state to the Committee, from the drawing before you, what parts in the specimen purchased are artificial besides the right paddle, and which were not therefore honestly represented in the drawing before you?—With the exception of about 13 of them, all the processes of the vertebræ and several ribs are artificial.

2979. These 13 processes of the vertebræ, which you have just described, appear upon the drawing to be a part of the genuine remains?—They are not represented as restorations.

2980. And these processes, which are artificial, are also represented as genuine?—Yes; all the rest are plaster. The lias surrounding those vertebral processes which I have mentioned as genuine, is also natural; namely a patch of about 20 inches by four, is real lias; the rest was made up of plaster of Paris with lamp-black, to imitate lias, with cracks and rifts passing through the bones; but I do not say it was done with a view to impose upon anybody, or that either Dr. Buckland or Mr. Mantell did mistake that portion for lias.

2981. Suppose you had been called upon to purchase a specimen, an engraving of which had been shown to you, separating the artificial from the natural parts, should you have been led to suspect that other parts than those actually represented as artificial, were really artificial?—I might perhaps have agreed in opinion with the two gentlemen who made the valuation, but I am not certain of it.

2982. That is to say, you would have been misled by a drawing which pretended to distinguish between the natural and artificial portions of the specimens purchased?—Yes.

2983. What led you minutely to examine the specimen when it was received into the Museum?—I then thought it incumbent on me to make inquiry into the state of the specimen, and to become acquainted with it in all its parts.

2984. When you state you thought it incumbent on you to make an inquiry, do you mean that you inquired of any party?—No; that I subjected it to close examination. I tried the parts that I suspected with a knife, and found them to be plaster, or at least a great proportion of them.

2985. Will you inform the Committee how you were led to suspect certain parts to be artificial?—From the general appearance, compared with those genuine portions.

2986. Not from anything you heard, but from your own inspection and examination?—No, I had not heard a word.

2987. Are these restorations creations of Mr. Hawkins's brain, or is there authority in the specimen in which they are restored?—There is authority in the genuine processes which I pointed out.

2988. Do you not conceive, from the knowledge you have of fossil organic remains, that had the whole of these been real, the specimen would have been valued at a much higher sum than 200 *l.*?—I do not know.

2989. Do you not consider that specimen, even with the restoration, as being perfectly unique in its kind?—Certainly, I think it is unique; and so you may say of every specimen: it is unique for its size. It teaches nothing; but it is not my wish to undervalue it.

2990. Is it not usual, in order to retain the different portions of these specimens in their proper position, to set them with plaster of Paris?—Yes.

2991. Have you read Mr. Hawkins's Memoir?—Part of it.

2992. Is it not stated that he made use of 30 cwt. of plaster in setting that specimen?—Yes.

2993. Would that specimen have been more interesting, or more valuable, had the whole of the setting been the natural lias?—More valuable, no doubt.

2994. Will you state in what way?—Inasmuch as real lias is preferable to artificial.

2995. Is there not sufficient of the original bed remaining in the specimen to show what was the actual formation from which it was derived?—Yes.

2996. Are any of the bones actually detached from the lias, and set in plaster?—Yes.

2997. You have been asked whether you have read the Memoir of Mr. Hawkins, and that part of it which states that 30 cwt. of plaster was used: I believe that plaster the work professes to have been used for the purpose of setting genuine portions of the remains, does it not?—I suppose nothing is said about it.

2998. But there are portions of the animal itself which have been manufactured and set in sulphate of lime; is not that so?—All the vertebræ of the tail are artificial.

2999. In fact, it has been attempted to pass off pieces of lime as genuine remains of this Saurian reptile?—I do not know whether or not the restorations were meant to be passed off for real bones.

3000. It had that effect, because in the specimen presented to you in the first instance, there was no distinction made between the natural and artificial portions?—No.

3001. Now you have been asked, whether or not it would have been more valuable, had the genuine remains been retained in the natural bed of lias; would they not have been more valuable, inasmuch as the remains would then have been in their original bed?—Yes; but the friable nature of the bed would not admit of that; it is impossible to preserve a piece of lias of considerable dimensions.

3002. But the specimen professed, in certain parts of it, to be deposited in its original bed; did it not?—Yes; if by "professing" is understood that it is not stated to be otherwise; neither the letter-press nor the figures indicated the lias to be artificial.

3003. And a part of the specimen is an imitation of the original bed of lias?—Yes; but this is removed.

3004. And another part of the specimen is an imitation of the vertebræ of the animal?—Yes.

3005. You are acquainted with this other specimen shown at plate 7?—Yes.

3006. Do you consider that specimen as a very valuable one?—Yes; that is a first-rate specimen.

3007. Are there any artificial restorations in that specimen?—I have not been able to discover any.

3008. Are you acquainted with the specimens shown in plate 13?—Yes.

3009. Have you ever seen a specimen so illustrative of the osteology of that species of ichthyosauri as this?—It is very fine.

3010. Are there are any restorations in that specimen?—No.

3011. I believe plate 17 also illustrates another specimen in the Museum?—Yes.

3012. What opinion have you formed of that?—I have given those specimens the most conspicuous place in the collection.

3013. Have you ever seen any specimen of this collection of ichthyosauri so illustrative of its character as that?—Certainly not.

3014. Have you detected any important restorations in that specimen?—No; I should not call them important.

3015. Do you think there is any part of that which is artificially manufactured?—There

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—There is nothing that is not perfectly warrantable. All these bones of the paddles are in their natural situation.

3016. Do you not consider that specimen of the plesiosaurus, in plate 24, as the finest that has ever yet been discovered?—Yes.

3017. Have you detected any restorations in that specimen?—One can hardly call it a restoration. A paddle in plaster of Paris was introduced, but in such a manner that nobody could have mistaken it. That paddle, however, I removed, and transferred it upon the plaster cast of the same specimen.

3018. Are the portions you removed exhibited in this drawing as parts of the genuine specimen?—No.

3019. In the specimen shown in plate 24, you have thought it right distinctly and clearly to remove the part which is artificial, have you not?—The artificial lias is removed; the other restorations are differently tinted.

3020. What was the value set upon the large specimen which has been the subject of discussion?—It is pretty generally believed to be 500 *l.* I do not know whether it is entirely on the authority of the Literary Gazette, but it was so stated in that periodical.

3021. In your opinion are the specimens generally good, independent of the restorations?—Yes.

3022. In fact, the restorations which have been made are entirely confined to what was considered the most valuable specimen, and that for which the most money was paid?—Yes; but it appears from Dr. Buckland's letter, that an error prevailed as to the just-mentioned sum.

3023. But the most extensive alterations and restorations were made in that specimen for which the largest sum was paid?—If that sum was really paid.

3024. Do you know any other specimens in the whole collection which cost as much as that?—The specimens just pointed out to me are, in my opinion, the most valuable in the collection.

3025. But the largest specimen in which you have found the most extensive alterations, is that for which the largest sum was paid?—I do not know what the respective sums for the different specimens were.

3026. Suppose the 1,250 *l.* to be a fair price for the whole collection, how much should you take off in consequence of the discoveries you have subsequently made, of reparations in plaster of Paris?—It is difficult to answer that. I think it is almost entirely a matter of fancy.

3027. How much has it depreciated in your estimation, in consequence of your discovery that it is not all genuine?—According to the statement of one of the gentlemen who made the valuation, the restoration was not discovered by me; depreciation, therefore, would scarcely be admitted to exist.

3028. But it was not known entirely to that extent?—I suppose it will appear, from the letter of Dr. Buckland, to what extent it was known.

Veneris, 24° die Julii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

John George Children, Esq., called in; and Examined.

J. G. Children, Esq.

24 July 1835.

3029. WHAT appointment do you hold in the British Museum?—Assistant officer in the Natural History department.

3030. Will you state the salary of the office, and whether there are any emoluments or apartments attached to it?—The salary of the office is 120 *l.* a year; for which service on two days in the week is given; then, by special compact with the Trustees before I came to the British Museum, three further days are given, at the rate of 75 *l.* per annum for each day so given. There are no other emoluments attached to the office whatever, except 5 *l.* worth of stationery.

3031. With

3031. With regard to residence?—There are apartments.

3032. Will you state the gross salary which you receive?—Three hundred and forty-five pounds.

3033. How long have you been assistant-keeper of the Natural History department?—I do not recollect at this moment the year. I was originally in the department of Antiquities, and removed to that of Natural History, somewhere, I think, about the year 1822.

3034. And you entered the Museum in the year 1816?—Yes.

3035. Will you now inform the Committee the duties which are attached to your present appointment?—Taking care of the collections, (I have been attached particularly to the zoological branch of the Natural History department,) naming them, and seeing that they are kept clean, and free from injury either from insects or from any other cause; and the general preservation, order, and arrangement of them.

3036. Do you consider yourself as under the direction and control of the head of the Natural History department?—I certainly consider that Mr. König is the senior officer of that department, and of course I should consider myself bound to follow his directions, if he were to give them to me. At the same time, I should observe that Mr. König has generally attended to the mineralogical branch of the department; but he has given me at all times whatever assistance I may have required.

3037. Are you in the habit of consulting him at all, as to any arrangement you may adopt, or as to any change in the arrangement which you may think it expedient to adopt, from time to time, in your department?—Not in general.

3038. Then the Committee is to consider that you are responsible for the present arrangement of the Zoological department?—Certainly, I consider myself so.

3039. Are you responsible for the present nomenclature which is adopted?—I am.

3040. You both superintend and direct the naming of specimens; and any change of nomenclature you are also answerable for?—Yes. I have perfect confidence in Mr. Gray's knowledge and judgment; the naming of the shells I have left to him, and some others.

3041. What office does Mr. Gray hold?—Mr. Gray is a gentleman who has been attached to my department now for some years. Mr. Gray is employed as an assistant there.

3042. In fact, he is a colleague of yours in the Natural History department?—Certainly.

3043. Now will you inform the Committee what you consider strictly the Zoological department, in order that they may know precisely that for which you are responsible?—For all the collections of animals, beginning with the mammalia and going down to the radiata; in fact, for the whole of the subjects of Cuvier's work, the Règne Animal; also, of course, including the insects.

3044. Do you consider that you are responsible for the Entomological department?—I should think strictly that I am; but there is an extra officer, to whom the care of that has been expressly given; and I have not interfered in that.

3045. In point of fact, practically speaking, you do not consider yourself responsible at all for the preservation or the arrangement of the Entomological department?—I would not say that; I would consider that I am: I consider that any of the higher officers of the department are responsible to see that it is kept in proper order.

3046. But you do not practically exercise any control?—Very lately I have been at work on the arachnidæ; that is the only time I have ever interfered at all.

3047. Will you state what attendants you have to assist you in your arrangement of so extensive a department as that which you have stated to be under your control?—One; and I beg leave to say that that one, for three days in the week, is of no use whatever to us, because he is then employed as one of the custodes, and stands in the public rooms, with a wand in his hand, to prevent the people breaking the glasses and so forth.

3048. Do you consider that you have that assistance rendered you which is required for the proper arrangement and preservation of the specimens?—Certainly not.

3049. Have you ever represented to the Trustees that it was desirable that further assistance should be given you in that respect?—I do not recollect that I ever made

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made any formal application for more attendants, except for the present one, who was granted upon my application. There are in the department two or three others, but they do not assist in the zoological branch, except on special occasions.

3050. I understand you to say you have not the assistance in the shape of attendants that is desirable?—No, certainly not.

3051. Do you consider any of the gentlemen that may be comprehended in the term assistants, as at all under your control?—Certainly. I consider that if I desired any one of them to leave off the particular work in which he might be engaged, and go and do something else, he would be bound to do it.

3052. Then you consider yourself as second in the Natural History department, and entitled to direct the other assistants in that department independently of Mr. König?—I do not know that according to the strict law of the Museum I should be entitled to do that, but it has been always conceded to me by Mr. König, and therefore I have thought it unnecessary to trouble him every time; but perhaps strictly, I ought to report to him what I wish to have done, and have his sanction.

3053. Now, will you state to the Committee whether you think such an arrangement is the most desirable for the management of the department of Natural History?—I must candidly say I do not; because the business of the zoological branch of the department is so completely different from that of the mineralogical, that I do think it would be better that the mineralogy and zoology should be altogether separate; and but for the fear that it might be attributed to interested motives, as well as from the conviction that, under existing circumstances, the Trustees could not have adopted it, I should long since have suggested the measure.

3054. Are there any catalogues of the specimens of Natural History?—They have been begun, but they are not finished; in fact, there is so much more to do than the hands we have can do, that it is utterly impossible to make a general correct catalogue at present.

3055. When was that catalogue commenced?—I believe by Dr. Leach.

3056. Is it in existence at this moment, in manuscript or print?—In manuscript.

3057. Then it has not been kept up?—No, certainly not.

3058. When was it last under your consideration?—I cannot tell; Mr. Gray may know about some portions of it, but I should say that for any useful purpose it has been almost laid aside for a considerable time. Dr. Leach did not himself go on with it. Mr. Samouelle has kept it up more regularly with respect to the insects.

3059. Then, practically speaking, there is no catalogue of specimens in the Zoological department?—There is not that perfect one which I should wish to see.

3060. Are you at all acquainted with a work of which the following is the title, "Repertorium Commentationum a Societatibus Literariis editarum," by J. D. Reuss?—I have seen the work.

3061. Do you think it possible or desirable that a similar catalogue of the specimens conjoined with a catalogue of the writers, should exist for the use of the student, or of the public, visiting the British Museum?—It certainly would be a very useful thing.

3062. Have you ever made the formation of such a catalogue the subject of a report to the Trustees?—Not that I recollect.

3063. Having admitted that it would be desirable to have some such catalogue, and that it is a desideratum at present, will you inform the Committee why you have not specially brought this subject under their notice?—I do not know that it has ever occurred to me to think of doing so; but if it had, under the present state of things, I should not have thought it worth while to do so, because I am afraid the expense which it would occasion would be such as the Trustees would not have felt themselves justified in incurring.

3064. But is expense the only obstacle which you think worth consideration?—A part of the expense would necessarily be that of providing many more hands; and I have certainly occasionally mentioned that more hands were wanted.

3065. Now supposing a board could be formed of the most eminent naturalists, and that board had the control of the Natural History department; do you think that such a board would be favourable to the perfect collection of the specimens, and the best and latest arrangements?—I cannot say with respect to the collection; that would depend of course on the facilities of acquiring, and the means afforded in point of expense; but with respect to the other part of the question, if the board were continually controlling the officers, it would do more harm than good.

3066. Will you explain that answer in reference to the word control?—I mean that if they did not leave the officers to follow their own judgment sufficiently; if, for instance, the officers proceeded upon one system, and they did not agree in opinion with them and changed it, they might not make so good a system as the officer himself would if left to his own management. I think there is that possible inconvenience which might arise from establishing a board; otherwise I see none.

3067. Are you at all acquainted with a work, by Monsieur Deleuze, containing a history and description of the Royal Museum of Natural History at Paris?—I have seen the work, but I have not read it.

3068. Now, supposing the officers of the Museum were composed of men who in this country were as distinguished in their several branches of science, as the following individuals were, who composed the board of officers in the Jardin des Plantes in the year 1794, do you or do you not think, supposing each were responsible for his particular department, that the collection generally would be formed on the latest and most scientfic arrangement: MM. Daubenton, Fourcroy, Brongniart, Desfontaines, De Jussieu, Portal, La Marck, Faujas de Saint-Fond, Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, Vanspaendonck, A. Thouin. Now supposing some such board of equally eminent men in this country were formed, do you not think that the Natural History department, and every department of the British Museum, would be in a very different state to what it is?—If Government would give their aid, there could be no doubt about it.

3069. But do the Trustees at the present moment, so far as you are acquainted with the policy which they adopt, in reference to the Museum, seek to obtain the most distinguished men in each branch of science, with a view to place them at the head of it?—I am afraid I must candidly tell you that I am a proof that they do not. I am satisfied of this, that the Trustees do all that they consider they have the power of doing for the benefit of the sciences.

3070. Without any reference to individuals, but in reference to the principle on which a selection is made to fill vacant offices of the Museum by the Trustees?—What their principle may be I cannot go into, because I do not know what principle those three high personages may adopt. With respect to myself, I have already said that I do not consider myself anything like the first naturalist in the country. My appointment was not originally to the Natural History department, but I was removed (I believe by the act of the Trustees generally in committee) from the department of Antiquities to the Natural History. That was done at the suggestion of the late Sir Humphrey Davy, a man whom, of all others, you would probably consider as the fittest person to be a Trustee of the British Museum. The transfer was effected, as I have said, at his suggestion, and almost without my being consulted on the subject, and it has proved very much to my disadvantage. It took place after Dr. Leach's illness prevented his remaining any longer at the British Museum; it was not made in consequence of any wish of my own.

3071. When you say that Sir H. Davy was perhaps the fittest person to be a Trustee, you do not then consider that because he was the most distinguished chemical philosopher of his day, that he was therefore incapable of discharging with advantage to the public the duties of Trustee to the British Museum?—No; being a distinguished chemical philosopher, I should conceive, *à fortiori*, that he had some knowledge of natural history generally; but his zoological knowledge (fish perhaps excepted) was very superficial; mineralogy he had certainly a good knowledge of.

3072. Then supposing some of the most distinguished philosophers of the day were associated with the Trustees, do you consider that such a board of management would be at all injurious to the interests of the British Museum?—Certainly not.

3073. Should you be disposed to advise, as a scientific man yourself, the addition of the most eminent literary or scientific men to the board of Trustees, with a view to the interests of the Museum?—I think it would be beneficial.

3074. Do you not think, considering how few offices there are in this country which can be applied in the shape of a reward to scientific men, that it would be desirable that so high an honour as that of a Trustee of the British Museum, should be occasionally conferred on men of science and literature?—I think it would be a very proper distinction.

3075. Do you not think it would have the effect, in reference to the collection that may exist in the Museum, or the donations that may be from time to time presented,

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presented, of inducing eminent individuals to intrust their collections, or to bequeath them to the Museum?—I do.

3076. Will you look at the list of the originally elected Trustees—(*handing it to the Witness*).—Now, in that list you perceive the names of many distinguished men. Supposing the Trustees had acted somewhat on the principle on which the first elected Trustees were appointed, do you not think it would have a good effect upon the scientific public in general, by holding out an encouragement to men of science?—Assuming them to be scientific men in that list, I think it would.

3077. Will you inform the Committee in what state the mammalia are at present?—In point of condition, they are in a very good state; and with respect to arrangement, they are arranged according to Cuvier, and most of them are named.

3078. Is Cuvier's system of nomenclature and classification adopted throughout?—Yes; with the intercalation of such new genera as more recent discoveries may have rendered necessary.

3079. With reference to the question put to you some time ago, in which you stated you thought it would be advantageous to have scientific Trustees for the management of the British Museum, and that one of the reasons why you thought it would be advantageous was, that it would induce individuals to bequeath and to present to the Museum valuable treasures, I should like to know upon what grounds it is that you come to the opinion that you think it would be a temptation to individuals to present their treasures to the Museum?—I think it would be a proof that there was an earnest desire to promote the science of zoology, by eminent persons interesting themselves in it.

3080. Supposing there was a Board consisting of persons, each of them eminent in different sciences, would that be an inducement to any person possessing a fine collection, in one particular branch of science, more readily to intrust it to that board of mixed scientific knowledge as Trustees, than it would be to intrust those treasures to the Trustees as at present constituted?—I do not know that it would, any further than as showing on the part of the public and of Government (who would have to sanction that appointment probably) a desire to promote the interests of natural science generally. I do not mean that there can be any good ground for want of confidence in the present Trustees, but I do think that possibly by having such a mixed board, other persons might think that the objects were then held in greater estimation than possibly they may suppose they are now.

3081. Then do you consider that the advantage you contemplate applies only to natural curiosities, or do you consider it as applying to all the curiosities of literature and art?—That would depend upon the formation of that board. If literature and art were included, I should suppose it would have the same effect with respect to those who are inclined to be patrons of the Museum, with regard to those articles, as it would with respect to others.

3082. Then do you apprehend, or do you consider that the board that you contemplate should be of a mixed nature, or that it should be a board having any particular scientific character?—I can hardly say that I have contemplated a board at all; it was in answer to a question put to me that I gave my opinion of what the effect would be.

3083. Is the Committee to understand that the answer which you gave as recommendatory of the construction of such a board is an answer given at the moment, without any previous consideration, or is it an answer arising from much consideration of that subject?—An answer given without previous consideration, certainly; for I was not aware any such question was about to be asked me. I had not previously turned the subject seriously in my mind.

3084. Then it has never crossed your mind that the construction of a board of that sort might carry with it inconveniences as well as conveniences?—The subject is now proposed to me for the first time. I have not had time to consider what the inconveniences may be, nor at all to balance them against the conveniences.

3085. Do you think, were the literary and scientific men allowed to exercise influence among the Trustees, anything like jealousy would be felt among those literary and scientific men who had not a seat among the Trustees?—If it was a great object of ambition, it might excite such a feeling in those who were rejected.

3086. But you do not think that would be a sufficient reason for not offering objects of ambition, or offices of honour, to scientific and literary men?—No more than it would be a reason for not allowing half a dozen men to be candidates to represent one borough.

3087. You are aware that in England there are very few offices of any emolument which can be filled by scientific individuals?—Certainly; I am aware of it.

3088. As,

3088. As, therefore, there are very few offices of emolument which can be filled by scientific men, would it not be desirable that offices of honour should be conferred, from time to time, on those who have distinguished themselves in advancing human knowledge?—I think it certainly would be both for the benefit of science, and induce men to turn their attention to scientific objects.

3089. Is not a Trusteeship of the British Museum considered an honour among scientific and literary men?—I should conceive so.

3090. Is not this to be inferred from the circumstance that presidents of certain learned societies are selected for that office?—Certainly.

3091. Is there any reason why the choice of literary and scientific men should be limited to the presidents of certain societies?—No; I do not see any reason why it should.

3092. Now supposing a philosopher of the rank of Sir J. Herschel, or of Mr. Babbage, were elected a Trustee of the British Museum, do you think that any inconvenience would accrue in the management of the institution?—I do not think you have been happy in your selection of the philosophers whom you instance, because their attention has not been turned to subjects of natural history, at least so far as I am aware of; or certainly as only secondary considerations.

3093. Do you think that Sir J. Herchel and Mr. Babbage, because they do not happen to be naturalists, are therefore unfit for directing and controlling an institution like the British Museum?—I do not mean to say that; certainly, men of their eminent talents must be useful in any board that they might be attached to.

3094. And would they not, in point of fact, rather confer honour on the Museum by accepting this situation at the board?—They would honour any society or any board that they were attached to.

3095. Supposing that they were in possession of the greatest extent of knowledge that any individual ever obtained in their own branch of science, and were in every other respect disqualified for the management of a great establishment like the British Museum, should you consider them, on account of their very extensive knowledge, fit to be placed in the situation of Trustees of the British Museum?—Allow me to ask what you mean by "disqualified in every other respect"?

3096. Men of absence of mind; of bad temper; of habits that were irksome and inconvenient to those with whom they associated; that had a particular regard to their own branch of science; and some peculiar opinions, not admitted generally to be just opinions, with reference to their branches of science?—Premising that that certainly does not apply to Sir J. Herschel, I should say generally that your disqualification would entirely upset the utility of such men, however extensive their knowledge might be.

3097. Supposing that a trusteeship of the British Museum were to be the criterion to which posterity were to look as the estimate of opinion as to the eminence or merits of an individual, and that such an individual as I have described were not to have conferred upon him the honour of the trusteeship, would it not be considered as a hardship imposed on that individual that he was not to be raised to the honour to which other very eminent scientific men were promoted?—I think he would have no right whatever to complain; wanting everything that should distinguish an amiable character, he would have no right to complain of being thrust out of a society where such a character as you have described would be a greater nuisance than could possibly be tolerated. He himself, I suppose, would not be satisfied.

3098. If it were to be made a distinguishing mark of eminence, or otherwise, would it not very frequently be received as a great hardship among scientific men?—I dare say it would.

3099. And is that not a consideration with reference to the peculiar situation of a Trustee, distinct from, and of greater importance as far as regards the custom of the Museum, than the mere making it an honorary decoration of a man of science?—You mean that he is possessed of amiable qualities?

3100. Yes?—Certainly.

3101. The question put to you by the Committee did not involve the consideration as to whether a purely scientific board of Trustees should direct the Museum, but whether or not the association of the most eminent and distinguished men as elected Trustees with the other Trustees, might not be beneficial to the institution?—That is the light in which I conceived you meant it, and I still think certainly it would.

3102. When you stated that the presidents of learned societies have duties to perform

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perform different from those of the Trustees of the British Museum, do you think there are any peculiar duties in the Museum which would at all prevent a scientific man being as useful to the Museum, and as successful in its management, as any of the existing Trustees?—No; for scientific knowledge cannot be any bar to his utility, supposing he has an equally good judgment with other men.

3103. And when the hypothetical case was put to you of the learned individual otherwise disqualified, do you not think that the discretion with which the existing board of Trustees is invested, would be a sufficient security in electing learned individuals, against the election falling upon persons so disqualified?—I should think it would, provided the man's character in question be known.

3104. Are there not among philosophers in every country, men as distinguished for their learning as for their amiable and excellent qualities?—There are a great many such men in this country, most undoubtedly, that are as distinguished for their amiable qualities, and their good moral character, as they are for their scientific attainments.

3105. Speaking of the councils of the different learned societies with which you may be acquainted, are they marked by peculiar jealousies and discords?—No, certainly not.

3106. Therefore there would be no reason to suppose, if certain learned individuals were associated with the Trustees, that such feuds and discords would arise, as to justify the refusal of this honour to eminent men of science?—I cannot at all comprehend why any discords should be fomented by scientific men.

3107. Do you think high rank should be the sole qualification for a Trustee of the British Museum?—I do not.

3108. Do you not think, speaking quite apart from the present eminent individuals who fill the office of Trustees, that great public functionaries, with the most important and extensive duties to perform, are, speaking generally, with reference to the management of an institution like the British Museum, the best persons to direct and control it?—I should think one obvious reason why they would not be so, is that their more important duties must necessarily leave them very little time to attend to the business of the Museum.

3109. The Committee wish it distinctly to be understood, that not the smallest imputation is intended to be conveyed against the eminent individuals who now fill that office?—I wish to state also that it is the furthest from my thoughts to intend to cast the slightest reflection upon those eminent individuals.

3110. Speaking then quite abstractedly from the present distinguished individuals who are Trustees of the Museum, and admitting that the Museum is perhaps one of the best-managed institutions in the world of a similar kind; admitting that, do you think the constitution of the British Museum, such as it is, is most conducive to the most beneficial use of its materials?—I think it might be improved, and very much, in the way you have stated.

3111. Should high rank be the sole qualification for a Trustee of the British Museum?—No.

3112. Does it fall within your knowledge that any distinguished scientific men, not connected with the aristocracy, have been elected Trustees of the British Museum?—Yes; the late Henry Cavendish was an elected Trustee; and there is at this moment one, a nobleman, who is very eminent for his natural knowledge, (Lord Derby,) particularly natural history; as an ornithologist especially.

3113. Besides those scientific individuals that you have adverted to, there are at all times certain official Trustees who, from the office they fill, may be assumed to be men of great scientific knowledge?—They must be assumed to be men of knowledge of course; of general knowledge, and possibly of science; but if you mean by scientific knowledge, that they are naturalists, mathematicians, and so forth, I do not know that their offices necessarily imply that; of course it might be assumed that they are men eminent for their talents.

3114. The scientific men who have been elected Trustees, and to whom you have alluded, have also been men of high rank, have they not?—Both.

3115. But are you aware of there having been any elected Trustees from among the ranks of men of science, unconnected with the aristocracy?—No, I am not aware of it.

3116. Do you think that the public mind is more likely to be satisfied that the interests of a great national institution are guaranteed by the superintendence of the highest functionaries of the State, rather than by persons comparatively unknown,

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save for their scientific and literary knowledge?—I think the union of both would be very satisfactory.

3117. In the question that has been put to you, the words "comparatively unknown, save for their scientific and literary knowledge," occur; do you think that men like Sir John Herschel and Mr. Babbage are not infinitely better known, and more extensively known, than any man at this moment of the highest rank can be supposed to be by the public?—No, I should think they are not; the Duke of Wellington is, probably, more extensively known than any other man in the kingdom.

3118. Do you think that the name of Wellington is more extensively known than that of Herschel?—Yes, I do; because the battles of the Duke of Wellington are known to every one, and the discoveries of Sir John Herschel are not.

3119. Do you think that the name of Herschel is not as extensively known throughout the globe as the name of Wellington?—Co-extensive, perhaps, for they are both known all over the globe.

3120. And do you not think that the fame of the Duke of Wellington must also be intimately connected with, as it is mainly founded upon military science?—Undoubtedly.

3121. Is not Lord Lansdowne an elected Trustee?—I believe so.

3122. Was he not the president of the Zoological Society?—He was.

3123. Referring now to the specimens of the class mammalia, are they named according to the latest and most approved nomenclature?—They are.

3124. Is the name of the naturalist whose system is adopted, attached to the specimens?—Generally.

3125. When you say generally, are there any deviations, for instance, from Cuvier's system?—No important deviations. When a new species is occasionally discovered, it frequently requires a new genus, and it is put in such a place as it is supposed Cuvier himself would have put it in, endeavouring to keep his system in view altogether as the guide.

3126. Now, is the English and any foreign name attached to the specimens?—The generic name is generally that of Cuvier, but for the specific name, that of Linnæus is usually preferred, as the oldest; and an English synonyme, most frequently that adopted in Griffiths's translation of the "Règne Animal," is also added.

3127. Have you in your time materially altered the names of the specimens?—The names of the shells are materially altered, for when I came to this branch of the Museum, they were principally from Dr. Leach's manuscript, names which I found hardly anybody knew anything of, and I thought it better to adopt those which were more generally known.

3128. Referring now to the ornithological part?—They are arranged principally according to Temminck, and his generic names in general are adopted, with the specific Latin names of Linnæus, and the English synonymes of Latham.

3129. Is the popular name also added?—The common name, that is, the English name, is generally taken from Latham.

3130. Are French and German names also appended?—No.

3131. Do you not think it would be desirable?—I think it certainly would, but it would be an increase of labour, and we are so short-handed that there would be too much writing; if we had sufficient strength, I should think the more names there were the better, it would be more useful.

3132. With respect to the shells, I believe you are not immediately responsible for their arrangement and preservation?—I consider myself under the same degree of responsibility with regard to them as to the other collections.

3133. Then how does it happen that there are various specimens without any names?—Because there has not yet been time to name them.

3134. Do you not think that the names should be added almost at the moment the specimen is placed in the case?—Till the new building was in a sufficient state of forwardness to admit of their exhibition, a very large proportion of the specimens now exhibited was, in order to preserve them from destruction, kept in boxes and stowed away wherever space could be found for them; as, for instance, a vast number of the mammalia, the greater portion of the birds, the whole of the reptiles, the fishes, a very large quantity of the shells and other articles. As soon as we got room of course it was desirable, and we were anxious to bring them up and display them; and that business occupied of itself a considerable time, and if we had waited till they were all arranged they must have remained concealed from the public much longer; consequently a vast mass of matter came at once into operation which we had to work

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work upon, and which we were by much too weak-handed to get completed, and since that time fresh things have been continually coming in almost day by day. If we had had sufficient strength to get them in at once, it might have been done; I state this in answer to your question whether they are all in.

3135. Are the labels distinctly and clearly written in all cases?—Not in all cases; but in general they are. There ought to be one person to write labels only.

3136. Is there not a person employed to write labels only?—No; a person has been occasionally employed; but there is no one that I am aware of now regularly employed.

3137. But a person has been occasionally employed for that purpose?—Occasionally.

3138. At what rate was he paid for that?—I cannot say. There is a person who is occasionally employed now; one of the attendants.

3139. Is he qualified by his handwriting and general intelligence?—Certainly. He requires no other knowledge but to copy faithfully the words he has before him.

3140. Did that individual give his services gratuitously at first?—Not the individual that I allude to.

3141. Will you mention his name?—Mr. M'Kenzie.

3142. Are there any objects of natural history, purchases or donations, which at this moment are unexhibited?—There are a few; some are at this moment, I believe, in the bird-stuffer's hands; for instance, some parts of the collection bequeathed to the British Museum by the late Major-general Hardwicke, are not yet, on that account, exhibited; but, in general, whether obtained by purchase or donation, the specimens are put into the cases as soon as possible.

3143. Are there any remaining now in original cases which have never been examined?—No; there may be some duplicate old skins which are not exhibited.

3144. Why are they retained?—Because they cannot be parted with.

3145. Could they not be sold?—Not by me, without the special permission of the Trustees.

3146. Is there any bird-stuffer attached to the Museum?—Not regularly; we had one, but we had no place for him to work in; we tried it, but it did not answer. Mr. Gould is the present stuffer to the British Museum.

3147. The bird-stuffer is paid by the job?—He agrees to stuff at so much a skin, large and small.

3148. What security have you that the stuffing of the birds is carefully and properly done?—We have no other security than Mr. Gould's responsibility, and that he would lose the business if he did them badly.

3149. But that would be no satisfaction to the public, if the specimens were destroyed by insects, for instance?—No; but the public have this further security, that we have endeavoured to find the best men we could in the country.

3150. And you think he is the best man?—I think Gould is the best man.

3151. Knowing that you may be considered a chemical philosopher as well as a naturalist, will you state whether you have ever investigated the subject of stuffing birds, so as to insure their preservation for long periods?—No; I have not had much experience in that respect; but we have skins which have lasted many years.

3152. Supposing you were disposed to make any original investigation upon that or any other subject immediately connected with your department, have you the rooms, the opportunity, or a laboratory which could be applied to that purpose?—No, not a watch glass.

3153. Do you not think it would be desirable that each officer of the Museum should be furnished with all the requisites for making such investigations?—I think it would, if he knows how to use them; he may be a good naturalist, but not have paid much attention to chemistry.

3154. But assuming always that he pursued the investigation as a man of science would pursue it, in reference to his own immediate branch of science, would it not be desirable that he should have every facility for such investigation?—Yes.

3155. Are there such facilities given in the British Museum?—No. I am confining myself to the Zoological department.

3156. You think, however, the Museum has availed itself of all the improvements

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ments in the art of stuffing?—I think so, by employing one of the best stuffers in England.

3157. Am I to understand that you consider a laboratory, strictly speaking, as one of the desiderata to be attached to the Zoological department?—I think, in a great many instances, it might be very convenient to have one.

3158. And it is your opinion that it could be applied to other departments of the Museum with advantage?—I do not know that.

3159. The analysis of minerals?—Yes, that would come in.

3160. Do you not think that if a laboratory were attached to the Mineralogical department that the head of the Zoological department might have recourse to that laboratory, as far as investigations connected with his department would lead him to investigate chemical questions?—One chemical laboratory would be quite sufficient.

3161. Do you hold any other office than those you have described in the Museum?—I am Secretary of the Royal Society.

3162. No other?—No.

3163. Do the duties of the Secretary of the Royal Society interfere with your duties in the British Museum at all?—No; except that the councils of the Royal Society are generally held on a Thursday once a month during the session, at three o'clock, which is, strictly, an hour earlier than the Museum closes; the other duties do not interfere in the least.

3164. Is there any catalogue of donations in your department?—There is. A general catalogue has been of late years kept of the donations year by year, and published; that for 1833 was the last.

3165. The Committee has observed that the names of some donors are much more frequently mentioned than others; can you state why?—They must have more frequently made presents.

3166. It is not in reference to the number of times that the names are mentioned, but that some donors' names do not appear to be mentioned at all; some appear only to be mentioned once or twice, and some every time they made presents?—Do you mean in the Synopsis?

3167. Yes.—In the Synopsis there are but few names mentioned, and those the names of such persons as have been benefactors to a considerable extent; for instance, Major-general Hardwicke's; but the names of the donors are attached to the specimens themselves.

3168. In all cases?—I believe in almost all.

3169. I find the name of Hardwicke much more extensively attached than any other?—Because he has been the greatest benefactor we have had of late years by far; he left us, the other day, at his death, his whole collection.

3170. I understand you to say, then, in point of fact, that the names of donors are, as of right, generally attached to the specimens they present?—It is an unintentional omission where they have not been attached. I will not say that some such accidental omissions may not have occurred, but it certainly has been from oversight and not intentional; it is intended to place them to every specimen. Of course there is no name to those that are purchased; and a great many that we have are old specimens, and we do not know from whence they came.

3171. The skeleton of the elephant which is exhibited there was presented, I believe, by Sir Jasper Nicholls?—It was; in conjunction with the late Major-general Hardwicke.

3172. Is it exactly in the state in which it was presented?—Except the addition of two tusks, which were presented by the Duke of Sussex, and which, with his Royal Highness's sanction, I added to it, because the others had been unfortunately sawn off.

3173. Speaking as a scientific man, do you think it desirable that any specimen should be made perfect or altered from its natural state?—In that instance, from what I did, it is clear what my opinion was. I do think it is occasionally desirable to do it, but never without expressly stating that it *has* been done, nor without a sufficiently strong reason for doing it, which in this case I think existed, because the object was to exhibit a perfect skeleton, and this was so, except the missing portion of the tusks. Suppose a person had never seen an elephant's tusk in his life, and he found only the base of the tusk in the skeleton exhibited, how is he to know what is its general form or its position in the head? On this ground I thought it better to add the tusks in the present instance; and I had the less hesitation in doing so, because, as far as we could ascertain, they belonged to the

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same species, and to an animal of about the same age; in short, the man who put up the skeleton (Mr. Flower) said it seemed as if they had been made for it. However, as a general practice, I disapprove of the custom of perfecting specimens from portions of other individuals, and in all cases it should be specified.

3174. Suppose this description to be lost, and in process of time forgotten, and omitted from the Synopsis, where it is not a very material circumstance, might not that specimen represent a perfect one, which, in reality, it is not?—Certainly; that is, it would not be the perfect individual; he would have false teeth.

3175. On such a principle there is nothing to prevent the skeleton of an elephant being made up from parts of as many elephants as each individual bone might be obtained from?—Certainly that may be done, and I dare say has been done; not at the British Museum, however, but perhaps at other places.

3176. Do you think it desirable that at a national institution, any other than a perfectly genuine specimen should be exhibited?—I think, in this case, it is desirable, for the reasons that I have stated; in general, certainly not.

3177. Now, as regards the ornithological collection, would it not be desirable to add to the names the habitats of the birds, so that young collectors might observe them?—Do you mean on the label?

3178. Yes?—I am afraid it would be hardly practicable, because the smallest birds would, of course, require it as well as the larger ones. Now the smallest of the humming birds, the trochilus minimus, is hardly bigger than a humble bee; and if you were to put a long description to him, the poor little bird would be effectually hid.

3179. Still, more information would be conveyed?—Would it not be better to convey that in the Synopsis?

3180. That the Committee will leave to the officers of the Museum. That which would give the greatest information to the spectator, and to the young collector, would be most desirable, would it not?—I should think that the Synopsis would be a much better mode of doing it, except that they of course are put to the expense of purchasing it.

3181. Is any Synopsis accessible at the Museum to those who cannot afford to buy one?—No.

3182. Now, as the plumage of birds, for instance, varies according to age and sex, should there not be some indication of such circumstances found either attached to the labels or to the Synopsis?—It would be desirable, and ought to be done in all cases. In many instances the word "male" or "female," "young" or "adult," are added, or the usual signs of the sexes, ♂ and ♀. That might be done in all cases, because that involves very little writing, and does not occasion much additional labour, provided you are sure of the age and sex; but sometimes you are not able to speak positively as to either.

3183. Now, when specimens have belonged to remarkable collections, for instance, Montague's, would it not be desirable that the label of the Synopsis should indicate the circumstance?—I think it might. That has not been done generally. In the case of General Hardwicke's legacy, however, it has been rigidly adopted, and the words "Hardwicke Bequest" are annexed to each specimen, according to the directions of the testator.

3184. Would or would it not be desirable that the time and place when any rare British specimen has been taken should be noted, in order that it might afford the opportunity, perhaps, of obtaining the same specimen in the same place another time?—In the Synopsis, I think, it would.

3185. Do you happen ever to have heard of a rare bird having been found in Bermondsey Marshes within a short period of time?—No, I have not.

3186. And which, from having been known to have been found in that spot, was again obtained in the following year?—No; I am not aware of that.

3187. Now the Committee would wish to know what would be your opinion as to the propriety of requiring from the head of each department, or from assistants in each department, from time to time, a course of lectures to satisfy the public that the officers of the Museum were always informed of the latest state of science?—If the object were merely to prove the competency of the respective officers, I do not think it would be necessary to adopt any such plan; and, as at present constituted, the British Museum does not possess the necessary *materiel*, if I may use the expression, for establishing a course of zoological lectures. Of the principle, however, I can have no doubt, as it would be the means of imparting useful knowledge to a class of persons (supposing the lectures open to all) to whom its acquisition is,

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at present, almost impossible. The subjects embraced by zoology in its most extended sense (and not one of them can be omitted without injury to the whole as a system), are so numerous, that it is not to be expected that any one person can be competent to lecture, to much good effect, on all. It would be right, therefore, to subdivide them into sections, and allot them to persons respectively most conversant with each; the mode of effecting which must depend on future arrangements. Moreover, since the attention of the practical zoologist, at least as far as the describing and naming of species, and the arrangement of collections goes, is of necessity chiefly devoted to external form, it is seldom that such a person can have acquired that minute knowledge of comparative anatomy necessary to qualify him as an instructor in that difficult and comprehensive science; yet modern zoology is essentially founded on the observations and researches of the comparative anatomist. To render the British Museum, therefore, a sound school of zoological science, it would be necessary, in my opinion, to annex to the present establishment an additional officer as physiologist and lecturer in comparative anatomy; and also to found an osteological collection, and one of physiological preparations, for the purposes of his lectures. Such a plan cannot be carried into execution without considerable expense, for besides the additions already alluded to, a spacious and well-furnished laboratory and a lecture-room must be built. In this answer to the question proposed by the Committee, I beg to be understood as confining myself to the subject of zoology, without reference to botany or mineralogy.

3188. Are you aware that there is a museum attached to Haslar Hospital, which has been formed from specimens collected by the King's officers in various parts of the globe?—Only from hearsay; I have never seen it.

3189. Do you think there would be any objection to the consuls in various parts of the world being instructed from time to time to write to the Trustees as to any valuable specimens in natural history which might come under their observation?—It would be exceedingly desirable.

3190. Has this subject ever come under your consideration, with a view to bring it under the notice of the Trustees?—I have only hinted my wish that, with all expeditions, especially voyages of discovery, some scientific naturalist might be sent out (or at least some person competent to collect), who should collect for the British Museum; but I have never made any formal suggestion to the Trustees. I am of opinion that the adoption of such a measure, with the assistance of the Admiralty, would very soon raise our collections fully to rival those of France.

3191. Do you not think, if the plan were adopted, that foreign countries would be disposed to lend their voyages of discovery to the same purpose?—I have no doubt you might mutually assist each other, to the great advantage of both.

3192. Does it not sometimes occur that foreign naturalists of eminence would be very glad to come to some understanding with the British Museum to collect for them in their voyages or journies of discovery, if the British Museum had on its part presented similar facilities to foreign governments?—I have never had any direct application to that effect, but I have no doubt that that would prove to be the fact, and that we should find plenty who would enter into that correspondence; and I have had some applications for exchanges.

3193. Will you turn to page 20 of the Synopsis, and give me your opinion of the following passage: "These animals," that is, the troglodytes, "are said to live in society, forming huts of leaves and branches, and to attack man with clubs and stones, in order to drive him from their dwellings." Now, what is your opinion of such a passage?—I believe it is matter of fact.

3194. On what is it founded?—I am not certain.

3195. Do you think that such a passage is quite creditable to the Synopsis?—If the Synopsis were intended to be a very scientific thing; if it were not a jumble, (which I acknowledge it is, and I believe you will find that it has been so from the beginning; it is partly popular and partly scientific;) if it were purely scientific, I should say it was better not to put that in. I put it in myself; it is my own doing, therefore whatever blame there is must fall on my shoulders. With respect to the ornithorhynchus paradoxus (page 21), I felt extremely embarrassed how to introduce the subject, and give that information which I considered necessary (for the peculiarity alluded to is the great characteristic of that tribe), and yet avoid indelicacy. It seems to be the wish that the Synopsis should give information, and if such information as that is suppressed, it must be very imperfect.

3195*. How do you contrive to convey information in your cheap publications, which are to be put into the hands of women and children; and where you teach

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natural history in all its branches, and every thing else?—Unless you mean to give them very partial information, you must go into such subjects.

3196. Will you turn to page 19? At the bottom is this, "Amongst the monkeys are the ourang outang, or man of the woods, (*Simia satyrus*, Linn.) which of all animals is considered to approach nearest to man, in the form of the head, the size of the forehead, and the volume of the brain." Now, does that description or not strictly apply to the animal?—I believe it strictly applies; if I mistake not, those are Cuvier's words.

3197. Are you quite sure that description applies to the *Simia satyrus*?—To the ourang outang; not to the chimpanze.

3198. But you have mentioned a Simian name there?—*Simia satyrus*?

3199. Yes.—That is the ourang outang.

3200. Suppose a naturalist should state that what you have there said applies to the troglodytes, what would you say to that?—I should say that it did not apply to that, but it applies to the ourang outang. The ourang outang approaches, in some respects, nearer to man than the chimpanze; that is my impression; I believe that to be correct; I should not have inserted it if I had not believed it to be correct.

3201. Now (page 26), do you think it is desirable to state that salamanders and toads were "absurdly supposed formerly to be insensible to the action of fire?"—Considering the popularity of the work, I thought it was worth while to state that. I believe there are persons who entertain that notion even at this moment. I thought it was worth while to correct anything which was a popular error. There was a remark which I heard made, when I had the honour of being in this room on Wednesday, with respect to the titmouse. It certainly may sound very ridiculous to call a titmouse a crow, but it is literally matter of fact, and, I believe, the first notice of it was by Charles Buonaparte, Prince of Musignano; and it is referred to, I think, by Dr. Richardson, in his Fauna Boreali-Americana. I am very sure that any person who will compare a titmouse and a crow, will find that it is perfectly true, and that in reality, in the essential generic characters there is hardly any difference, and consequently the titmouse is a small crow and belongs to that family. There is another word which I will take the liberty of calling to your recollection. I think you commented on the expression, "swimming bladder;" I beg leave to state that the term, swimming bladder, occurs in Yarrell's British Fishes, three times in two pages, and in various parts of the work he uses it as synonymous with air bladder; and Dr. Roget has this expression in his Bridgewater Treatise, "A large bladder, filled with air, has been placed immediately under the spine, in the middle of the back, and above the centre of gravity. This is known by the name of the air bladder or the swimming bladder." Those, I think, are not bad authorities for the use of the word. In Johnson's Dictionary, the word "swim," as a noun substantive, occurs, and his explanation of the meaning is, that it is "the bladder of fishes, by which they are supported in the water." So that it seems to be a legitimate term at all events.

3202. Do you think that the description, swimming, correctly describes the office of the bladder?—Yes. I do not know whether Johnson does not answer that question. He quotes, as his authority for the use of the word, Dr. Grew; he says, "The braces have the nature and use of tendons, in contracting the swim, and thereby transferring the air out of one bladder into another, or transferring it from them both." Now, in point of fact, when the fish is at the bottom of the water, those bladders are, partially at least, empty; but when it wants to ascend it fills them with air, the fish thus becomes specifically lighter, and ascends to the surface without any exertion of his own.

3203. Now in page 57 is the following passage: "The common angler (*lophius piscatorius*) has a very large head and capacious mouth, surrounded by a species of long filamentous processes, or tentacula." Are you disposed to adhere to that description?—It is the fact with respect to the mouth of the lophius, which is very large, and has numerous tentacula attached to the lower jaw, as stated by Cuvier, who calls them *barbillons*.

3204. Suppose a naturalist of some standing should say that it is not correct, and that there are moveable spines on the back and on the top of the skull, should you be disposed to reconsider your opinion as a correct description?—I should be perfectly disposed to reconsider my description, if any sufficient motive were adduced for my doing so. Cuvier mentions two dorsal fins, the first of which has some rays detached forwards, free and moveable, on the head.

3205. The

3205. The description goes on thus, " It is said to hide itself in the mud with its mouth open ?"—Not hiding the head in the mud, but hiding the rest of the body and leaving the mouth open above it. *J. G. Children, Esq.*

3206. The description goes on in this way : " when the fish on which it feeds, deceived by the tentacula, which they take for worms, are tempted to swim into its capacious mouth, and fall an easy prey." How could that happen if the fish had hid itself in the mud ?—He has not hid himself altogether. Cuvier's words are, (Reg. An. vol. 2, p. 250,) " On assure qu'elles se tiennent dans la vase, et qu'en faisant jouer les rayons de leur tête, elles attirent les petits poissons, qui prennent l'extrémité souvent elargie et charnue de ces rayons pour des vers," to which his translator, Griffith, adds, " and thus become their victims," viz. by being swallowed by the mouth ; for that that is Cuvier's meaning, and not that they are seized or retained in the bronchial sac, is clear from his giving that as another " on assure." The mouth consequently remains open, though all the rest of the animal, except the head, hides, or keeps itself (se tient) in the mud. The only difference is, that Cuvier considers the long detached rays of the first dorsal fin, and not the true tentacula generally, as the bait which deceives the small fry ; and so does Linnæus. 24 July 1835.

3207. The Committee, however, understand it to be your opinion, that the Synopsis, in various particulars, requires much revision by the officers ?—Most certainly ; it is not a perfect work.

Mr. *John Edward Gray*, called in ; and Examined.

3208. WHAT appointment do you hold in the Natural History department ?—That of extra assistant. Mr. *J. E. Gray.*

3209. What salary and emolument do you receive from your office in the British Museum ?—Fifteen shillings a day during the days that I am there, which is five days in the week, and no other emolument whatever.

3210. Is the Committee to understand that it is a system of daily pay which is adopted ?—Yes, paid every four weeks.

3211. Will you inform the Committee what are your duties and what particular branch of zoology is immediately under your control ?—My duties are, under the direction of Mr. Children, to attend to the general concerns of the Zoological department, and to name, catalogue and arrange the various specimens. I have sometimes attended to one part and sometimes to another. At the present moment I am more particularly engaged on the reptiles, the fishes, the shells and radiated animals ; but in former times, I assisted in naming and arranging the mammalia and birds.

3212. Are you employed in forming a catalogue in those departments ?—I am more especially employed in naming and arranging the specimens, with the intention of catalogueing them, when so arranged.

3213. Will you give the Committee some idea as to the extent to which you have carried the naming and arranging, as compared with what remains to be done ?—The whole collection is arranged in classes, orders and genera, so that any specimen may be immediately found. The reptiles and radiated animals are named throughout, and about one-third of the fishes and shells are also named. But we are continually receiving additions, and if our space were enlarged, I am convinced, from experience, that we should receive more than we do now. New accessions and the advances of science, both in the augmentation of the number of its objects and in the improvement of our arrangement of them, render it impossible that the naming and arrangement of such a collection can ever be said to be finished.

3214. How long have you been employed ?—I think about 12 years.

3215. What has prevented the arranging and the naming of the specimens being completed in that period of time ?—They have been once arranged during that period, as far as the space allotted for public exhibition admitted ; but in 1832 they were removed into new and larger rooms, and required a fresh arrangement. The obstacles to the completion of this have been the enormous number of objects and the interruption occasioned by my attendance upon those who wish to consult me with reference to the collection, and whom I make it a point to see and attend to.

3216. Will you give the Committee an instance of the consultation which you allude to ?—Mr. South, for instance, whom I see present, is desirous of getting materials for a plate for the Encyclopædia Metropolitana ; he comes and wishes to inspect certain specimens for that purpose, and his artist afterwards comes to make

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drawings of them. Mr. Yarrell, who is engaged on a work of British fishes, comes to compare specimens from his own collection with those in the Museum. Dr. Richardson comes with similar objects, in reference to his "Fauna Boreali-Americana." Mr. Thompson, of Belfast, consults the collection to aid him in a Fauna of Ireland, which he is about to publish. I could refer to a vast number of of similar instances, but I suppose these, which have suggested themselves to me at the moment, are sufficient. Foreign naturalists and foreigners who are not naturalists, but who require information on the natural history collection, also occupy a considerable portion of the officers' time.

3217. Do you find such duties materially interfere with perfecting the arrangement of the collection?—Yes, but I do not object to it; I am never denied, and consider this as part of the legitimate duties of my office; otherwise the collection would lose much of its value.

3218. Would it not be desirable that some one officer should be constantly occupied in arranging the various specimens?—It might be well so to do, but no other person would be so well able to give an account of the things to anybody who came to make inquiries as the person who had been occupied in naming them, because those who come to make inquiries continually ask, "Who has written on this subject?" or, "Can you tell me what has been done on this subject?" and the person who works on the catalogue, having himself studied the subject thoroughly, is the best able to give that information in a satisfactory manner.

3219. But under such circumstances a complete arrangement, classification and nomenclature of so extensive a collection as that of the British Museum, must almost be considered as hopeless?—We have been working for the last two years as fast as we can, to get it into the state in which it is at present; but new specimens coming in, will of necessity render it impossible ever to finish it, as they all require additional labour, and when considerable, as in the case of a bequest lately received under the will of General Hardwicke, not only require examining and putting in order, but also render necessary much displacement of the objects previously in the collection.

3220. When you say you have been occupied two years, is the Committee to understand that previously to that time there was not a scientific arrangement for the collection?—Before that time there were only two small rooms for the zoology, which was then arranged, named, and put in complete order; but two years ago we moved into the six large rooms which we have at present, and consequently there was a great deal of that work to go over again, besides naming, arranging and inserting in their proper places a vast number of additional specimens. If in a few years we should move again, much of the same work will require revision, with a view to the new arrangement and the progress of science.

3221. Do you not think the difficulty you have stated, with reference to the systematic arrangement of the collection, would be materially overcome if there was a better subdivision of labour?—Certainly; understanding thereby, if there was more assistance.

3222. Now suppose your attention, for instance, were devoted to the shells exclusively, what period of time do you think would be required in order to place that collection in a perfect state of arrangement?—It is at present arranged, although not entirely named.

3223. But arrangement apart from nomenclature is of little value?—What do you intend by the word nomenclature?

3224. The Committee would state, that by nomenclature they mean the name, the order and the class of each species?—The shells are arranged in classes, orders and genera in regular order, and to these groups the names are attached; a great number of them have also the specific names; but there are hundreds of shells not be found in any one book, but which must be sought for scattered through a great number of volumes, and hundreds more that are wholly undescribed. As regards even those species which are described in any single work, Lamarck's, for instance, no man who has any regard for his own credit, or for that of the establishment to which he belongs, would rest satisfied without referring from it to the original authorities quoted by him, and in many cases, especially as regards English authors, to those which he has neglected to quote or consult. To show how impossible it would be to adopt a single work as a guide throughout, I may mention, that we have at least one third more shells than they have in the French museum, on the collection of which Lamarck's work, so frequently referred to as that which we ought implicitly to follow, is chiefly founded.

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3225. In two pages of the Synopsis I find the following: Persona, Algoa, Cyprovula, Trivia, Erato, Cymbium, Natica; are any of those Lamarck's genera?—None.

3226. Would it be possible to arrange these genera correctly under any of the Lamarckian genera?—Erato, for instance, has no place in his system.

3227. Has the system of Lamarck certain lacunæ that must be filled up, for which he has not provided?—Many; he himself found it necessary to alter his system, as he became acquainted with more objects.

3228. Is any particular system adopted in the arrangement of the shells of the British Museum?—Mr. Children gave me a general permission to use that which I thought was best; I have therefore taken Lamarck's as the basis, and interpolated the genera adopted from other authors, or altered the position of such genera as are now known to have been misplaced in it, and adding such as were altogether unknown to him.

3229. And are the interpolations marked so that the student may know how far the system of Lamarck is adopted, and how far your own arrangement is adopted?—Each genus is marked with the name of its own author; thus, those employed by Linnæus are marked *Linn.*; those added by Lamarck, *Lamk.*; by Montague or Sowerby, *Mont.* and *Sowb.*; and so on with other authors, as is usual amongst naturalists.

3230. But those genera which are not marked with either the one or the other?—All are marked with the names of their authors; for if I had myself established a genus, I should put my own name to it.

3231. For that purpose should you think it necessary to consult Mr. Children?—Mr. Children has given me general permission to arrange the collection, leaving the details to my discretion; but if, on consideration of the arrangement adopted, he were to object to it, I should re-arrange it according to his directions.

3232. But do you think it desirable that any assistant officer of the Museum should have the privilege of acting on his own opinion?—I do, taking it for granted that he is fit for his office, and subject of course to the general superintendence of his superior, who is best able to judge how far it is necessary for him to interfere in the details.

3233. Might it not happen, that in a succession of officers, each officer might adopt his own system, and thus almost render a national collection useless?—It must be supposed, that those who are capable of taking charge of such a collection, are capable of forming a judgment as to how far deviations from the systems generally adopted may be necessary or advantageous. Such changes must of necessity take place from time to time; they are the unavoidable results of the progress of science. Were our collections to be now arranged as they would have been by naturalists of only 30 or 40 years since, I should be ashamed to exhibit them to any one acquainted with the advances which science has since made. The Museum of Paris has often been quoted as an example; it is not arranged on any one general system throughout. The Committee would naturally suppose, from the great reputation of Cuvier, and the popularity of his work, the "Règne Animal," that it forms the text-book of the French Museum; but this is by no means the case. The mammalia, the reptiles, the fishes even, are arranged according to the views of those who have the charge of the several departments. The reptiles and fishes, for instance, are arranged in the public collection at Paris by M. Duméril, who has the charge of that part of the collection, on the principles of his "Zoologie Analytique," and so on with other departments.

3234. Had the arrangement you speak of received the sanction of Cuvier?—Certainly not; inasmuch as the arrangement first proposed by Cuvier, in his "Tableau Elementaire," afterwards improved by him in his "Règne Animal," and subsequently modified considerably, and in several parts wholly remodelled in a second edition of the latter work, differs from it very greatly.

3235. Were you present when Cuvier came to this country and visited the British Museum?—I was; he was constantly with me during his visits to the Museum.

3236. Did you go over the Museum with him?—I did.

3237. Had he free and unrestrained opportunities of inspecting all the collection?—Every thing whatever.

3238. Were there not some specimens in the zoological collection which were not shown to Cuvier?—Not one was kept back from him; every one for which he asked, or which was likely to be interesting to him, was shown to him; and not only so, but facilities were given to him to examine certain specimens not belonging

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belonging to the Museum, which I happened to have in my own possession, and which he has figured in his work.

3239. Then, in point of fact, if any report existed that he had not full and entire access to the public collection, it would be untrue?—Untrue, every word of it; and I will give you his own printed account as the most complete answer to the question. In the preface to the seventh volume of his "Histoire Naturelle des Poissons," referring to his visit to England, he says, "M. Gray m'a fait connaitre, *sans réserve*, les nouvelles acquisitions du Muséum Britannique." I certainly did not receive similar facilities when I visited the French Museum, for the purpose of examining the collection with reference to my "Synopsis Reptilium." But for this, I must in justice add, that Cuvier was not responsible.

3240. Were you recommended to the English authorities of France?—It was unnecessary; I was well known to Cuvier and all the leading zoologists in Paris, and had been in constant correspondence with most of them for some years.

3241. Did you proceed in an ordinary official capacity?—Scarcely in an official capacity; I went as a zoologist desirous of consulting the French like other collections.

3242. Did you take letters from the English to the French authorities?—No; I was so well known to Cuvier, De Blainville, and others, that it was unnecessary.

3243. Did you not then present yourself according to the regular manner?—Certainly.

3244. But you had not provided yourself with letters from the British authorities to the French authorities?—Not at all; had I been even less known to the Parisian zoologists personally, I should have considered my character as a scientific man a sufficient passport.

3245. Did you then consider yourself, without providing yourself with official credentials, to stand in Paris in the same position, going to the Jardin des Plantes, as Cuvier did here coming to the British Museum?—Decidedly in the same position as an officer of the French Museum coming to England.

3246. What attendants have you to assist you in your mechanical labours?—I have no assistance but what I can get of Mr. Children's attendant.

3247. Then, supposing you have to name and arrange the shells, do I understand you have to do that with your own hands?—Every thing is done with my own hands; I have made skeletons with my own hands.

3248. Have you ever represented to the Trustees the inexpediency of employing time like yours in that way?—I have never represented any thing to the Trustees; I felt quite satisfied to assist in any way in the improvement of the collection.

3249. Are you satisfied, as a scientific man, to have to perform that drudgery when you might employ your time to so much more advantage both to yourself and the public?—I might have applied for an attendant, but I do not think that a common attendant would be the person who would give me the assistance required. I have often remarked in conversation, that I believe some young men or students might be advantageously employed, but I do not think that a common attendant, a person, for instance, who had been a servant in a gentleman's family, would be useful; there might not be one in a hundred that would.

3250. But why are you apprehensive of having a servant of a gentleman's family to assist you?—Several of the attendants have been so, and they are not the kind of people, from their previous education, likely to be useful in the way specified.

3251. How does it happen that attendants have been appointed who are not likely to be useful to the officers in their respective departments?—I have not said that any such have been appointed; the attendants are appointed most commonly with a view to the ordinary duties of the house, such as cleaning and guarding, and acting in the capacity of servants; they are not usually entrusted with duties of higher importance.

3252. In point of fact, are a great number of the attendants persons who have held menial offices in gentlemen's families?—I believe several of them are.

3253. Do you think it desirable that attendants should be appointed from such a class?—I think they are sufficient for the general purposes for which they are employed, but generally inapplicable to give me any assistance of the kind that I most stand in need of.

3254. Now you were asked whether or not an attendant might be useful to you, and your reply was, that the attendant that might be appointed might happen to be a person not fit for the situation; will you state why you apprehend such an appointment would take place?—I do not think that I have been clearly understood:

stood: I mean that if I were to apply merely for an attendant, most probably the Trustees, who have the appointment, would not appoint a person who would be useful to me in the capacity indicated. As I require assistance of a different character from that which has been hitherto granted, I have not, while I could perform the duties myself, thought it consistent with my position in the Museum formally to propose such an innovation.

3255. Do you mean to say, that the Trustees, if you wanted an attendant and had agreed to appoint an attendant, would not consult you at all on the appointment?—They would not consult me, not having any official intercourse with them.

3256. Then your great reason for being contented with your present situation, which involves much drudgery, arises from the circumstance that you apprehend if an attendant were appointed it might not be one useful to you?—No common attendant could be useful to me; and I will give you another reason; in doing that drudgery I have observed many things that I should not otherwise have noticed, and have thus added to my scientific knowledge in the performance of an act seemingly little calculated for such a purpose.

3257. Have you ever represented to the Trustees the desirableness of having an attendant to assist you?—I have not represented to the Trustees on any matter; I have often stated my opinion that assistance of a superior description would be desirable; but I believe it was thought that it would not be granted, the Trustees being understood to be desirous of complying with the wishes of the Government to limit the expenditure of all public departments. I give my own labour cheerfully, and devote my entire time to the collection, being fond of it, and therefore I have been satisfied.

3258. Have you ever personally attended before the Trustees?—Never.

3259. Have you never been called upon by them?—Never.

3260. Now, when they make their annual visitation, do they examine minutely the state of the collection?—They generally walk through the rooms, look at such things as interest them, and make their observations on the collection. Lord Derby, who is president of the Zoological Society, and takes a great interest in natural history, and others, have spoken to me, but not officially, all official acts being communicated to the department through the secretary.

3261. Do you think such a visitation, so hastily performed, is likely to give any accurate knowledge of the state and condition of the collection?—It is very difficult for me to say.

3262. Do you think there is any practical use in such a visitation?—I think there is; it is easy for them to see whether the collections generally are in order, and the visitation acts as a stimulus to induce us to get them into such a state; we look forward to it as to a time when it is desirable to complete arrangements which might otherwise be left in an imperfect state, and when specimens taken out from their proper places in the collection for examination must of necessity be returned to them; we do in fact get the collection into the more complete order in consequence.

3263. Do the Trustees, when they make their visitation, mark the progressive improvement, or do you point it out to them?—I presume they do; when any very interesting collection or specimen has been added, I have pointed out the circumstance to such of the Trustees as I thought it might interest.

3264. Then when you state you look forward to the day, are you quite sure that they will take notice that such an arrangement is completed, or such a catalogue finished?—It is probable.

3265. Have they ever done it, in fact?—I have been asked, for instance, by one of them, Lord Cawdor, how I was getting on with the shells; he takes an interest in birds and shells, and constantly speaks to me upon the subject whenever I meet him in the public rooms, on the visitations, or at other times.

3266. Now what period of time have you ever known the visitors spend in your department?—I have not always been present when they have been there, and have never noted the time.

3267. Do they do more than walk through it?—When I have met them in the public rooms, I have occasionally been spoken to on the subject of the collection. Lord Derby, for instance, has conversed with me on the subject, and Lord Cawdor and Lord St. Helens have talked to me about the shells, and have asked me various questions relating to them.

3268. But that conversation had reference to a particular specimen or particular shell?—

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shell?—I have before mentioned an instance in which it had reference to the state of the collection.

3269. What Trustee was that?—It was Lord Cawdor.

3270. But, speaking generally, how long a time is occupied in making this visitation in your department?—A short time after the meeting of Trustees they go through the rooms, and whenever they think fit, they remain for a time to notice anything that may attract their attention.

3271. Have you all the facilities you could desire for making the investigation immediately belonging to your department?—I have a room, into which I take the different things and examine them.

3272. Are you furnished with chemical tests to examine shells and analyze them?—No; if I wanted such things I should procure them.

3273. In that case the expense would fall on yourself?—Yes; I might not think it of importance enough to ask for repayment.

3274. Do you not think it desirable that there should be such facilities given to every officer having the care of any branch of the collection?—I do not know that it would be any real benefit, because if a person felt interested in chemistry, he would naturally have the apparatus himself, and would try experiments. And, if you will allow me to reply to a question you asked Mr. Children about the advantages of stuffing birds in the house, and the experiment that might be made for the improvement of the art, I do not know any good that would arise from having a bird-stuffer attached to the collection. I think that we have the work better and cheaper done by competition. If we do not find the person we employ stuff well and at a moderate price, we go to somebody else. We have found, by experience, that this is the better plan, having given the other plan repeated trials.

3275. Then the mischief would be done?—Experiments might be equally mischievous, and endanger the greater part of the collection. We should not employ, or change to, a bird-stuffer who had not a character already established.

3276. Is there any collection in your department which is not exhibited, called the Private department?—None at all.

3277. And no objects?—No; every thing is exhibited. There may be a few specimens, mostly duplicate or not yet examined, but there is no private collection, nor indeed anything that we cannot immediately refer to.

3278. In the Synopsis it is stated that the principal collection of spiders and insects is preserved in proper cases in a separate room?—The general collection of these animals is not under my charge; I only show them sometimes, when the person under whose charge they are is absent.

3279. Now, for the better preservation or arrangement of your department, have you any suggestions to make to the Committee, or any improvements to suggest?—I would rather have until the next examination to consider of this question.

Lunæ, 27° die Julii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *John Edward Gray*, called in; and further Examined.

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3280. HAVE you any suggestions to make to the Committee, with a view to the improvement of the department more immediately under your care; or, to speak generally, have you any suggestions to make for improving the collection or administration of the Zoological department?—I would particularly wish to draw the attention of the Committee to one thing, which I think is absolutely necessary for the improvement of the Zoological department, that is, that the Natural History department should be subdivided.

3281. State the subdivision which you would recommend?—The common division into the three kingdoms of nature. Botany has, in the last few years, become a distinct department; and I would propose that Zoology and Mineralogy should also be formed into separate departments. I am borne out in the belief

belief that such division would be beneficial by its existing sometimes to a much greater extent in every foreign collection of importance. The Jardin des Plantes has 13 professors, of whom five have the charge of distinct zoological departments. In Berlin and at Leyden the zoological collections are placed under a distinct head, with the title of director, each of the officers under him having the charge of a separate department of zoology.

3282. Is that the only, or have you any other suggestion to make?—Before I proceed to offer further suggestions, I would especially instance one case, in which the public suffer from this want of a defined subdivision. The Committee are aware that Mr. König, who is at the head of the Natural History department, has, in point of fact, the immediate charge of the minerals, while the zoological collections are under the charge of Mr. Children; but the line drawn between the two divisions is far from definite. The fossils, animal remains, for instance (I allude more particularly to the shells, corals and other radiata), are considered by Mr. König as forming part of the mineralogy, and consequently if Mr. Lyell, or any other naturalist, comes to the Museum with the view of making comparisons, he has to apply to Mr. Children or myself to inspect the recent collection, and to Mr. König for the examination of the fossil specimens. Much of the interest of each collection is lost, and much additional labour incurred, and many chances of error are produced in consequence of their not being arranged in a single series, and placed under the immediate superintendence of the same officer.

3283. How do you reconcile that with your previous suggestion, that zoology should be entirely separated from mineralogy?—The collection of fossils, when arranged as those of the Museum are, in a zoological series, is a part of zoology; they have only a relation to geology when strato-graphically arranged.

3284. Practically speaking, are not these subdivisions now obtained?—The mineralogical and zoological collections are arranged separately.

3285. Is not that precisely the object you now recommend?—The line of division is ill defined. The fossil collection of animals is separated from the recent collection of animals, and arranged in separate rooms.

3286. Then are the Committee to understand that the subdivision is carried to an extent at the present moment greater than that which you would recommend?—At the present moment the subdivision is unnatural.

3287. But is it greater in point of number than you would recommend?—My recommendation of a separation into two departments has reference to their being each placed on an independent footing. At present they are not so, and the kind of separation which exists is in many respects unnatural; I instance the fossil shells, because the remains of fossil animals belong, in my estimation, to zoology. With reference to the subdivision of the department, I may perhaps be permitted further to remark, that one officer having the supreme charge of natural history can take what he pleases; if he should choose to take the birds along with the minerals, he might do so; whereas if the Mineralogical and Zoological departments were separate, and one person had the charge of each, he would do his best for the advancement of that department without interfering with the other.

3288. In stating Paris has 13 divisions, does the witness wish the Committee to understand that there are 13 chiefs of departments?—Yes; in the Jardin des Plantes there are 13 chiefs of departments and 13 assistants; and five of these departments relate to zoology.

3289. Under what ordinance of the King does Mr. Gray state that there are 13 heads of departments?—Partly from my personal knowledge, and partly from a list which will be found in the Almanach Royal of last year. The zoological departments, none of which are subordinate to any other, are distributed as follows: 1st. Mammalia and Birds; 2d. Reptiles and Fishes; 3d. Insects and Crustacea; 4th. Mollusca and Zoophytes; and 5th. Comparative Anatomy. Each of the keepers of these several departments has an assistant and several attendants, in addition to those that clean the room, cases, bottles, &c.

3290. Does Mr. Gray wish the Committee to understand that the 13 heads of departments in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris have each an absolute and independent authority in their several departments, with power to add to the collections in each without communication with each other, and directly by application to the Minister of the Interior?—I believe that they have, to a certain extent, authority to add to the collections in their several departments; and I think I may say absolutely, from what I have myself witnessed, that they have. No one head of a

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department has any direct control over another; but if the additions were of more than usual importance, I presume that the matter would be brought before the administration, which consists of the professors, as they are termed, or heads of the departments, and the result of their deliberations would be communicated to the minister.

3291. Would you confine the subdivision of the Natural History department to the three divisions mentioned?—I do not propose a more minute division, lest it should be thought I was going too far.

3292. Practically, is it not divided now into these three departments?—The Botanical department was separated, or, I may rather say, was added, when Sir Joseph Banks's collection was transferred to the Museum; but the Mineralogical and Zoological, although apparently to a certain extent separated, are not sufficiently so to insure the advantages which might result from a more complete division.

3293. Practically, does not one gentleman confine himself to the Mineralogical and Fossil department?—Yes, thus including a part of the Zoological.

3294. The Committee wish to know whether, from the evidence you have now given, you complain of any such interference as is prejudicial to the most efficient discharge of the duty in your own department?—Decidedly not. I ought to say that I have experienced the utmost kindness from Mr. König; he has always shown the fullest attention to my comfort, and has listened patiently to my suggestions. It is not therefore from any personal feeling that I thus speak, but from a feeling of what I believe would be beneficial to the Institution, and in particular to the collection of zoology.

3295. Then your present opinions are not founded upon the bad working of the present system, but rather opinions expressed with a view to improve the existing arrangements?—I speak of the bad working as far as relates to the progress of the Zoological department. It will be readily understood that a mineralogist at the head of a department in which zoology is included, will naturally prefer mineralogy to zoology, and the contrary would naturally be the case as regards a zoologist at the head of a department including mineralogy.

3296. But when you speak of the "bad working" of the present system, in what department do you imagine there has been the most of what you term bad working?—I beg to observe that I have only used the expression "bad working" through an inadvertent adoption of the terms of the question addressed to me. As an example of what I mean, it will be sufficient to state that the mineralogical collection in the British Museum has been gradually and constantly increasing, until it has become (as far as I know) the finest collection in the world: while the zoological collection was for years almost stationary, and has only lately began to expand itself. Had the zoology formed a separate department, I see no reason why it might not have kept pace with the mineralogy.

3297. Will you state why the zoological collection has not kept pace with the mineralogical collection?—I believe that this has arisen in a great degree from its not being independent.

3298. Do you mean to state, that if you had represented either its imperfect state, or the want of fresh specimens, with a view to render the collection more perfect, that your recommendation, as you were only an assistant, would not have been attended to?—I did not consider it my duty to make any formal representations on the subject. Of late the collection has been rapidly increasing, and we have taken every opportunity in our power to increase it. We have also adopted from the French, and other continental museums, whatever have appeared to be improvements in the arrangement, disposition, and labelling of the specimens, in the construction of cases, and in various other particulars. It was no part of my duty to make volunteer representations to the Trustees.

3299. Do you not think that it comes within the rule laid down by the Trustees, that every officer should rather act up to the spirit than to the letter of his instructions, by recommending any improvements in his department?—Decidedly yes.

3300. That being your view of your duty, and having admitted that the zoological collection is imperfect, why have you not taken advantage of the opportunity you have of making any statement to the Trustees in monthly reports, in order, from time to time, to bring the imperfections of your department under their notice?—In the first place, I beg the Committee to recollect that I hold no appointment, I have no direct communication with the Trustees, and have not even

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a copy of the rules to which reference has been made. But their attention has been called to the subject; several alterations have taken place in consequence, and the collections have been rapidly increasing. Our zoological collection has been nearly quadrupled within the last four years; and the extent to which it has risen in public estimation may be judged of from the number and importance of the presents which have been made to it, and from the manner in which it is now spoken of in the various scientific publications of France and Germany, as well as of our own country.

3301. In what way would a more perfect subdivision add to the completion and perfection of the collection?—It would be accomplished with greater rapidity.

3302. But why?—I think good government always leads to improvement; it would be a better style of government. The exertions of the head of a department would be less fettered, and he would act with more promptitude and energy when acting on his own responsibility. Division of responsibility leads to uncertainty of praise or blame, and may at length lead to indifference to either.

3303. Do you make any reports from time to time to the head of your department?—Not to the head of the department; but I constantly communicate with him verbally. I report monthly to the Trustees, through Mr. Children, what I have been engaged in since the last report. Mr. Children transmits my report, along with his own, to the principal librarian, and I believe they are then submitted to the monthly meeting of the Trustees.

3304. Have you in any of those communications called his attention to the state of the Zoological department as compared with the Mineralogical department?—I am not certain that I have spoken to Mr. König on the subject; I have several times mentioned it to Mr. Children, but I cannot refer to any particular times and dates.

3305. Is your belief founded on frequent conversations?—Certainly not, as regards the comparative state of the mineralogical and zoological collections, but I have frequently spoken of the necessity of improving the latter.

3306. Have you formally and officially in any paper recommended an increased attention to the Zoological department?—I have not; it does not come within the scope of my duty.

3307. Now, having stated that the Mineralogical department, which is more immediately attended to by the head of the Natural History department, is more perfect than the Zoological department, will you state why you have not brought that branch of natural history, entrusted to you, more immediately under his notice?—In addition to the reasons already given, I may state that I have so much to do in bringing the collection into a proper arrangement, that I find my daily labours are enough to occupy my whole attention; but from a consideration of the question in all its bearings, I have come to this conclusion, that if the mineralogical and zoological collections were formed into independent departments, we should improve more rapidly.

3308. If you were to-morrow an independent officer, and at the head of the department now entrusted to you, what steps would you take to improve that department?—The first thing I should ask for would be a grant of more money for the purchase of specimens. I do not mean a large sum, but sufficient to enable me to purchase such objects as might be necessary to fill up blanks in the collection, and as might be offered for sale. I should then, I think, require more space for the due display of the collection; and lastly, I should strongly urge the necessity of more assistance, to enable me to establish a good system of division of labour. Formerly, when the zoological collection was limited to so small a space that we could not exhibit one half of what we possessed, it was of little use to ask for money for the purchase of additional specimens; but now that we have so much larger space, with a prospect of obtaining still more, I think we may fairly ask for such moderate additional grants as may enable us to make the collection what it ought to be.

3309. Are you aware of the annual sum expended upon the Natural History department?—We have spent in the purchase of birds and mammalia, to increase the collection, on an average, 25 *l.* a year for the last ten years.

3310. In the annual account presented to Parliament of all payments between Christmas 1833 and Christmas 1834, there is found the sum of 702 *l.* 9 *s.* expended on purchases in natural history; will you reconcile that with your former answer?—I cannot attempt to do so, never having seen the Return. But I was about to continue the statement of our expenditure in the purchase of objects of zoology.

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Besides the 25*l.* a year for quadrupeds and birds, 57*l.* a year has been spent, upon an average of the last ten years, in the purchase of animals of all the other classes, including shells and corals, and excluding insects and crustacea.

3311. State to the Committee on what the bulk of the 702*l.* was spent?—I cannot, for the reason above given. I speak only of my own particular division, and have not inquired into the expenditure in the other divisions of the department.

3312. You think if you were an independent officer, that there would be a fairer division of the money to be devoted to purchases in the Natural History department generally?—If zoology were a separate department, under the charge of an independent officer, there would be a grant for a certain sum for the special service of the department; the amount of our funds for the increase of the collection would then be defined, and we should know better how to apportion them.

3313. Would that grant be founded on the reports of the heads of departments or not, do you think?—Yes; and that is why I wish for the departments to be separated. In that case the head of the department would send in an estimate for such a sum as he might, under all the circumstances, think reasonable; the Trustees would recommend such a grant as they might think fit, influenced perhaps occasionally by a hint from the Treasury, with reference to the necessity for economy; and the money, if granted by Parliament, would be at the disposal of the officer for the improvement of his department, subject in all cases to the approbation of the Trustees.

3314. Why have you omitted to make such reports, as an assistant-keeper in the Natural History department, to the head of your department?—I did not consider it my duty to make any report upon the subject. I am directed to report monthly on what I have been engaged in during the month, and I am neither called upon nor authorized to make any other report.

3315. Now, do you not consider it your duty to attend to the following portion of the rules concerning the duties of the officers, viz. "In addition therefore (the Trustees say) to the above rules, it is to be considered as a general instruction to the several officers that they do conduct themselves as become men of honour, integrity, and liberality, in the conscientious discharge of the respective duties of their station, and as men who have the credit and utility of this Institution truly at heart?"—Although I hold no appointment as an officer, and am therefore not even, as I stated before, furnished with a copy of the rules to which you refer, I conscientiously believe I have done so. I wish again to state, that I think we require additional assistance in our department, and for those assistants I would strongly recommend young men whom we could bring up. We want them to commence with writing labels, making catalogues, &c. They should be as it were brought up to the business; that is the mode in which almost all the officers are brought up in the Continental museums, and it is the best way to render them efficient. All the merely mechanical part of the employment being done by the young men, the older officers (who have become gradually fitted for a higher post by the experience which they have acquired in the inferior grades) have more ample time for performing that kind of work which requires greater experience and more extensive information, such as determining the nomenclature, settling the mode of arrangement, and superintending the labours of their assistants. Young men thus educated seem to me to be well calculated to become good officers, having acquired during their noviciate habits of industry, experience in the discharge of the duties of the office, and an intimate acquaintance with the collection placed under their charge.

3316. Is it allowed to the officers of the Museum to take pupils?—Decidedly not.

3317. What would be your opinion of such a permission?—I think it would not be desirable; the officers could hardly do their duty both to their pupils and to the collection. I think paid servants are best, and young men at moderate salaries might be obtained, fully capable of giving the kind of assistance to which I have just been referring, if it were understood that those who were best qualified would gradually advance in the establishment, and might become officers; while others might be recommended to take charge of provincial or colonial museums, or to accompany voyages of discovery in the capacity of collectors. I may observe that these two classes of persons are much wanted at the present day, and that there are very few persons qualified by previous education to hold such offices. According to our rule at present, we cannot have gratuitous assistance.

3318. Supposing each head of a department ranked as a professor, took pupils,

and delivered lectures, have you any opinion to offer to the Committee on such a system?—In my opinion, it is neither desirable in itself, nor would it be fair towards other establishments. There are several establishments in London, where lectures are delivered. I will explain by an example what I consider more desirable. Shortly after the London University and King's College were established, Dr. Grant, who is professor of zoology at the former, coming to me to consult some specimen in the collection, I took the opportunity of stating to him, that every facility should be given to him if he brought his pupils to consult the collection on private days, when he could demonstrate its several parts. I also begged the secretary of the King's College to make the same offer to the professor of that college. I think that such would be the most legitimate way of making use of our collection as an auxiliary to lectures. A private lecturer has continual inducements to improve his course of lectures; but if the Government were to appoint a lecturer, it is far from improbable that the very same course of lecture would continue to be delivered year after year, without alteration or improvement, as has been sometimes the case at the Jardin des Plantes.

3319. The Committee presume there is not a very important class of students to take such a course of lectures?—The lectures at Paris being gratuitous, there are scarcely any regular students. The Committee may judge by the Gresham lectures, which are the only lectures of the same kind in London, that the result in this metropolis would in all probability be the same.

3320. Taking pupils who would be supposed to pay for their privileges, and so increase the emoluments of the officers; what would you say to that?—I have no doubt of its having a very injurious tendency. The officer would be tempted to devote his time more to the pupils and to the lectures, than to the business of the Museum.

3321. Could he do that without advancing science?—No; I think it impossible that a qualified person should deliver lectures to a class of willing hearers, without producing some good effect; but I do not think that an officer of the British Museum would advance the objects of the institution so much by the delivery of a course of lectures, as by attending to the collections under his charge: he could not in fact do justice to both; either the lectures or the collection must suffer.

3322. State what you conceive the objects of the institution to be?—To encourage a taste for science among the people generally, and to advance it among those who are more specially to be regarded as men of science and students; not by giving facilities to one set of pupils in particular, but by opening the collection to all who are desirous of studying it and capable of profiting by it. There is also, in my estimation, another object; viz. to supply a collection of standard authority as complete as possible, which may serve as a model and a guide for all the other similar institutions of the country. For this purpose it ought to be kept, in point of arrangement and nomenclature, level with the constantly progressive state of science.

3323. Have you anything to state on the subject of the Synopsis?—As regards an objection which I understood to have been made with reference to the account of the marsupial animals, I wish to state that the passage objected to is the simple definition of the group, which cannot be characterized in any other way. I think that it would be false delicacy to exclude the group and its character from the Synopsis, on account of the nature of these characters, which stand in the Synopsis as follows: "The premature production of their young, which in a very early stage of their fœtus state pass from the uterus to an abdominal pouch, where, incapable of motion and scarcely exhibiting any trace of external organs, they fix themselves to the mammæ of the mother, and there remain attached till they have attained the size at which animals of corresponding bulk are usually born. The pouch is supported by two peculiar bones attached to the pubis, and inserted in the abdominal muscles, and the young animals, even long after they have begun to run about, on the slightest apprehension of danger, fly to this natural shelter for refuge and protection, &c." I must confess that I see nothing in this which can offend true delicacy; similar particulars are found in the commonest elementary books, frequently written by ladies, and placed by parents in the hands of their children without scruple.

3324. What remark would you make on the "cases from 14 to 20?"—Nothing strikes me at the present moment.

3325. Should you be disposed to object to their being considered in a state of great confusion?—If the objection refers to the pachydermatous order being placed

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placed along with the ruminants, I need only say, that those two orders follow each other in the arrangement of Cuvier, in his "Règne Animal."

3326. Do you mean to say that they are arranged according to the classification of Cuvier, and in the order of his classification from the first great order down to the last?—I believe they are, as far as the cases will allow; our mammalia are at the present moment arranged in such a confined space, that we have great difficulty in putting them in regular order. The small specimens are arranged in one series of cases, the larger in another, and the bats in a third; but all this will be corrected as soon as we shall obtain more space, which I hope will very shortly be the case. In reference to this subject, I beg to read the following extract from the Synopsis, p. 22: "The want of more space in the large cases, has rendered it necessary to place the smaller species of mammalia, for the present, in the upright cases between the windows on the north side of the room."

3327. Will you take this opportunity of making any general remark you have to make on the Synopsis, in reference to your previous examination?—The questions previously asked with reference to the Synopsis were, I believe, asked of Mr. Children, not of me. In reference to the account of reptiles given in the Synopsis, it is an abridgement of the best system hitherto published: the generic characters of most of the leading groups are given in it, as well as some remarks on their habits. In the account of the British shells, there are some original observations on the changes which shells assume in different situations; and in the notes on the general collection of shells, there is an outline of the arrangement of the molluscous animals, derived from personal observations, and containing many new facts.

3328. The Committee are to understand then, by the answer you have given, that you are responsible for this part of the Synopsis?—Not entirely; I wrote it, but it was revised by Mr. Children. Several objections were taken to the account of the fishes given in the Synopsis. In that part of it there is hardly a word that was not from Cuvier's "Histoire Naturelle des Poissons," and the last edition of his "Règne Animal," which contain together the best and most recent arrangement of the genera of fishes. I may add, that I have little doubt that if any person will take the trouble of comparing the Natural History portion of the Synopsis of our Museum, confined as it is in space, with M. Delauze's account of the French Museum, in two octavo volumes, he will find as much information on the classification of the objects, condensed into the small compass of our Synopsis.

3329. Are there many passages translated literally into the Synopsis, from Cuvier?—I would not say absolutely literally, but very nearly literally; and those relative to the fish, almost entirely.

3330. Is there a passage in p. 20, the second sentence, beginning, "The latter differ from, &c." translated literally from Cuvier?—In enumerating the characters of the group, as given almost in the same words by all modern authors, I believe it is; it is essentially the same, if not literally so.

3331. Would it not have been desirable to have acknowledged the authority of Cuvier for that description?—I do not think that in such a book as the Synopsis of a museum, intended more for general readers than for men of science, it is necessary to particularize from whom every description is taken, or in what cases the descriptions are original. It would occupy much space, and would distract the attention of the general reader, without conveying any information for which he seeks. But I think it is said, "the fishes are arranged according to Cuvier."

3332. Is it stated that the descriptions are taken generally from Cuvier?—The statement that this part of the collection is arranged according to the system of Cuvier, implies that it would have been wrong to reject his characters, when we could not give better. As regards the Synopsis in general, allow me to say, that although it has undergone a material change for the better within the last few years, I still consider it capable of much improvement. It has long been my opinion that we should have two different kinds of Synopsis, adapted to two very different classes of visitors; one for the mass of the people, who come from mere curiosity, giving a general view of the arrangement of the subjects in the different rooms, and pointing out the more remarkable objects by which they are likely to be interested. This should be adapted in size to the shortness of the time which this class of visitors, who now crowd the Museum in vast numbers, can generally afford to devote to its inspection, and in price to the means of all; it should consequently be much smaller and much lower in price than the present. The other, I think, should give fuller and more detailed explanations of the collection and its modes

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of arrangement, with the addition of more or less (as might be judged expedient) of that which usually forms the systematic part of elementary works.

3333. Have you any further observations to make?—No other observations on this subject occur to me at present.

3334. Will you inform the Committee whether you have examined any celebrated Continental collection of shells, and if so, what opinion you have formed of the value and importance of that in the British Musuem, as compared with those you have had an opportunity of visiting elsewhere?—I should say that the collection of shells in the British Museum is far superior, as regards the number of species, to any other public collection that I have seen; still I should say that it is very poor in comparison with what I could wish to see it, and what in point of fact it might be made with no very great expenditure of money.

3335. What foreign collections have you had the opportunity of inspecting?—Almost every year since I have been engaged at the Museum, I have made it my business, during the month's vacation, to visit one or more of the principal museums of the Continent, for the purpose of studying their collections, and observing their different modes of arrangement, and the plans adopted in each for the exhibition and preservation of their specimens. I have been five times to Paris, twice to Leyden, twice to Frankfort, and once to Berlin, and have, as far as possible, visited all the smaller public and private collections that were to be met with on my route on these various occasions, as well as on other journeys to the Continent.

3336. And it is your opinion that the collection in the British Museum far exceeds any of those specified?—As regards shells, undoubtedly. I can give the Committee the numbers of three of these collections from official documents or from recent enumeration. The Museum at Paris contains, according to the official report furnished last year to the minister, 1,230 species of mollusca and zoophytes. The collection of shells alone in that of Berlin is stated in professor Lichtenstein's Guide to that collection, to contain 1,150 species. And on a late visit, Mrs. Gray enumerated the species of recent and fossil shells exhibited at Leyden, and they amounted to 2,700 species. In the British Museum there are exhibited 4,025 species of recent shells, besides a considerable collection of fossil ones.

3337. Such being the extent of the collection, will you now state whether you conceive it possible, or at all events desirable, to adhere strictly to the Linnæan, the Lamarckian, or any other system, for the arrangement of the classification?—I do not; I think that it is desirable to adopt the best system of the day and to make progressive improvements. The Linnæan system, as regards shells, is no longer in use. Various improvements had been made in it prior to the time of Lamarck, who first reformed the arrangement altogether in his "Systême," correcting and extending his views in his "Extrait d'un Cours," and making further alterations in his "Histoire Naturelle." In the new edition of this work, now in the course of publication, many new genera established by himself and others have been added by M. Deshayes; and many other genera are established from time time which it would be both unjust to their authors, and injurious to the progress of science, not to admit. In consequence of the greater attention which has lately been paid to the animals inhabiting shells, many errors have also been detected in the position of genera, the animals of which were formerly unknown or known imperfectly; and these it is important to correct, in order to remove false impressions.

3338. Is the Committee right in understanding that in the arrangement of the collection you have followed Lamarck's system as far as that is found to hold good, due regard being had to discoveries that have since been made, and errors which have been detected subsequent to the publication of that work?—Exactly so.

3339. In affixing labels to the specimens recently discovered, do you adhere to the names assigned to such specimens by the individuals who may have described them?—Yes, that is the system of nomenclature we universally adopt in the Museum, taking care, however, where the species have been misplaced by their first describers, to refer them to the genera to which they really belong.

3340. Is it not usual with the conchologists of the day to communicate their discoveries to the public through the medium either of scientific publications or societies?—Yes; and it is in consequence imperative on the person who has charge of the naming and arranging of any collection to consult those publications, in

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in order that he may be able to keep the collection on a level with the knowledge of the day.

3341. The claim of priority of discovery being established, is it not considered a wanton infringement of the privileges of the discoverer for any one to alter the names given by him, unless a very substantial reason be given for such alterations?—Certainly it is, to alter them capriciously; and it is therefore more especially the duty of a person in charge of a public collection to be extremely scrupulous in the adoption of names, in order that he may not, through negligence or want of proper caution, be led to commit an injustice himself, and to sanction it in others.

3342. Although scientific societies are not responsible for the opinions of those who send communications to their meetings, yet does not the publicity given to such communication by their proceedings and transactions challenge the detection of error if such should exist?—Undoubtedly; and as regards errors or supposed errors in this nomenclature of the collection at the Museum, I may observe that it not unfrequently happens that I receive information that such and such a specimen is wrongly named; in such cases I must either prove that the name is rightly applied or correct the error, and I am always pleased when such applications are made to me, as they furnish a proof of the interest taken by the public in the collection.

3343. Is an individual justified in naming specimens without introducing them to the scientific world by a public description, and can he, in case his nomenclature be questioned, establish his claim to original discovery?—I think not; although the exhibition of a specimen with a name attached to it in a public collection has been considered by some naturalists as a sufficient publication; and I must confess that in some cases, as for instance where there is reason to believe that the description afterwards published by another has been taken from the specimen so exhibited, or that the subsequent describer has been led to separate the species, or the group designated, in consequence of having seen them separated in the collection, there appears to be just grounds for refusing him the credit which is really due to the individual from whom he has borrowed all but the mere description.

3344. Such being the established practice of the day, do you consider you are better consulting the interests of the Museum and the progress of science in communicating to the public the latest discoveries by means of the labels affixed to the specimen, than if you were to endeavour to bring the whole collection under one definite system?—Certainly; the objects of such a collection are, I think, best advanced by keeping it up with the state of science for the time being, and I have always acted, to the best of my power, upon this conviction.

3345. The Committee find in the Transactions of the Zoological Society two new species of lingula, two of orbicula and one terebratula, described by Mr. Broderip and by Mr. Owen; should you consider such authority sufficient to justify you in adopting the nomenclature there laid down?—Undoubtedly, in the instance quoted; but it must be left to the judgment of the officer who has charge of the collection, whether the reasons given for the establishment of genera or species are sufficient to justify his adoption of them. There is one test of the value of such divisions, the importance of which is universally admitted, while it is seldom that an opportunity is given to apply it; I mean the placing in the National Collection type specimens of the objects described, authenticated by their authors. Such specimens, with the names attached and so authenticated, would always remain open to future investigators, and would supply the deficiencies which occur even in the best figures and descriptions, and which, by rendering doubtful what has been done before, contribute much to embarrass science with repetitions of the same object under new and varying names.

3346. Can you give the Committee any idea of the rapid increase of discovery in this branch of natural history?—It is unnecessary to search for examples of the rapid strides that conchology is yearly making. As long ago as 1825, I published a list of 420 species of shells which were not contained in Lamarck's work; and the increase since then has been most rapid. I will take some of the genera of his book, and compare them with the present state of our knowledge on the subject, not selecting those which have been most extensively added to, but such as appear to present a fair average increase. Thus of the genera Cypræa and Ovula, he describes 100 species: in my recently published Synopsis there are described 174. Of Terebra he described 22 species: in a monograph of the genus which I have lately given in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, I have described 45, most of which are in the collection of the Museum. But to give some idea of the

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enormous increase of some genera, I may state that he describes six species of Chiton, and that I have upwards of 100, and know many more. To state the facts in a summary way, Lamarck describes 4,000 species of fossil and recent shells; and I can refer to printed or manuscript descriptions of fully 9,000. The catalogue of a private continental collection, that of Dr. Menke of Pyrmont, published in 1830, enumerates about 1,800 species, of which, besides a considerable number described by other authors since Lamarck, 100 are there described as altogether new; and more than 200 genera are indicated which are not to be found in Lamarck's book.

3347. Can you inform the Committee of the number of new species of shells described in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society in the years 1832, 1833 and 1834?—Yes; in 1832, 251 species of shells were there described as new, including three new genera; in 1833, 164 species and two genera; and in 1834, 198 species and three genera. During the same period a considerably greater number of other species were described as new in other works published in this country, on the continent, and in America.

3348. Such being the rapid increase of discovery in this branch of Natural History, is it your opinion that the collection in the British Museum could be arranged under any existing system?—Certainly not; if no additions or alterations were to be permitted, I do not think that it would be conducive to the progress of science to confine the officers to any one published system. Scientific students, the only ones to whom minutiæ of arrangements can be considered as important, adopt for their own use various systems, according as chance, taste, or judgment may influence them. Many of these, if they all look for the adoption of their favourite system in the Museum, must of necessity be disappointed. But to make the collection equally intelligible to all, it is only necessary to place the names of the genera conspicuously at the head of the columns in the cases which contain them, and to give a good index to the genera in the Synopsis.

3349. In the case of a student wishing to consult a collection in the British Museum for the purpose of making himself acquainted with any one system of conchology, do you not think you confer a benefit on him in pointing out the defect of his favourite author, while at the same time you retain what is really sound, and combine with it the more recent discoveries of the age?—Undoubtedly, and a great benefit.

3350. With regard to the discoveries that have been alluded to in shells, do the Committee understand them to be discoveries of new species or new genera?—New species and new genera both.

3351. Will you distinguish between the numbers of the two?—Certainly. In the 613 species described in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society for the years 1832, 1833 and 1834, there were eight new genera; and during the same period of time many other new genera had been established in other works, both in England and on the Continent. I before remarked that Menke, in his catalogue of shells, indicates 200 genera not in Lamarck.

3352. In the early part of your examination to-day, you stated you regarded the mineralogical collection of the British Museum to be the first in Europe; do the Committee understand you to say also the collection of shells is the first in Europe, as far as you know?—Certainly, the most numerous and best of any published collection, as far as I know. With regard to the mineralogical collection, I said that it was the first in Europe, as far as I was aware. I have never seen the collection at Vienna, not having been able to reach that city during my vacation. It is certainly much finer than any other that I have seen.

3353. And your duties in the Museum are connected with the department of Natural History?—Yes; Mr. Children has intrusted to me the general superintendence of the Reptiles, Fishes, Shells, Annelides and Radiated animals.

3354. What should you say as to the zoological collection?—I can give the relative numbers of the fishes as compared with several foreign collections; the British Museum comes next, I believe, to the museum at Paris, and it is superior to that of Paris in the number which are exhibited. The fishes, which are exposed to the public in the Paris Museum, are arranged according to the method of M. Dumeril; they form only a small part of the actual collection of the museum, the great mass having been placed in M. Cuvier's private apartments, to facilitate his researches when engaged in studying them for his work. The latter remark applies also to the collection of mollusca in spirits, which have however been transferred to the public collection since M. Cuvier's death.

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3355. Is it superior to the collection of Berlin?—Far superior to the collection at Berlin in the number of species of fishes. Professor Lichtenstein states, in the Guide to the museum, that there are 740 species at Berlin; in Paris there are, according to the enumeration sent to the minister, 4,700; in the British Museum we have 1,031.

3356. Can you afford the Committee any information respecting the collection of radiata in the British Museum?—I should say that it was certainly the richest of any collection I know; but I do not think it is by any means so rich as it ought to be, considering it as a national collection, or as rich as it might be made, if we had a larger grant for the purchase of objects, and more room for their exhibition.

3357. Your answer has reference not to its absolute perfection but to its comparison with other collections?—Yes; as I have already stated, we have many more species of corals and corallines than I have seen anywhere else; and the same holds good with the shells. But although we have more that 4,000 species of shells in the collection, we have not half the number of species, of the existence of which I am aware. I know at least 9,000 species, and there is no reason why with sufficient funds and attention to the state of the market for such objects, we might not procure by far the greater part of those which we still want. Of reptiles, I may say the same; we have more species in the Museum than I have seen in any other single collection, and yet I have described in a synopsis of that class, which is at present in the course of publication, more than double the number which we possess, a considerable part of the additions being from other English collections. There are certainly more opportunities of obtaining new subjects in all departments of zoology in London than in any other part of the world. Many of the finest specimens that ornament the continental museums were purchased in this country; and in further proof of the superior facilities for forming collections in London, I may mention that, within the first two or three years of the existence of the Zoological Society's Garden in the Regent's Park, there were exhibited in that establishment more species of living animals than are recorded to have been possessed by any similar institution on the Continent in ten times the same number of years.

3358. Do you think the Government might render much more assistance than it now does in respect of increasing and perfecting the collection of the Natural History department?—My answer to this question will hardly refer to the Executive Government generally; for I do not ask for the kind of protection which is granted in France, for instance, where all the smaller local collections have been taken possession of by the Government, and distributed among the favoured museums, the duplicates alone being distributed in return; but I do not think that the Admiralty, the Colonial Office, and I might add the Foreign Office also, afford us the assistance which, as the National Museum, we have a right to expect from them. When collections are made by expeditions sent out by the Government, I think that the specimens brought home should be sent to the Museum; but this has rarely been done. I will give the Committee a few instances of the neglect of which I complain. A large collection of birds was a few years since brought from the northern regions of America by the expedition under the direction of Capt. Franklin and Dr. Richardson, by whom it was placed at the disposal of the Colonial Office. Not a single specimen collected in that expedition has been sent to the British Museum, although most, if not all, the specimens would have been desirable for the collection. I will give Dr. Richardson's account, in his published work on the Ornithology of those regions, of the mode in which these specimens were distributed: "The lists," he observes, "are subjoined, that the ornithologist may know where to find the specimens described in the following pages." These lists are headed as follows: "Presented to the Zoological Society, by order of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies." Then follow a list of 130 birds: "Presented to the Museum of the University of Edinburgh:" Here follows the list of 86 species, males, females, and often their young. Lastly come "12 specimens sent to the Plymouth Museum, pursuant to His Majesty's commands," and between 70 and 80 species presented to a naturalist who assisted in editing the works, "by permission of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies." The specimens collected by Capt. P. P. King, in his survey of the southern extremity of the American Continent, and those collected by Captain Belcher, in Captain Beechey's voyage to the North Pacific ocean, were presented to the Zoological Society. On the return of His Majesty's ship Chanticleer,

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cleer, from a scientific expedition in 1831, notice was sent to the Museum that there were some zoological specimens brought home by that vessel at the Admiralty. I immediately proceeded thither to make inquiries, and saw Sir John Barrow, who said, "You cannot have them until the Secretary of the Zoological Society arrives." Half of the specimens were given to the Zoological Society, and half to the British Museum, the Society having, I think, the first choice. I beg that it may be distinctly understood, that I make no remark relative to the Zoological Society from any feeling except that of duty towards the British Museum. I have taken a deep interest in that society since its very commencement, having been one of its earliest members, and knowing how greatly it has promoted the advancement of zoological science. What I wish to impress upon the Committee is simply that the British Museum, being a national institution, ought at least to have the first choice when collections have been made at the expense of the nation. There may have been a time when sufficient care was not taken of some parts of the collection, owing chiefly to the want of sufficient space for their accommodation; but that reproach has long since been removed. The French Museum has funds granted to it for the employment of no less than eight travelling naturalists, from whom it derives its principal accessions of new and interesting objects. In addition to the support thus afforded, and to the collections made in the voyages of geographical discovery, which are equally the property of the Museum with those formed by its own travellers, instructions are given to the consuls and employés of the Government in all parts of the world to assist in forwarding the objects of the Museum. That our consuls are actuated by feelings for the advancement of science, which might be materially improved for the advantage of the British Museum by a mere hint from the Foreign Office, is sufficiently proved by the fact that many of them, with a zeal worthy of all praise, and deserving of general imitation, have busied themselves in procuring, at great pains and expense to themselves, specimens of living animals for the Zoological Society. Amongst these I may mention, as names which occur to me at the moment, Sir Thomas Reade, consul at Tripoli, Mr. Drummond Hay, consul at Morocco, Mr. Willshire, consul at Mogadore, Sir Robert Ker Porter, consul at Caraccas, and Mr. Hearne, consul at Hayti. I do not ask for any violent appropriation of collections made by individual officers or bodies of officers; far from it, for I am convinced that such proceeding would not only be unjust in itself, but detrimental also to the interest of science; but what I ask for is, that we should receive from the various departments of the Government, which have it in their power to forward our views, such proofs of good-will as would ensure to us the same feelings on the part of the officers employed by them.

3359. Knowing that these various collections made by officers in His Majesty's service, and under the authority of Government, had been appropriated to various private bodies, why did you omit to lay such a statement of facts before the Trustees of the Museum, with a view to prevent the like appropriation of public collections in future?—I have protested again and again, in general conversation, with all those with whom I thought it might have weight, against such an appropriation; but, as I have before stated to the Committee, I have not considered it a part of my duty to volunteer representations on any subject to the Trustees.

3360. Did you ever represent it to the head of your department?—Not officially. I have spoken with Mr. Children on the subject, and he has occasionally made individual representations at the Government offices, but with little success. For instance, on hearing that a gentleman, who was a good naturalist, was about to proceed to New Holland in the capacity of colonial surgeon, an application to the Colonial Office was met, I think, with the answer, that in that case they had no influence. Mr. Children has also applied to the Admiralty for the appointment of a naturalist to accompany a voyage of discovery, but his request was not attended to. It may be right to mention that we have occasionally received presents from the officers at the head of these departments of the government. Lord Stanley, for example, when Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent us some edible birds'-nests, which had been forwarded by Sir Wilmot Horton from Ceylon, and other presents have been made to us under similar circumstances. But there has been no steady and uniform manifestation of a disposition on the part of the authorities of these departments to secure to us all the advantages which, as a national establishment, we ought to possess in connexion with the influence of the Government.

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John George Children, Esq. called in; and further Examined.

3361. DO you conceive it possible to arrange a collection of zoological subjects in such a way as to be at the same time useful to a student in the science of zoology, and attractive in appearance to the public at large?—Yes.

3362. What arrangement do you suppose would be most suitable to meet such views?—I should think a well arranged collection would necessarily be attractive; it requires no meretricious ornament, nothing beyond the objects themselves, and their being well arranged; I do not know what other attraction I could give them.

3363. There can be no doubt that a collection such as that of the British Museum, if arranged in strictly scientific order, would be beneficial to the students?—Yes; and in point of fact it is so arranged now, although not so fully named as would be desirable, for want of strength to do it.

3364. While you were employed in arranging the collection in scientific order, did you keep distinctly in view at the same time the making it attractive to the general observer?—Not further than distinctly exhibiting the specimens; there has been no particularly ornamental way of exhibiting them; that has not been considered, nor do I well know how it could.

3365. Do you think it would be inconsistent with science to arrange the specimens in such a way as to give a slight notion of the habits of a family?—Does the Committee mean by putting them in natural positions?

3366. Yes.—It might certainly be done, though it is not in general done; the effect would depend on the skill of the artist.

3367. Would it not lead to some knowledge of the organs which constitute peculiarities of habits; as for instance the prehensile tail of the South American monkies?—Certainly it would.

3368. Do you or do you not consider that the best knowledge of animals, so far at least as their characters are concerned, is to be obtained by examination of the skin, or other parts of the animal, which lead to their particular classification?—Certainly.

3369. Do you think that in a collection of zoological specimens, such as that which the British Museum ought to be, it would be highly advisable that each class, order, tribe, and family, should have displayed, in the case or cases allotted to it or them, the organs on which their several divisions are founded?—There could be no objection to that; on the contrary, it would tend to make the collection much more instructive, and I would have the names of the orders added also.

3370. Do you consider it possible that such arrangements could be made in the collection of natural objects at the British Museum with perfect success, in the present buildings?—That will depend on whether the new buildings will afford space enough; if so, certainly.

3371. Have you had any communication with the architect on that subject?—I have not.

3372. Do you not think it important that the officers of the Museum should be brought into contact with the architect, with a view to the future best exhibition of the objects of natural history?—I should think so. I have received some information, but I have had no communication with the architect, nor have I been consulted respecting it. I do not in fact exactly know where our collections are to go.

3373. Supposing such an arrangement of the collection as that previously alluded to were made, do you not think it would increase the interest now existing among all classes of society, in reference to natural history?—Certainly; the more clear and distinct the arrangement, the more attractive it will be, and necessarily also more instructive.

3374. Do you not think it ought to be, in any future arrangement, the object to make the collection of the animal kingdom in the British Museum coincide with these views?—Certainly.

3375. Can you anticipate that you will be able to realize these views, without any knowledge of the arrangements making by the architect?—It would be more desirable to know them exactly. I cannot tell, from any information I at present possess, what space will be allotted to us. I believe that side windows have been determined on instead of skylights, in consequence of an opinion I once expressed to the secretary, Mr. Forshall, of the superiority of the former.

3376. Is there any general classification adopted throughout the collection?—The modern classification adopted in the birds is Temminck's, with the intercalation

of

of such new genera as may be from time to time established; and with respect to the names, I have generally preferred giving the oldest; for instance, the modern genera (as Cuvier's, &c.), with the Linnæan specific names in Latin; and for the English names I have taken Latham's, as far as the species were known to one or the other. When a species was not known either to Linnæus or Latham, then the more modern name must be adopted.

3377. With regard to the beasts, whose arrangement do you take?—Cuvier's.

3378. With regard to reptiles?—Mr. Gray has paid more attention to that subject.

(Mr. *Gray.*)—It is arranged on the basis of Cuvier, with the interpolation of the new genera, as published in Griffith's Translation of Cuvier.

3379. Will you state to the Committee what proportion of the zoological subjects in the Museum is actually named at the present moment?—I do not know that I can state numerically exactly how many; but the mammalia, which are arranged according to Cuvier, are mostly named. The birds of the British collection are almost entirely named; there are very few that are not. The collection of eggs is entirely named; the general collection of birds is in part named, but not the greater number of species, for that has been very much increased lately. General Hardwicke's bequest has added very largely to it, and the necessity of getting them into their places as quickly as possible has impeded the progress of naming the others. As to the reptiles, the whole of the tortoises, crocodiles, and lizards are named; the principal part of that collection is in spirits, and what I have said has more particular reference to them.

3380. Are the specimens in spirits numerous?—Yes, a very fine collection. Mr. Bell spoke of it as one of the finest collections that he knows of.

3381. Are there many specimens at present liable to be spoiled for want of room?—Not one.

3382. You lost a great number before the new building, did you not?—Yes, a great many. What state they were in when they came to us is more than I can tell; they came before I went to the British Museum; they were stowed away in a damp room. At that time the Museum was in a very different state to what it is now.

3383. Did the decay to which you have referred originate from two causes; first, the imperfect accommodation which the Museum afforded at that time, and secondly, the imperfect manner in which specimens of natural history were preserved?—Yes, that is the fact; they were deposited in the only place where they could be stowed away; that is, in the damp rooms of the basement story.

3384. In reference to your statement on the subject of the plans of the Museum, and the accommodation to be expected for the different collections in the new buildings, in respect to which plans the Committee understand you to have stated you did not receive any communications from the Trustees or other officers of the Museum, did you at no time receive any written communication from the secretary, or did you at no time see the plans of Sir Robert Smirke before they were adopted?—I have seen the plans of Sir Robert Smirke in the secretary's hands; but I was not consulted by the Trustees nor by the architect, as to any suggestions for the arrangement of the zoological collection.

3385. Could you not, at the time when the new buildings were in contemplation, or before they were commenced, have stated to the Trustees the general extent of accommodation which would be required for your department?—It would have been very difficult to do that before any part of the building was erected, because such a large quantity were then stowed away in places inaccessible as to any useful purpose, that I could not at that time have offered anything like an estimate that could have been depended on, of the space that might be necessary.

3386. Then in the event of your having been consulted, you could not have given a detailed specification of the space which you would have required?—Certainly, I could not.

3387. Was it not generally understood that the northern division of the new building was from the first to be appropriated to the Natural History?—I did not understand so until comparatively very lately; I cannot exactly state when I received that communication.

3388. Can you inform the Committee whether the general plan of the new buildings was adopted by the Treasury independently of the Trustees of the

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Museum, or adopted by the Museum and recommended to the Treasury?—That I cannot answer.

3389. You have stated you have many objects of natural history preserved in spirits?—Yes, of reptiles.

3390. Where are they deposited?—In the proper cases.

3391. Are they open to public view?—Yes, every public day.

3392. Accessible to the principal librarian at all times of course?—Yes, accessible to the public on public days.

3393. And accessible to the principal librarian at all times of course?—Yes, he has the master-keys.

3394. Then should the following question have been asked of the principal librarian, and the following answer given, can you account for the statement made? Question 243, addressed to Sir Henry Ellis, is as follows: "Have you not specimens of various animals preserved in spirits in the British Museum?—We may have a few."—As a few are contained in a great multitude, it is a fact, and not otherwise; Mr. Gray has just informed me that there are not less than 5,000 or 6,000, and I believe there are many more.

3395. Now in reference to the nomenclature of the specimens which are named, do you know whether the name of the author whose nomenclature is used is attached?—In most cases I think it is, and it must have been unintentional when it has been omitted. For instance, the name of Cuvier, or rather the abbreviation *Cuv.*, is attached, supposing his generic name be adopted at the end of the line; and the same is the case with the specific names, as *Linn.* for Linnæus, and *Lath.* for Latham. It is a principle unquestionably right, and always intended to be adopted. In some cases, in the hurry, it may have possibly escaped.

3396. Your opinion is, then, that it would assist the student if the generic and specific name applied to any individual specimen by such zoologists, as Linnæus, Cuvier or Ray, were attached to each specimen?—Certainly, and not confined to their names only, but the name of any person who may first have published and described any specimen should be added.

3397. In fact, the zoological nomenclature, in consequence of the increased acquaintance with the science, has been so much altered that it would be difficult, would it not, for students to ascertain the name of an animal in the Linnæan arrangement, without such name being appended?—Certainly.

3398. What is your opinion as to the propriety of using the scientific or trivial name or both on the labels attached to the various specimens?—I think there can be no question that both should be attached, and I would even extend it to more than merely Latin and English, I would have French and German also, making it as extensively useful as possible; the scientific name in Latin, and the trivial names in their respective languages.

3399. Are you aware that in Dr. Leach's time, and also for a subsequent period, the specific name, together with the English, German and French trivial names, were attached to many animals in the collection?—The birds had theirs attached by Mr. König, not by Dr. Leach; Mr. König was employed for a considerable time in removing the names which Dr. Leach had put to them; Dr. Leach was very fond of giving names of his own, which nobody else knew; this was complained of as perplexing the student, and Mr. König with great labour and trouble took those names away and applied the modern published names in their stead, adding the German names also.

3400. In what state is the nomenclature at the present moment, as compared with the state in which Dr. Leach left it? Is it more or less perfect?—I consider it much more perfect, because I consider his plan was a bad one, inasmuch as he re-named almost every thing, and made a vast number of subdivisions, which not being generally known, as many of them were merely in MS., confused rather than assisted the student.

3401. Has it ever occurred to you, that besides the specimens which are stuffed and publicly exhibited, it would be advantageous to have unstuffed duplicates kept in cabinets for particular examination?—It would be exceedingly useful, and most desirable to have them.

3402. Have you ever made that the subject of a monthly report to the Trustees?—No, I have not, because I was well aware that any measure tending to create additional expense could not be sanctioned, as the Trustees would be fearful, under the situation of things at present, of applying to Government for the necessary means; for that reason I did not think it right to do so.

3403. Do you not think it desirable that the officers should state all their wants, and leave the Trustees to the discretion of applying to Government?—Perhaps they should; but I was so certain that it would not be complied with, that I did not think it worth while to trouble them on the subject.

3404. Do you mean by saying you were certain of that, that you considered there was an indifference on the part of the Trustees to the formation of a perfect collection?—Certainly not; but that the Trustees themselves would not have felt it right to apply to Government for those funds which would be necessary, under the present state of public affairs.

3405. Do you not think it desirable that the officers of the Museum should throw the responsibility of the imperfections in the collection on the Trustees, rather than take them on their own shoulders?—I should be unwilling to throw any unfair responsibility on the Trustees.

3406. Do you think it an unfair responsibility that the Trustees should be made distinctly responsible for the wants of the Museum, when they have been fairly made known to them?—No, I do not.

3407. In point of fact, is not that part of the discretion with which they are invested?—It is, certainly.

3408. In reference to the duplicates alluded to, would not this proceeding, if adopted, be highly beneficial to the zoological student in particular?—Certainly; it would enable him to study characters which cannot be so well observed in the stuffed specimen.

3409. Do you think any material difficulty would arise in taking care of such a collection for reference and study?—None; no difficulty whatever.

3410. Now as it is well known that the more delicate colours of the plumage of birds, for instance, fade by exposure to light, do you not think a duplicate collection, carefully excluded from the light, would be highly desirable?—Yes, certainly; such a duplicate collection as has been mentioned would answer that purpose.

3411. You have no such collection in the Museum at present?—There is not.

3412. Do you not think that in such a collection as that of the Museum, the changes occurring from difference of age, especially in birds, should be shown by specimens exhibiting such change, and would not such a collection be likely to assist materially in determining disputed species?—Most undoubtedly; and it would be an exceedingly important thing to establish such a collection, if possible.

3413. You have no complete catalogue of the zoological specimens of the British Museum?—There is not.

3414. Are you aware of this catalogue, published by the College of Surgeons?—[*Handing a catalogue to the Witness.*]—No, I am not.

3415. Do you think there would be any difficulty in preparing a similar catalogue of the department of Zoology?—None.

3416. What are the obstacles at present existing to the formation of such a catalogue?—Merely expense, I suppose. When I say expense, of course it would be necessary to have additional strength to do all these things, and that is one essential part of the expense. I think that catalogue, as far as I can form an opinion from the very cursory glance I have just given it, excellent.

3417. Are there not numerous systematic writers, by following whom a very useful catalogue might be made?—Yes, there are.

3418. Do you think any difficulty to the future arrangements of the entire zoological collection could possibly occur, by giving a number or name, or both, to every animal in the collection, corresponding with a numbered catalogue, in which the synonyme of each individual should be noted?—It would be very useful, and I see no difficulty in it; and Mr. Samouelle has begun, and proceeded pretty far on a catalogue of insects very much on that plan.

3419. Looking at the question as a mere matter of profit and loss, do you think such a catalogue, if published, would meet among scientific persons with such encouragement as would compensate the expense which must necessarily be incurred in its formation?—I am not competent to give an opinion worth having on that subject. I can only say I should hope it would, for assuredly it would be a very useful thing.

3420. Seeing that it might be objected to, that such a general catalogue would be so expensive as to render it above the means of common purchasers, do you see any objection to its being divided into distinct parts, each of which should contain a single class, and be sold separately or as a whole, at the option of the buyer?—

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I see no inconvenience in that, and I think it would be a good, and by far the most feasible plan.

3421. Do you see any reason why such a catalogue of the animals in the British Museum, properly classed, should not be as acceptable to the zoologist as the "Hortus Cantabrigiensis," and "Kewensis," is to the botanist?—None.

3422. Do you know whether the catalogue of the College of Surgeons, to which the Committee just drew your attention, has any sale or not?—No; I did not know it was published.

3423. You have already said you deem it a most useful publication?—From what I have seen, I should say most useful, and the part I have looked at seems admirably done.

3424. Supposing such a catalogue were desirable, would it not be better to wait until the collections are in a more perfect state?—I should think it would; at least, until the new building allows of a more complete arrangement.

3425. In reference to that question, are you aware that the catalogue of the College of Surgeons, just placed in your hands, which is yet incomplete, has been proceeded with under more unfavourable circumstances as regards the want of room, than any catalogue which might be made of the collection in the British Museum; and do you therefore think there would be more inconvenience in making a catalogue of the present Museum collection, and in arranging it at a future time by that catalogue, than there is likely to be in the future arrangement of the catalogue of the Museum in their new building?—No, I do not; at the same time I adhere to my former opinion, that it would be better to wait, before it is published at least, inasmuch as that would enable you to add in anything that may be received in the meantime; and I would certainly prefer waiting until the new rooms are ready to receive the collections; you may get on with the catalogue in the meantime, if there be given sufficient strength to do so.

3426. How soon do you expect that to be?—I must refer that to those who know more of the matter than myself: Mr. Forshall says it will be about two years.

3427. Do you think it advisable that a book should be kept in which a list of all new purchases and presents to the Museum should be entered, and that each specimen on its reception should have a provisional number given to it, corresponding to a number in the entry-book?—That is done in some measure; but the numbers are not put.

3428. It is not put down systematically?—It is not done so completely as it might.

3429. What is your opinion of that?—I think it would be a good thing to do it.

3430. Do you not also think that at the same time a memorandum should be made as far as possible of the locality from which such specimens have been obtained?—Certainly; and it would be a very good thing to attach the locality to the labels also.

3431. Would not such an entry-book be a check against the loss of any specimens?—Certainly.

3432. What has been the practice on this point at the museum of the Linnæan and Zoological Societies, as far as you are aware?—I cannot say; I doubt very much whether they have followed that system; but I do not know.

3433. The Zoological department being entrusted to yourself, together with three assistants, Messrs. George and John Gray and Mr. Samouelle, do you consider that number of persons sufficient for fully performing the duties which so valuable a collection as that at the British Museum ought to be and requires?—Certainly not; in fact, it is impossible with the strength that we have now ever to get it into that state that it ought to be in.

3434. Are you aware of the number of professors in the Natural History department in the Jardin des Plantes?—I know they are large, but not the exact number.

3435. Are you aware of the constitution of that institution?—No, I have paid very little attention to that; I was very seriously ill at the time I was last in Paris, and notwithstanding Cuvier's kindness, I could do nothing.

3436. On the assumption that that institution is directed by a board of scientific men, are you aware that there would be any practical objection to such a system?—No.

3437. You never heard of any objection when in Paris?—Certainly not; I believe it works very well; but I cannot say that of my own positive knowledge.

3438. Your attention was drawn on the last examination to a passage at the bottom of p. 19 in the Synopsis, "Amongst the monkeys are the ourang-outang, or man of the woods (*Simia Satyrus*, Linn.), which of all animals is considered to approach nearest to man in the form of the head, size of the forehead, and the volume of the brain;" do you adhere to the former opinion you expressed on that?—I have not referred further to it since, but I should be inclined to do so.

3439. Are you aware of a paper written by Mr. Owen on the comparative osteology of the ourang-outang and the chimpanze?—I have not read that paper.

3440. On the assumption that Mr. Owen's opinion differs from yours, should you be inclined to adhere to your former opinion?—I should be inclined to consider my own opinion was probably wrong, as I have the highest respect for Mr. Owen's talents and acquirements. I beg leave to add, that on reference I find I took the passage from the "Règne Animal." Cuvier says, "L'orang-outang (*Simia Satyrus*, L.) passe pour être de tous les animaux celui qui ressemble le plus à l'homme par la forme de sa tête, la grandeur de son front, et le volume de son cerveau."—(Vol. 1, p. 87.) I beg leave also to state that the passage respecting the chimpanze (*Simia Troglodytes*, L.), which was commented on at my former examination, is likewise taken from Cuvier, who says (Vol. 1. p. 89, R. A.), "Il habite en Guinée et au Congo, vit en troupes, se construit des huttes de feuillages, sait s'armer de pierres et de batons, et les emploie à repousser loin de sa demeure les hommes et les éléphants."

Edward Hawkins, Esq. called in; and Examined.

3441. WHAT appointment do you hold in the British Museum?—I am keeper of the coins, medals, antiquities and other works of art.

3442. What is comprehended under the term "works of art," as contradistinguished from coins, medals and antiquities?—Things of a more modern description, such as paintings; the drawings and prints are included in my department also; and a number of other works of art which are not naturally attached to any other department.

3443. Does it include the dresses of different nations now exhibited?—Those are in my custody; but for want of proper space, they are kept in that part of the building which is generally appropriated to natural history.

3444. Will you state to the Committee the duties required of you by the Trustees?—The duties are to take care of all the objects in the department; to see that they are properly arranged, and in such a manner as to facilitate access to them by the public.

3445. What is the salary, and what are the emoluments derived from your office?—The salary is 200 *l.* a year, with 75 *l.* a year for each day that I am engaged in the week beyond two; I am also allowed stationery to the amount of 5 *l.* a year. The salary is altogether 425 *l.*, besides the stationery.

3446. Are there any emoluments indirectly derived by you as keeper of the antiquities?—None whatever.

3447. Had you any situation in the Museum, before you were appointed keeper of the antiquities?—I was first engaged to perform Mr. Combe's duties, during his illness; I was then appointed assistant-keeper of the department, on the death of Dr. Noehden; and subsequently keeper, on the death of Mr. Combe.

3448. Had you made antiquities generally, in the sense in which the term is used in the British Museum, your pursuit or study previous to your first appointment?—My pursuit as matter of taste, not as a profession.

3449. Have you not written some work on the subject of coins?—I published with a prefixed general historical sketch, the description of the Anglo Gallic coins, which had been commenced by Mr. Combe.

3450. Had you not published some work previously?—No, not published; I had collected and arranged considerable materials for an account of the medals illustrative of the history of Great Britain and its dependencies.

3451. Have you ever edited or written any work on the antiquities of the Museum?—A description of the cinerary urns, which was also commenced by Mr. Combe.

3452. Have you published any popular account of the antiquities, similar to that published of the Elgin marbles, by Sir Henry Ellis?—No.

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3453. How did it happen that the publication alluded to was undertaken by Sir Henry Ellis, it being a description of objects in your department?—I really do not know.

3454. Was it with your consent and approbation?—It was without my knowledge.

3455. Can you state to the Committee whether the work which the last question has referred to, be a work published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge?—Yes.

3456. In other words, it is a work which any individual equally competent might have written, without any infringement of the right of another person?—Yes; it is a work undertaken by Sir H. Ellis, without any reference to his official situation in the Museum.

3457. Who is the editor of the publication called "A Description of the Collection of Ancient Marbles in the British Museum?"—The different parts have been published by different persons. The earlier parts were published by Mr. Combe; one part has been published by myself; one by Mr. C. R. Cockerell, and another now in the press, is by myself; this last part is in fact printed, and in the hands of the binder.

3458. Are you paid for that by the Trustees, independently of your other salary?—No.

3459. That is a duty undertaken by you in the discharge of your duties as keeper of antiquities?—Yes.

3460. Have you any assistance in preparing that work for publication, or in the editorial part?—No; except occasional conversation and consultation with my colleague, Mr. Barnwell.

3461. Since you have been keeper of the antiquities, whenever a collection of classical antiquities has been offered for sale to the Trustees, have you been consulted?—Yes, that is the practice.

3462. And you have made a report to the Trustees in consequence?—I should say, almost always.

3463. Have you valued such collections in a pecuniary point of view?—It is my business to make myself acquainted with the value; but I do not however depend on my own judgment, but obtain the opinion of any such persons as are accessible and most competent to form a judgment on that point.

3464. Is it any part of your duty, for instance, to decipher and publish the Greek inscriptions, or the hieroglyphics in the various specimens of Grecian or Egyptian antiquities?—It is no part of my business to explain or to decipher them, further than may be necessary to acquaint the public accurately with the objects deposited in the Museum. My business is rather to arrange everything so as to facilitate the access of persons who make it their business or pleasure to study such things.

3465. Who arranged the Athenian marbles in the new Elgin room?—The arrangement of the marbles has been generally superintended by Mr. Westmacott.

3466. What situation does Mr. Westmacott hold in the Museum?—None; but as an artist of eminence, he has been for many years consulted with regard to the arrangement of the marbles.

3467. Has the arrangement then been made simply with reference to taste rather than to such arrangement which an acquaintance with the country or classical authors would suggest?—Very much as a matter of taste, but not exclusively; we have several collections, such as the Townly marbles, Elgin marbles, the Phigalian and a few miscellaneous ones; the Elgin marbles are kept together in a gallery by themselves; the Phigalian and the Townly marbles are also kept by themselves. The Elgin marbles have not been merely arranged with regard to taste, but they have been arranged according to the relative situation they had in the building; so also have the Phigalian.

3468. Did you take any part in those arrangements?—Merely as consulting with Mr. Westmacott on the subject.

3469. What separate descriptive catalogues have you of the marbles and other antiquities?—No printed catalogues but those published in the quarto volumes before referred to, and in the Synopsis.

3470. Is there no catalogue of the gems, for instance?—There is a manuscript catalogue of the gems.

3471. And of the coins?—Not of the entire collection of coins, but of far the greater part of them, and the catalogues of the remainder are in progress.

3472. Is there not a catalogue of the Greek coins?—Yes; Mr. Combe's catalogue of the collection as it existed in his time, and Mr. Knight's own catalogue of the coins he bequeathed to the Museum have been printed. The catalogue of the other portion is in manuscript.

3473. Is there any portion which have not been examined and described, for instance?—No, not any.

3474. They are all known and have all been examined?—They have all been examined.

3475. Do you consider the department wholly and entirely under your control, or do you, as in the case of the Natural History department, devote yourself more particularly to some subdivision of it?—The whole, with the exception of the contents of the print-room, are under my own immediate superintendence.

3476. Do you consider yourself responsible for the contents and safety of the prints in the print-room or not?—I have some difficulty in answering that question; I have a limited responsibility not easily defined.

3477. Practically speaking, you mean that Mr. Ottley, who is in that room, is the head of an independent department?—I should not say of an independent department; the print-room is attached to the department of Antiquities, but it is under his special superintendence, and he is chiefly responsible for the contents and good management of that room.

3478. You do not consider yourself responsible either for the arrangement or custody of the prints?—Not any farther than in case anything was going on wrong it would be my duty to interfere and have it put right.

3479. As the nominal head of the department?—As the head of the department.

3480. What would be your opinion of making that a separate and independent department?—That is more a question for the Trustees.

3481. The Committee ask you your opinion from your own experience, with a view merely to obtain information?—If it was made a separate department it must be enlarged as to the expenditure beyond what its present state requires.

3482. Why should there be an increased expenditure because the officer placed in charge of it was made the head of the department?—Because in all departments there are more officers than one, that one may relieve another in case of emergency.

3483. In what way do you mean?—Supposing one officer was ill, or was necessarily absent, then there is another officer to take his place and to see the public are not materially inconvenienced by that absence.

3484. Would not such an arrangement be in the power of the Trustees equally, even though the department of Antiquities was divided into two great divisions?—It would be difficult, and there would be great inconvenience and inconsistency in letting any individual interfere in a department with which at other times he had not any connexion; it would also destroy the responsibility which ought to attach to all heads of a department.

3485. Practically, you do not interfere?—Except in cases of emergency. In case of a long illness of Mr. Ottley, it would be the duty of Mr. Barnwell or myself to take such measures with regard to the print-room, as to prevent the public from being inconvenienced in a greater degree than would necessarily arise from the circumstances.

3486. Supposing the department to be erected into an independent one, would not the assistant, in that case, to Mr. Ottley be naturally the person on whom such duty would devolve?—Certainly.

3487. Do you see any practical objection to the breaking up this department of antiquities?—There is no connexion between the print-room and the department of Antiquities which makes it necessary that they should be united together; it has been rather a matter of convenience and economy than any thing else.

3488. What is the name of your assistant at present?—Mr. C. F. Barnwell.

3489. Was he appointed subsequent to yourself?—Yes, he was.

3490. Who appointed him?—The three Principal Trustees.

3491. By whose recommendation was he brought under the notice of the Trustees?—That I do not know.

3492. Were you consulted previously to the appointment?—Certianly not, formally.

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formally. I think I had some conversation with the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject, but it was slight.

3493. Is it the habit of the Trustees before they make such appointment to consult the heads of departments?—I should think not.

3494. Do you not think it would be desirable that the patronage of each department should rather be placed in the hands of the heads of departments than in the hands of the Trustees?—No, I should think not.

3495. Do you not think the head of a department would be a better judge of the qualification of his assistant generally than the Trustees could possibly be, without consultation with the head of that department?—I think there are inconveniences attending it that would make it not advisable.

3496. Will you state what are those practical inconveniences?—I think an individual would be more subject to partiality; and I think that there would not be that independence between the two officers that there ought to be, if one was the protegé of the other; and I think it would be rather open to jobs, more so than if the patronage was kept out of the hands of the department.

3497. Have all the coins presented to the Museum by the late King been examined and catalogued?—They were all catalogued before they came to the Museum, and the catalogue has been verified with the coins themselves since they arrived.

3498. With reference to the statuary, both ancient and modern, under your care, what is the regulation with regard to artists, with reference to the permission to study or to take moulds?—The two things are separate with regard to admissions to study. Any young man bringing a letter of recommendation, containing his name and his address, and signed by any person of a permanent residence, to whom we could refer in case of the young man misconducting himself, is immediately admitted; and with regard to the casts, special permission must be obtained.

3499. From whom?—From the Trustees.

3500. Are you aware that attached to the Louvre is an individual who specially superintends the taking of casts, and giving facilities to the artist for that purpose?—I am not aware of it; every facility of that kind is given here which can possibly be given anywhere else.

3501. Do you mean if any of the publishers of the cheap casts that are carried about the streets by Italian boys were to apply for permission to take moulds, that they would be permitted to do so under proper superintendence?—No; by my recommendation they certainly would not.

3502. Why?—Because when a mould is once made, from which casts can be multiplied at pleasure, I do not think it would be right to suffer the marbles themselves to be submitted to further operations of that kind.

3503. Are there such moulds existing of all the finer statues in the British Museum?—Of many; not of all.

3504. In whose hands are those moulds?—Most of them are in the hands of Mr. Westmacott.

3505. Are they in the hands of Mr. Westmacott in his private capacity, or in the hands of Mr. Westmacott, who is in some degree attached to the Museum?—In his private capacity, subject to certain conditions of being pledged to supply casts at particular prices, at the order of the Trustees.

3506. Who has laid down the price at which the casts should be supplied?—I fancy it was a matter of arrangement between Mr. Westmacott and the Trustees at the time they were taken; it was before I became attached to the Museum.

3507. Have you any official paper or document to which you can refer the Committee, in reference to that question?—I know that there is a document, as far as concerns a portion of the Elgin marbles. I do not know whether I can lay my hands on it.

3508. Can you refer the Committee to any individual who can?—I should think it is among the archives of the Museum.

3509. Will you make inquiry and furnish the Committee with a copy of the scale of prices determined on between Mr. Westmacott and the Trustees on the one hand and the public on the other?—I will.—[*Vide* Appendix, No. 30.]

3510. Do you conceive there can be any objection to moulds being made of all the finer statues in the British Museum, and sold about the streets, if you please, by the Italian boys?—I should not think it advisable to repeat frequently the making of moulds from the statues; but when once the moulds are made, the more common the casts become, the better.

3511. Do the Committee understand that, in your judgment, the repetition of the moulds from the original statues is attended with injury to such originals?—The repetition of moulds from the original is attended with danger, and therefore moulds should not be multiplied unnecessarily; but to the multiplication of casts from those moulds, and dispersed to the utmost possible extent among the people of the country, there can be no possible objection.

3512. Are you aware how far any facility is given in the Louvre, or in the Vatican, to the artist in making moulds?—I am not at all aware of what their arrangements are. I may say this generally, that at the Museum no obstacle is thrown in the way of making moulds beyond what the absolute preservation of the object requires.

3513. Supposing Sarti, who is a great publisher of these casts, was to apply at this moment to the Trustees for permission to take moulds, what would be their answer?—Mr. Sarti having been employed by Mr. Westmacott on all such occasions, and being known as a skilful and careful person, I have no doubt leave would be given to him to make moulds.

3514. Would the Trustees order Mr. Westmacott, for instance, to allow him the use of his moulds free of expense?—I do not know how far that can be; the moulds were made at the expense of Mr. Westmacott, subject to a condition.

3515. Why should the Trustees privilege one person, and one person only, to possess these moulds, and therefore confine the public to one source for the casts?—I do not know that they have precisely given to Mr. Westmacott an absolute monopoly, but they have considered it advisable not to subject these objects to frequent moulds without Mr. Westmacott's sanction and superintendence.

3516. But practically it is a monopoly, is it not?—I should say not practically, because casts have been allowed to be taken for other persons.

3517. The Trustees have permitted others to take moulds?—Certainly.

3518. State the names of such persons who have taken moulds since you have been keeper of the antiquities?—I know that some casts were taken for Lady Charlotte Bury and two or three other persons. Sarti has been employed; and there is another Italian artist, Mazzoni, who has been employed.—[*See* Appendix, No. 31.]

3519. How does it happen, since there is so great a sale for casts throughout the country, as is evinced by the number of persons employed in selling them, and there being this facility which you state to existin the Museum for obtaining moulds, that so few artists have applied for the purpose of obtaining them?—That I cannot tell.

3520. The Committee is not to infer, therefore, that there are difficulties in the way of making these moulds from such non-application?—Certainly not.

3521. Are not artists allowed to model in the British Museum?—Yes; the restriction is only as to moulding from the original statues.

3522. The casts which are in general circulation throughout the country are generally casts of casts?—They are generally casts of casts. It would be well worth while for one of those Italian artists to get a cast of any fine object to mould from, and they do so; they have some of the finest of Chantrey's busts; they buy the cast, and from that cast they make a mould, and from that mould they multiply casts again, so that they are copies of copies.

3523. The Committee find that attached to the Royal Museum at Paris there is a formatóre, or moulder; do you see any reason why such an officer should not exist at the Museum, with a view to supply the public cheaply and accurately with casts, and at the same time to take moulds with care?—Practically, I think that is the case with us.

3524. But as the great object of such a collection of antiquities is to diffuse a correct taste, would it not be desirable to throw every possible facility, not to say inducement, into the arrangements of the Museum?—Yes, consistently with the safety of the objects.

3525. Were there an established moulder, there can be no doubt the safety would be secured?—I will not quite say that, because by multiplying moulds, under the most careful hands, it still may be injurious to the original statue.

3526. It would scarcely be necessary to multiply moulds, when the moulds, being in possession of the Trustees, were allowed to be used until they were worn out by applicants?—There could be no objection to that.

3527. Do you consider it would be worth the while of an Italian to take copies of the original size?—I have no doubt it is not worth his while, or he would do it.

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3528. Do you think he would obtain an extensive sale, for instance?—I conceive that he would not, because he does not do it; Sarti can do it at any hour, and he is a dealer in those things; he knows he would not find his account in it.

3529. Do you not know that in Sarti's room there are very large casts?—Yes; but I know Sarti has facility to make any mould he pleases, and as he does not make them, I conclude he does not find it to his account to do it, otherwise he would do it: all I wish to establish is, that there are no obstacles in the way of its being done.

3530. With regard to the exhibition of medals, have you ever turned your attention to such a mode of exhibiting them so that they might be made practically useful to the public, and yet be exhibited in perfect safety?—I have so far thought of it, that I think it would be an exceedingly good thing when we have space to do it, to make either a selection from the coins themselves, or to procure casts of them, so as to give a general view of all the coinage of the world from the earliest times to the latest, which would be quite sufficient for all purposes, proper explanations being inserted in the Synopsis; but at present we have no space for anything of the kind.

3531. Are you aware that at Paris casts of the medals are exhibited?—I have heard that it is so.

3532. Have you seen the collection?—I have seen it very partially, and many years ago.

3533. Have you ever turned your attention to any mode of exhibiting the medals themselves on both sides at the same time with perfect security?—I have thought of it, but it would be so great an undertaking that I think it would scarcely be practicable.

3534. Why do you consider it so great an undertaking?—It would occupy so large a space.

3535. Have you ever taken the trouble actually to calculate the area that would be required for the exhibition of a given number of medals, so as to exhibit them in the order and for the purpose you have described?—No, I have not; merely because, knowing we have not space to devote to that purpose now, it was premature to enter into any such calculation.

3536. Supposing a room were devoted to the exhibition of the medals, and constructed entirely with reference to that object, do you conceive that there would be anything impracticable in some such plan as this; having upright frames in which the medals might be inserted and locked, and protected from the public by glass on each side, so that by walking between these frames the public might fairly view the whole or a selected portion of the collection, whilst the collection itself would be in perfect security?—I have not considered the practicability of such a plan, on the ground that it would be at present impracticable to do it in any way until the new buildings are completed.

3537. With reference to the new building, have you ever been consulted by the architect as to any necessary arrangement for the exhibition of the antiquities in your department?—Frequently on those parts that have been erected since I became the head of the department, but the whole plan of the Museum was completely made under the superintendence of the Treasury, before I became an officer of the Museum.

3538. As far as you know, your department was never consulted as to the best arrangement of the rooms and of light with reference to the best exhibition of antiquities?—I cannot say what took place with regard to Mr. Combe.

3539. You have never been consulted individually yourself, have you?—Except as to those parts which have been partially altered since I came, upon that Sir Robert Smirke has occasionally had communication with me.

3540. Has the original plan been altered at all to accommodate it to the exhibition of the antiquities of your department?—Yes, the rooms that are at this moment fitting up were originally intended to have been one room, and it was to have been lighted in a different manner; the lighting and division of the room have been since made partly at my suggestion, or at least after consultation with the secretary and others.

Mercurii, 29° die Julii, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Petro Angel Sarti, Figure-maker and Moulder generally, 92, Dean-street, Soho, called in; and Examined.

Petro Angel Sarti.

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3541. HAVE you ever been employed to mould any of the statues or works of art in the British Museum?—Yes.

3542. How did you obtain permission to do so?—I used to apply to some gentleman to write to the Trustees.

3543. And did you obtain permission with perfect facility?—I never tried myself; I used to apply to some gentleman of rank.

3544. Why did you never apply yourself?—I was told that they would not allow the permission unless the application was made through a person of rank; that was the reason.

3545. Can you tell the Committee who informed you of that?—No, I cannot.

3546. When you moulded from the statues there, were you ever called upon to pay any fees?—No.

3547. You have had some communication with the Trustees; have you never applied to the Trustees?—To the Trustees, and then the Trustees used to write a note to the gentleman to apply to Mr. Westmacott for permission.

3548. Did you ever apply to Mr. Westmacott?—Always.

3549. What facility did Mr. Westmacott give you?—Sometimes he used to deny it; not everything; he denied me a few things in two or three cases.

3550. Has Mr. Westmacott the moulds of any of the statues or works of art in his possession?—He has the moulds of the Elgin collection.

3551. Who made those moulds?—It was a person named Mazzoni.

3552. Have you ever been able to use those moulds with a view to making casts for sale?—At the first, when I used to cast them for Mr. Westmacott, the moulds were in very good condition, but now I do not think they can be used, to tell the truth.

3553. Have you ever offered to purchase, or has Mr. Westmacott ever offered to sell these moulds to you?—About 15 months ago he wanted me to buy all the moulds and to make them good again.

3554. What was the sum for which he wished to sell those moulds?—£.350.

3555. What were the particular works that you wished permission to mould?—It was at the time the Consul of Prussia, Mr. Brockardt, gave me a list to mould three or four things there, and among these was the bust of Clytie.

3556. And you could not obtain permission?—I could not; and there have been two or three cases of that kind; one was a bas-relief, by a person living in Grafton-street East; Mr. Belmes had the permission from the Trustees for that, and I do not know whether he was refused by Mr. Westmacott or Mr. Combe, but I heard that he was denied the having it.

3557. If you had the means of moulding figures or bas-reliefs, under proper superintendence, so that the originals should not be at all injured, and you could obtain them at any time for the supply of any customer who might ask you for such casts, do you think the sale of such works of art would be materially increased?—Many of them, I should; of many of the things that are there, I should.

3558. Had you not once permission to make a mould from the head of Homer?—I had a permission, and that was refused to my face; that was refused by Mr. Westmacott.

3559. Be so good as to explain to the Committee how you obtained permission to mould the bust of Homer?—I asked Mr. Lennard, M.P. if he would write for me to the Trustees of the British Museum for the bust of Homer and two or three other things; when the Trustees wrote to Mr. Lennard, the permission was granted; there was another letter to apply to Mr. Westmacott; when Mr. Westmacott saw the thing I was to mould, he would not let me mould the bust of Homer. That was in the time of Mr. Combe, and at first he said I should do it,

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and then afterwards, when I went there, Mr. Combe would not let me do it; he said he had the order from Mr. Westmacott not to let me do it. Then I applied to Mr. Lennard again, and Mr. Lennard sent a note to Mr. Westmacott, and after that I was sent for to mould the bust.

3560. Did you find the cast from the bust of Homer sell well when you had obtained it?—I sold 80 the first month.

3561. And supposing you could sell good casts from other statues in the Museum, do you think you should increase your trade materially?—Some busts would sell materially, some very likely might not sell enough to clear expenses; but many gentlemen would wish for a bust, when another would not.

3562. Is there an increasing demand for busts, of good masters?—Yes, and statues when they are good.

3563. Do you find the public taste improving in that respect?—A great deal; I sold more statues this summer, than I did for the last three summers together; so that there must be more improvement.

3564. Were those copies from antique statues you had so much demand for?—Yes.

3565. Were many of them copies from figures in the British Museum?—I have not many from there.

3566. Were they generally the size of the originals?—The size of the originals.

3567. For what species of works of art do you find the demand most active?—They vary very much; some will buy the naked statue, such as the Gladiator and Laocoon; another party likes drapery figures; there is not one particularly in demand more than another.

3568. There is a beautiful bust in the Museum, one of the Townley marbles, which rests upon the flower of the Lotus; supposing you could obtain a good cast from that bust, do you think that would have an extensive sale?—That it would.

3569. Then if you had free opportunity to take moulds from any statues which you think likely to obtain a sale among the public, do you think that you would materially increase the sale of such statues?—To be sure I should.

3570. And do you not think if that were done, the public taste would be improved materially by it?—Really I do not know about that; but I know they would sell a great many.

3571. Would not the sale be an evidence of improvement of the public taste?—I should say it must; because if they buy the things, it must be a proof of the taste for them.

3572. And in those cases in which you have obtained casts from the originals of some of the most popular statues in the Museum, you have found the sale very extensive?—Yes, whatever I have done.

3573. Supposing you were freely permitted to make moulds from such statues as you chose to select in the Museum, should you have any objection to enter into a proper security to prevent the originals being injured?—I think I could give plenty of reference to people who know what I can do about that; Sir Henry Ellis has seen me mould for 20 years, without any accident occurring.

3574. Do accidents ever happen when a moulder is pretty well instructed in his trade?—Not if the moulder is well informed.

3575. Supposing you had free permission given to you to take moulds, should you have any objection to give a money security for any injury that might be done to the statues?—I could find somebody to be security.

3576. Do you consider any sum of money would recompense the Trustees of the British Museum, for damage done to the Townley Venus, or any other celebrated statue in the collection?—I should not think it would; but there would not be any injury of that kind; the Townley Venus has been broken one time by moulding, the fingers of it.

3577. The probability of injury done to the statues would depend of course on the skill and care of the person permitted to take the moulds, would it not?—Certainly.

3578. And in the case you mention, must he not have been an unskilful artist?—It was before my time, and before I came to England; a person of the name of Papera did it.

3579. That damage done, must have grown wholly out of his unskilfulness?—Yes, he broke the finger off.

3580. And from carelessness?—And from carelessness.

3581. Did

3581. Did it happen in the Museum?—Yes.

3582. Have you ever had an accident yourself?—No.

3583. And you have moulded from many of the principal works of art there, without the personal superintendence of any one; have you not?—I never had any person superintending; Mr. Westmacott may have called, or such a thing; but he has passed a fortnight without looking on.

3584. Have you been entrusted by private individuals with valuable works of art to take moulds from?—I have been working for Mr. Westmacott for years, and for Rundle & Bridge for models, and for Mr. Chantrey.

3585. Supposing the Committee had been informed that great facility was given to the diffusion of the works of art in the British Museum by means of casts, should you say that was the case, or not?—Really I cannot say exactly; I could not answer that question.

3586. Can you inform the Committee whether you yourself have great facility given you to obtain moulds?—I never apply myself.

3587. Why do you not apply?—Because I was told that it required a person of rank to apply to the Trustees; so I never took the liberty to write myself, as an individual figure-maker.

3588. Who told you so?—I cannot say who it was; it was a long time back, when I worked for Mr. Westmacott.

3589. But in those cases in which you have obtained permission, through the intervention of a person of rank, you have still found some difficulty thrown in your way?—At that time about the Clytie with the Lotus, and about the Homer.

3590. If you had a full and free opportunity to obtain moulds, you think that your trade of a figure-maker would be very much benefited by it?—It would in some cases.

3591. Supposing you selected the statues themselves, and had a free opportunity to take moulds, do you not think your trade as a figure-maker would be materially increased?—It would; but I should not take that liberty unless I applied to some gentleman for an order for such a thing.

3592. In cases where frequent moulds are taken from a statue, is any visible effect produced on the surface and complexion of that statue?—It will change the colour; it will take off that mellow look of the marble.

3593. Do you provide any of those plaster of Paris figures that are sold in the streets?—None.

3594. Would a bust be injured if one mould were taken per annum?—It would be injured; but if I were to give my advice it would be, when the bust, or whatever it be, is moulded, to take the first cast of the mould, and preserve it to mould from again, if required.

3595. If a mould were properly and successfully taken, it would not be necessary again to apply to the original?—I do not think it would be necessary for 40 or 50 years, if the mould is taken properly.

3596. Is there not a formatóre attached to the gallery of sculpture at the Louvre?—There is a formatóre there appointed by the government.

3597. Have you ever heard that the statues there have been injured by the taking of casts?—No.

3598. Have you ever heard that any statue in the British Museum from which the most frequent casts have been taken has been injured; the Committee mean as to the colour of the marble?—Theseus has been moulded three times; I moulded it twice myself.

3599. For whom did you mould it twice?—Once for Mr. Haydon, and once for Mr. Westmacott.

3600. Assuming that the taking of moulds injures the colour of the marble, have you ever been warned or superintended by the Trustees, or their officers?—No.

3601. Did Mr. Westmacott or Mr. Haydon ever caution you as to the composition of your plaster, with a view to prevent the marble being injured?—Never.

3602. Did they leave it entirely to you?—Entirely.

3603. Is the Theseus injured by the moulds?—The marble never would be injured by the moulder if the moulder knew what he was about.

3604. In point of fact, it depends on the skill of the moulder as to the injury that may be done to the complexion of the statue?—The moulding will clean the statue; and when that is taken off it will appear more new, and not have that yellow appearance; it has not the beautiful colour of the antique.

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3605. Is the Theseus a statue which you should consider as possessing a delicate complexion, or has it not rather the appearance of having been exposed to the air for some length of time?—It has the appearance of having been exposed to the air.

3606. Do you not think that moulds might be taken from statues most likely to obtain a ready sale, without in the slightest degree injuring the statue, either in point of colour or otherwise?—I mould many new figures made by modern artists, and it would not be found out afterwards whether they were moulded or not; in a new figure it will not show it as in an antique one.

3607. The question refers now to antique statues; might you not mould from the antique statues, so as to supply any demand that might exist, without in the slightest degree injuring the statue, or even injuring the colour of the marble?—After the first appearance the colour can be prevented being injured; but we are obliged to wash them with soap to prevent the plaster sticking; that will bring the statue more clean. We cannot help changing the colour in that way, but the statue itself need not be injured.

3608. Do you think those statues from which you have taken moulds in the Museum are at all injured in the way you described?—No, they will not remain of that colour for two months.

3609. Do you mean that in two months they would be restored to their original colour?—Yes.

3610. Have you ever moulded in museums out of England?—No.

3611. Do you know anything of the regulations in Paris respecting the taking of moulds from the antique statues there?—Not exactly.

3612. Where did you study your art?—I was about France, and then I was under Mazzoni for about five years, moulding continually down at the Museum here.

3613. Do you know anything of the regulations in Paris?—As far as I heard from Mr. Jacquit, the French formatóre, the government give him a room for moulds and casts, and pay him for the moulds, and then he makes the casts, and he divides the profit with the museum.

3614. Do you happen to know whether there is an extensive sale in France for casts or antique statues?—There is an extensive sale, but they have more originals than we have.

3615. Is the trade in which you are engaged more extensive in France than in England?—I do not think it is.

3616. Is there any difference in the taste, within your own knowledge, between the two people; state what casts would be most likely to sell in France, and what most likely to sell in England?—In England they will sell the naked figure now as much as they did in France years ago; they would not take them some time ago here in England. In France they put them in gardens, and they are likely to sell more of them than what we do here.

3617. Speaking of other figures, have you any further information you can give the Committee?—No.

3618. Do the Committee understand you, if you or any other person in your profession were to apply at Paris for permission to take a mould, you would or would not be permitted to make such mould at the museum?—Not in Paris.

3619. Are the Committee to understand that it is a monopoly exercised in Paris in favour of the actual formatóre?—Yes.

3620. Who, as you say, makes the casts at his own expense, and divides the profits with the museum?—Yes, but the mould is paid for by the government or the museum.

3621. But you think the making of the mould is paid for by the government?—I think so; that is what I heard from Mr. Jacquit.

3622. Do you think you could obtain the cast of a statue cheaper in Paris than you can in London?—I can sell the casts here at the same price as they sell them in Paris, and it may be some cheaper.

3623. Why?—For those they mould from the museum they charge nearly double to what they do for those they mould in Rome and other places.

3624. They charge more in Paris than they do in Rome?—They charge more for the casts taken from their museum than they charge for other casts.

3625. The principal manufacture of plaster of Paris is carried on in that metropolis?—It is.

3626. Is plaster much cheaper at Paris?—A great deal.

3627. Then Paris statues, taking into consideration the cheapness of plaster, are dearer than those from Rome or England?—Yes; but then I mean those which

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which are moulded from the originals they have got in the Louvre; the others that are not moulded from the Louvre they sell cheaper than elsewhere.

3628. Then that is in consequence of the restriction imposed on those who are anxious to obtain casts from the antiques in the Louvre?—Yes.

3629. Supposing there were a formatóre attached to the British Museum, and you were only required to pay for the use of the moulds, and no profit was allowed to be charged by the formatóre, do you think then you would be able to obtain casts as cheap in London from antique statues as you can in Rome?—Every bit.

Robert Brown, Esq. called in; and Examined.

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3630. WHAT appointment do you hold in the British Museum?—That of an under-librarian, and I am designated Keeper of the Banksian botanical collections.

3631. Will you state the salary you derive from that appointment?—The salary of an under-librarian is 200 *l.* a year, the attendance being two days in the week, and for two additional days duty I have 150 *l.* a year more.

3632. State the gross sum?—£.350.

3633. Is there any other emolument derived from that situation?—No other emolument; that is, I can hardly call emolument a small sum allowed for stationery, which does not exceed 5 *l.*

3634. Have you any apartments attached to your office?—I have not.

3635. Who assists you in your department?—I have an assistant who was appointed when the department was formed.

3636. Will you state his name?—Mr. John Joseph Bennett.

3637. Will you now inform the Committee what are the duties of yourself and your assistant?—The principal duties may be stated to be the keeping up the arrangement of the collection, and incorporating with that arranged collection the unarranged materials already in my custody, and other similar materials that from time to time may come to the Museum.

3638. Is the Committee to understand that the Botanical department generally is immediately under your control and superintendence?—In the resolution of the Trustees respecting my appointment my duties were confined to the Banksian botanical collections, which I brought with me to the establishment; having more than once, however, stated my wish to have all the botanical materials existing in the Museum put under my care, that arrangement has very recently been determined on by the Trustees.

3639. How long is it since that arrangement was first made, of transferring the other collections to you?—It is only in progress now, for I cannot consider myself as having the custody of those collections until they are regularly transferred to me by the officer under whose care they have hitherto been, and that transfer is not yet completed.

3640. What is the cause of so important an arrangement being delayed?—One cause, and probably the principal, was the want of space in the rooms which the Banksian collection occupies, for it is only in the rooms occupied by that collection that the older collections belonging to the Museum can be made readily accessible. In the rooms, however, chiefly occupied by the Banksian collection a geological collection had been deposited, which remained there for many years, and which has but lately (that is within a very few months) been removed to the new building.

3641. Does the want of space prevent your having the entire superintendence and control over the collection?—I never have had the superintendence or control over that part of the collection.

3642. Then at present the Botanical department is partly under your care, and partly under the care of some other officer of the institution?—At present it might rather be considered as wholly under my care, with the reservation which I have already made; that is to say, that its transfer is in progress; it is determined on, and the greater part of the collection is now actually placed in the rooms referred to.

3643. But its perfect exhibition and developement is rendered impossible from the confined space which is now allotted to it?—Not so, after it has been entirely placed in the rooms now allotted to it.

3644. Have you sufficient space at the present moment to exhibit that collection, and to arrange it most beneficially?—I believe so; the collection has a peculiar character, it cannot receive any other arrangement than that which it has always

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always had. It consists principally of the herbaria that existed in the time of Sir Hans Sloane, and these herbaria are contained in a number of bound volumes, whose contents are in general very miscellaneous, and several species, not nearly allied to each other, are not unfrequently pasted on the same page; the arrangement cannot therefore be disturbed, and all that can be done will be to make such an index to the miscellaneous contents of these volumes as will render them tolerably accessible.

3645. In an article which appeared in the Edinburgh Review in the year 1823, it is stated, "that the volumes containing Sloane's collection of plants were put up out of sight and much neglected;" have you had an opportunity of examining that collection, and can you give the Committee any information as to its present state?—I cannot speak to the state of the collection in that year when the Review was published.

3646. But now that it is under your care and superintendence, can you?—It is, as I have already stated, about to be placed under my care; and in answer to the question, judging, however, from an examination of part only, I have no reason to doubt its being very nearly if not entirely in the same state of preservation in which it was 50 years ago.

3647. Should you say, speaking as a scientific man, that it has been carefully preserved or not?—That it has been preserved is, I apprehend, implied in my last answer.

3648. From its present appearance, so far as you are able to speak, should you, speaking as a scientific man, say the collection had been carefully preserved?—In my last answer I stated that I believed the preservation of the collection was such as it probably must have been 50 or I would even say 100 years ago; it is in the nature of such collections, unless they are exposed to damp and to the attacks of insects, that they are not likely to suffer, and I have no reason to believe that they have actually suffered from either of these causes.

3649. Have you examined it at all carefully?—I have not examined it as a whole carefully; I have examined, or more properly consulted, from time to time, a considerable number of the volumes; I am enabled to speak therefore to the condition of these volumes only.

3650. Are you able at all to state to the Committee whether you think, numerically speaking, the specimens are the same as they were at the time Sir Hans Sloane left them to the Museum?—That is a point to which I cannot at present speak, not having yet examined the whole collection.

3651. Is there any inventory or catalogue at present existing showing accurately and numerically the number of specimens?—Not the number of specimens; I am not yet aware at least of there being any catalogue of that description.

3652. Have you ever met with a synopsis of Sloane's collection, as given by Edwards?—I have not.

3653. You are not aware then that there is the number of each object of art, as well as all the objects of natural history given in detail?—I am not aware of the fact; I think that that catalogue could hardly extend to the number of specimens, or even to the number of species.

3654. The Committee will read to you this passage from the Edinburgh Review in 1823, and then ask your opinion as to its general truth: "About 50 or 60 volumes only are now visible (that is of the Sloane collection of Vegetable Nature), piled up on some lofty shelves in one of the rooms on a level with the library, and these are black with the dust of half a century, which has not only defiled their exterior, but has penetrated into their inmost recesses, whilst the leaves and plants are equally the prey of worms, undisturbed in their sacrilegious banquets?"—I should say it is a greatly overcharged statement; to begin with the volumes, a certain number of volumes, a number which may nearly correspond with that given in the Review, I believe had been long placed in one of the rooms of the Museum, and indeed in one of the rooms now occupied by the Banksian collection, in which on my arrival in the Museum I found them; the rest of the volumes, I believe, were kept in a smaller room, an upper room in the building, where they certainly were not easily accessible; but I have no reason to believe that the statement with respect either to the effects of the dust, and far less with regard to the ravages of insects, is at all correct. As far as my knowledge of those volumes extends, it certainly is not correct.

3655. The Herbarium of Linnæus is still existing, is it not?—It is, and in this country. It is now the property of the Linnæan Society.

3656. Comparing the state of the specimens in that Herbarium with the state

of the specimens in the Sloane collection, what opinion should you give as to the comparative care which had been bestowed on the preservation of them respectively?—I should say in answer to that, that the specimens in the Sloane collection, as far as I am acquainted with them, are in quite as good a state of preservation as those of the Linnæan collection. I speak always with this limitation, that I am acquainted with part only of the Sloane collection.

3657. And your answer only qualifies the passage in the Edinburgh Review, to the extent you have examined that collection?—My answer contradicts the statement of the Edinburgh Review to that extent.

3658. In reference to the last answers, will you state to the Committee, so far as you have a general recollection of the fact, what proportion of the Sloane collection you have personally examined?—It is difficult for me to name or to state the exact proportion; but I may venture to say, that I have had occasion to consult and in that way to have become acquainted with the state of from 30 to 40 volumes.

3659. The whole collection consisting of how many?—It is said to consist of upwards of 300; but in point of fact, it falls considerably short of that number, two or more volumes being not unfrequently bound together; and of the volumes as they exist actually, I have probably consulted and found in a fair state of preservation between 30 and 40.

3660. Have you, on examination, found any volume in the state described in the passage from the Edinburgh Review, quoted to you in a preceding question?—I have not.

3661. You regard then that description as an over-statement of the fact?—Certainly.

3662. And contradicted by your own experience, so far as you have applied yourself to the inquiry?—To that extent certainly.

3663. The same Review states, that the Herbaria of Sir Hans Sloane filled 334 volumes, and that only 50 or 60 volumes were then visible. Will you inform the Committee whether any steps have been taken to place all those volumes within the reach of any scientific person who may visit the Museum?—At my suggestion, which I have already referred to, they are now about to be placed in such a position.

3664. Would it be a just inference from what you have now stated, that they had not up to the time of your appointment been made accessible to the scientific visitors of the Museum?—I should rather say, they were not so readily accessible as they will now be; and to make them more accessible was my object in proposing to take charge of them.

3665. Was there ever any period in which a man of science desiring to consult a particular volume of the Sloane collection, could not have had access to it?—I believe there was no period in which a scientific man desirous of consulting that collection, could not have had access to it; nor do I think there was any period in which the volume wished for, could not have been found; but I apprehend that it could not have been so readily found as it will now be.

3666. Do you attribute the access being in a certain degree imperfect, to any inability or indisposition on the part of the governing body or officers in the Museum, to make their collections as available as possible to the purposes of science, or to the limited space in which that collection was necessarily confined?—I think it must be in part ascribed to the limited space; I should add also, that there was no officer whose duty it would have more particularly been to have attended to that department; the officers of the Natural History department being fully occupied in other branches of the science.

3667. Can you give the Committee any opinion on the state of the library which is attached to the collection of Natural History?—There is no library attached to the collection of Natural History; in my department there are a few books of reference, which are absolutely essential to it.

3668. Then passing by for a moment one subject, namely, the value of having such a library attached to the Natural History collection, are you prepared to give the Committee any information as to the state of the library generally, in reference to Natural History?—Up to a certain period, I can speak to the state of that library, but of that library only, which was transferred to the Museum along with the Banksian botanical collection.

3669. You have frequented the Museum, I presume, previously to the presentation of the Banksian library?—I am not sure that I ever visited the Museum for

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the purpose of consulting any printed work on Natural History, feeling myself independent in that department of science.

3670. Having access to so valuable a collection of books, you did not feel it necessary to go to the British Museum?—I do not recollect that I ever did; I may have done so once or twice, but I cannot recollect that I ever did.

3671. Taking the library as it now exists, with the addition of Sir Joseph Banks's collection, is it furnished with the latest works, both English and foreign, on Natural History?—Not with all such works; I now wish to speak with reference to botany only; the Banksian library was a general library of natural history.

3672. Does Mr. Brown mean his answer to imply, that the collection of Sir Joseph Banks was generally rich in natural history up to the period when that collection was transferred to the Museum?—I do; that is implied in my answer to the former question, and in my last answer; I mean to confine myself to botany.

3673. Then, confining yourself to the Botanical department of the library, is it at the present moment in your opinion furnished, as it ought to be, with the latest works, both British and foreign, on that branch of natural history?—It is not furnished with every important work on botany.

3674. Will you inform the Committee how it happens that there is not that useful supply of the latest modern publications?—I cannot inform the Committee of all the causes of such deficiencies.

3675. Have you ever yourself experienced the want of works, either British or foreign, and have you mentioned that want to the Trustees, or any other officers of the institution?—I have experienced the want of such works, and occasionally communicated lists of important works wanted to the principal officer in the department of Printed Books; indeed he has more than once asked me to do so; the whole of those books, however, have not been purchased; I speak chiefly of foreign works; and I presume that is owing in a great measure to the very limited sum allotted for the purchase of books of all classes.

3676. Has that been the reason assigned to you for not procuring the works in question?—I think that reason has been assigned to me; I speak, however, from imperfect recollection.

3677. The British Museum having a right to a copy of every work published in Great Britain, have all the more recent botanical works been presented to the Museum?—That I cannot speak to.

3678. Do you happen to know any that have not been presented?—Flora Græca is certainly one.

3679. Is Mr. Brown aware that the Trustees of the Museum endeavoured to procure the Flora Græca under the terms of the Copyright Act, and on resistance to such endeavour on their part, were compelled to bring an action in order to recover it, and they finally failed?—I am acquainted generally with those circumstances.

3680. Can Mr. Brown state to the Committee the nature of the resistance and the general outline of the decision of the court on the matter at issue?—I cannot say anything correctly with respect to the grounds of the decision of the court: as to the nature or origin of the resistance, I apprehend it was founded on the very limited number of copies which the Trustees of Dr. Sibthorp could afford to prepare for publication, the whole number actually published never, I believe, exceeding 30; had, therefore, the eleven additional copies been furnished to the public libraries, as the Act directs, the publication of the work must have been greatly retarded.

3681. Are you aware generally that the Trustees did endeavour to procure for the Museum, under the terms of the existing law, the benefit of the possession of this work?—I am aware of that fact.

3682. Can you mention any other works which have not been obtained under the privilege possessed by the British Museum?—No other work of importance at present occurs to me.

3683. Sir Joseph Banks bequeathed to you his library for your life, and also an annuity for its superintendence and care, did he not?—Sir Joseph Banks bequeathed to me for my life "the use and enjoyment" (to employ the terms of the will) of his library and botanical collections; he also bequeathed to me an annuity, but not for the superintendence and care of the library and collections, though doubtless all possible care is implied in the bequest. Neither the library nor collections were ever open to the public generally. Whoever had access to them, had it through me. Sir Joseph Banks entrusted to my discretion an important charge;

and

and I endeavoured, as far as circumstances of some difficulty enabled me, to fulfil his probable intentions. I have entered into these particulars chiefly because the question now put seems to me to imply that I had an actual duty to perform to the public generally, and for the performance of which the annuity in question was given; and I have done so in some measure also with reference to what at length took place, namely, the transfer of the library and collections to the British Museum.

3684. Will you state the nature and the particulars of the arrangement by which the library and collections were transferred to the British Museum?—In the codicil of Sir Joseph Banks's will, in which that bequest was made, the library and collections after my death were bequeathed to the British Museum; the Trustees however had it in their power, on obtaining my consent to the transfer, to receive them immediately. A negociation with me was opened by the Trustees on that subject, not immediately, however, after Sir Joseph Banks's death, nor for several years; and after its commencement more than one year I think passed before it was arranged; it was completed towards the end of 1827.

3685. And it is now transferred to and under the care of the Trustees?—It was then transferred absolutely to the British Museum. The delays in the negociation arose from the difficulty of agreeing on the terms on which I was to accompany it as the keeper, not of the library, but of the botanical collections only.

3686. Is there any arrangement entered into between you and the Trustees with reference to your vacations?—There is.

3687. Will you state that to the Committee, if you please?—In my proposal to the Trustees, which differed considerably from their original proposal to me, I stipulated to be received on the establishment as an under-librarian in every respect, not only as to salary and to employment on additional days; not however three, which most of the officers undertake, but only two extra days; and in having a house, as all other under-librarians have. It was stated to me that there was no house that I could succeed to without interfering with the privileges or prospects of other officers of the Museum; I then proposed to take a certain, and I should say a very moderate sum, in lieu of a house, which could not be obtained within the walls of the establishment; and that being also objected to, I proposed to take, in lieu of the allowance for a house, an increased leave of absence in summer, a proposal which was acceded to.

3688. What arrangements are made in your absence for the exhibition of the collections to students or others?—The arrangement is, I believe, perfectly satisfactory, inasmuch as my assistant, Mr. Bennett, who is quite competent to the efficient performance of the duties required, attends during the whole of my vacation, and I am in attendance while he has his leave. The department therefore is not shut up a single week during the whole year, holidays excepted.

3689. What salary has your assistant?—He has only 150*l.*, and his attendance is for five days in the week.

3690. Have you all the facilities which as a man of science you wish and desire for the cultivation and pursuit of your own particular branch of natural history, as far as the same can be afforded you by the Trustees?—The principal facility which can be afforded me by the Trustees of the British Museum, consists in my having the freest access to all books in their library connected with the department of science which I cultivate, and that I have always enjoyed. It would have been very desirable for me, especially as I am without apartments in the Museum, to have had a private room adjoining my department, as many officers of the establishment and as all under-librarians have, or are to have, but that I have not yet obtained.

3691. Have you ever made known so desirable a thing to the Trustees?—It was made known to the late Lord Spencer (the Trustee who conducted in part the negociation for the transfer of the library and collections), not indeed directly by me, but by Dr. Wollaston, through whom my communications with Lord Spencer took place. I was so much impressed with the importance of having a private room to enable me to carry on part of the duties of my office, free from interruption, that I wished to make it absolutely a condition; I was advised, however, by Dr. Wollaston not to introduce it as a *sine quâ non*, and he assured me at the same time I should have Lord Spencer's support in obtaining it.

3692. Can you state the answer you received?—I ought to state, I never applied to the Trustees for a private room; I was principally determined not to do so by a conversation I had with the principal librarian, for from what

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what passed in that conversation I was persuaded I should not then be able to obtain it.

3693. Was that answer founded, so far as you know the fact or have reason to believe, on the existing size, of the state of accommodation provided for the Museum generally, or on any indisposition to afford a reasonable facility to any one of the departments?—The question being so put, my answer is, that on a private room becoming vacant, my statement respecting Lord Spencer's support was mentioned to the principal librarian, and, as I have already stated, in consequence of the conversation that followed, I did not apply for it.

3694. Was it to your knowledge bestowed on another gentleman in the Museum, or how otherwise disposed of?—I believe it was so disposed of, but really I cannot say. The room was that which became vacant by Mr. König's obtaining another in a different part of the building.

3695. Can you state to the Committee whether the room in question be or be not at this moment in the occupation of any officer of the Museum, or whether it be otherwise employed in the service of the Museum?—I really cannot answer that question; I never have been in the room since; on finding I was not likely to obtain it, I determined to think no more of it.

3696. Was it a room in the old building or the new one?—It was a room in the old building.

3697. Are you enabled from time to time to increase the collection by purchase or acquisition of any valuable additions to it?—I am now enabled, very recently enabled, to do so to a certain extent, and to an extent indeed nearly equal to what I myself suggested might probably be sufficient.

3698. Have you ever had an interview with the Trustees since you have been in the Museum?—Not since my appointment.

3699. You have never been called in by them, or have otherwise sought an interview with them in your own apartment?—Never since my appointment.

3700. When you were appointed, of course you had an audience with the Trustees?—It was immediately before my appointment, and the interview was necessary, in consequence of my concurrence being required to some previous arrangement.

3701. During that audience were you standing?—I was. It was a very short audience.

3702. You stated that at different times you had recommended the expediency of combining under your charge all the botanical collections of the Museum, and a transfer accordingly of all such collections is now in progress; when did you make the first representation in question, and when did the transfer now in progress first commence?—On referring to a document, I find that in March 1828 I was called on to report on the distribution and fittings required for such portion of the upper story of the east wing as might be occupied by the botanical collection; and in my report on that subject, I stated that the Sloane Herbaria might be accommodated by alloting a certain space which my report specified, if the Trustees thought proper to transfer them to the Banksian department; that had reference however to the new wing, to which the Botanical department was not transferred. In June 1833 I stated in my report for that month, that on the removal of Mr. Smith's Geological collection I should, if the Trustees approved, be able to receive the Sloane Herbaria, and that in this way all the botanical collections of the Museum would be brought together and rendered equally accessible. Mr. Smith's Geological collection having been at length removed in April last, I once more made the same statement to the Trustees, who immediately directed the transfer of the Sloane collections to my custody to take place.

3703. The original application in 1828 was not distinctly that all the collections might be transferred to your charge, as that charge was then exercised, but that in the event of your removal to the new building, or the upper part of the east wing, you could provide accommodation for the Sloanian Herbaria there, as well as for your own Banksian collection?—I conceive that my report was so worded as to prove to the Trustees that I was willing to undertake the charge of the Sloanian Herbaria; and believing that there would be no objection to that arrangement, I pointed out what space would be required for them, along with the Banksian collections, in the new building.

3704. The upper division of the east wing has since been appropriated to geology, has it not?—Not to geology. The two rooms which I pointed out as sufficient

sufficient for the accommodation of the botanical collections, are now occupied; the one by the prints, and the other by the collection of English birds and shells.

3705. With reference to the new building, have you ever been consulted, either by the Trustees or the architect, as to the apartments or the accommodation necessary for your immediate collection?—Yes, certainly; in the document that I have already referred to I was directed to report on the distribution and the fittings required for such portion of the upper story of the east wing as might be necessary for the reception of the Banksian collections.

3706. The question referred to the present unfinished new building?—I have not been consulted as to any other parts of the new building than the east wing.

3707. You are aware that a certain number of Trustees are elected?—I am.

3708. Have the Trustees in your experience ever been elected out of the ranks of scientific men, professionally such?—From among merely scientific men, professionally such, and the word science being limited, I am not aware of any instance.

3709. Explain what you mean by "limiting the word?"—I use the word "science" in its more restricted sense; I limit it to physical science.

3710. Should you consider such men as Herschel, Faraday, or Babbage, in any way disqualified from being elected Trustees of the British Museum?—Surely not absolutely disqualified.

3711. Should you or not think them qualified and fitted especially for such an office, it being an institution for the encouragement of science and of literature?—I do not think them particularly well qualified for the management of such an institution.

3712. Will you state to the Committee on what your opinion is founded?—I have the greatest respect for the three gentlemen mentioned, but they are all more particularly conversant with and distinguished in branches of science with which the British Museum has very little connexion.

3713. Should you not think an elected Trusteeship of the British Museum might be made an office of honour and distinction, and thereby afford some encouragement to men of science?—If the honorary distinction could be separated from the management of the establishment, I see no objection to conferring it on scientific men, to many of whom I have no doubt it would prove an encouragement; though at the same time, I am of opinion that more appropriate modes of rewarding scientific merit might readily be found; and, as connected with the actual management of such an institution as the British Museum, I consider the measure as decidedly objectionable.

3714. Are you aware that the institutions in Paris, the Jardin du Roi, for instance, and similar institutions, are managed and directed by a board of literary and scientific men?—I believe such is the case; the constitution of some of those establishments at least I know is very different from that of the British Museum.

3715. In reference to their respective collections, do you think that such a board is more or less efficient than the Board of Trustees, as now forming the governing body in the British Museum?—It is difficult for me to answer that question. It might be found, on careful inquiry, that with respect to some of those collections, the management of the institutions in Paris was superior and of others inferior to that of the British Museum. At present I can only say that I see no important ground of objection to the general management of the British Museum, allowance being made for the great variety and little connexion of the objects which the establishment embraces; and I am not sufficiently acquainted with the working of the very different system adopted in the corresponding establishments in Paris, to enable me to judge correctly of their comparative merits.

3716. Supposing the management of the British Museum was entrusted entirely to twelve of the most distinguished *savans* of England, do you think it would be managed more or less judiciously than it now is?—This is another difficult question for me to deal with: I have already stated that I consider the three gentlemen mentioned as not particularly well qualified to become efficient managers of the British Museum, and yet I am not aware that any other three of superior scientific merit could be found to assist in completing the required number.

3717. In what respect do you think such men ill-qualified to become the directors of such an institution as that of the British Museum?—I have already stated in the three cases referred to, that those gentlemen are chiefly conversant with branches of science which are not of importance, or at least not of primary importance in the British Museum.

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3718. Those were taken merely as an instance of a class of scientific men?—My opinion is, that scientific men are not particularly fitted for the management of such an establishment; merely scientific men are in general chiefly occupied in some one department of science, and are consequently unfitted for the general management of an establishment comprehending so many objects as the British Museum does, and most of those objects so very little connected with their own pursuits.

3719. But suppose the choice were presented to you of a governing body consisting of the ablest and fittest among our scientific men, and a body consisting of men of the very highest rank with the greatest share of official business, to which should you give a preference as forming a body for the direction of the concerns of the British Museum?—I have in the first place to observe, that as the question is put, the men of rank and official station are disqualified, by assuming that their occupations are such as to prevent their attending to the concerns of the institution. By the terms of the question they are reduced to the same level, as managers of the Museum, with the scientific man, who, according to my view of him, is equally disqualified by the absorbing nature of his pursuits and their very slight connexion in many cases with the objects of the establishment.

3720. The disqualification in the one case being the excess of official duty, and in the other the excess of time necessarily bestowed on professional pursuits?—It may be so stated.

3721. Would it be a fair inference then from the opinions you have now expressed, that a better constitution might be formed for the government of an institution like that of the British Museum?—Not necessarily; my answer in regard to the Trustees depending on the correctness of your description of the body. I will however add, that I think scientific qualification, and especially acquaintance with that branch of science which is of primary importance in the Museum, should not be overlooked in the appointment of a certain number of the Trustees, and I am not aware that at any period this qualification has been entirely overlooked. I should further say that the number of Trustees to be appointed on this ground should be regulated by the degree of importance which the only branch of science attended to in the British Museum, namely, systematic natural history, bears to that of all the other objects embraced by the institution.

3722. Do you mean by the term appointment to include elected Trustees in that answer?—My answer I find is applicable only to elected Trustees.

3723. But speaking generally of the governing body?—I do not feel myself qualified to answer that question in all its bearings; I may observe, however, that the British Museum is and has always been more a literary than a scientific institution, and that with the exception of natural history, which I have already said should be expressly attended to in the appointment of Trustees, profound knowledge in any branch of physical science would be principally advantageous in regard to the library.

3724. Will Mr. Brown state to the Committee what in his opinion is the governing body of the Royal Library in Paris, and of the Jardin des Plantes, and of the Louvre, in Paris, the three institutions the objects of which are combined in a certain degree in the British Museum?—I can only speak from any knowledge to the Jardin du Roi; there the governing body, subject always to the Minister of Public Instruction, consists of the professors themselves, who annually elect a president, through whom, I believe, all communications are made to that minister.

3725. Does the Minister of Public Instruction fill that post in relation to the professors in Paris which the Trustees of the British Museum fill in relation to the officers of the different departments in the British Museum?—No, the relation is essentially different.

3726. Does he appoint them?—The appointment does not originate with him.

3727. Who appoints them?—The King in fact appoints them; but he is determined, and I believe it seldom happens that there is any deviation from the system, by the nomination of the professors of the body in which the vacancy occurs, and by that of the Academy of Sciences, the nomination of the Academy being, I believe, chiefly attended to.

3728. Your answer has been limited to the Jardin; you do not feel able to communicate to the Committee any information as to the Gallery of Antiquities in the Louvre, the Gallery of Paintings in the Louvre, or the Bibliothèque du Roi?—I am not acquainted with the constitution of either of these establishments.

3729. Could you give an opinion as to the utility of the heads of departments in

in the British Museum being called on from time to time to deliver lectures, in order that the public might have a certain knowledge of the fitness of the individual and the state of the information he possessed?—I cannot think that such a test is either necessary or proper; there are other, and in my opinion better, means of ascertaining the fitness of an individual.

3730. What security have the public, that when an individual is once appointed he will keep up that reputation which obtained for him his appointment, under the present system?—They have no other than that moral security, so to term it, derived from an established character or reputation, the existence of which is admitted in the terms of the question. This I regard as the best security, and, in my opinion, it ought to be held sufficient.

3731. In reference to your own department, are there any suggestions that you can make to the Committee with a view to improving it, to the end that the pursuits either of yourself or whoever may be your successor, may be most efficiently directed and assisted?—I have not at present sufficiently matured all that probably might be suggested on those points. In the meantime, however, I may observe, that as far as relates to the period during which I continue to hold the appointment, I have no reason to doubt that, as I have lately, on application to the Trustees, obtained a sum nearly equal to that applied for to enable me to make additions to the collections in my custody, so in the event of a greater sum becoming necessary, and a proper representation of that fact being made, I should in like manner obtain that greater sum; or if I should hereafter find that to expedite the duties of the department, the whole instead of half the time of an attendant had become necessary, I have no reason to doubt that such additional assistance would be granted. With regard to the prospects of the department after the period referred to, I think it necessary to advert to the declared intention of the Trustees, in the last edition of their Statutes, printed in 1833, namely, that in the event of a vacancy in the office which I now fill, "the care of Sir Joseph Banks' botanical collections will be transferred to the regular officers of the Museum." But assuming that the regular officers meant in the above resolution are those belonging to the Natural History department, as at present constituted, I have no hesitation in stating it as my opinion, that if the intention declared be acted on, the utility of the Botanical department, or rather of the collections now forming that department, will of necessity be greatly reduced. I cannot, however, but express my hope that the resolution referred to will be reconsidered and abandoned by the Trustees; and I express this hope with the greater confidence, as they have very recently agreed to remove the other botanical collections from the Natural History department, and to add them to the Banksian. In the present advanced state of natural history generally, and of the collections in the British Museum, its subdivision into distinct and independent departments has, in my opinion, become so obviously necessary, that the re-union of a division already admitted appears to me a measure not likely ever to be adopted.

3732. In Paris, according to an account of the Museum Royal D'Histoire Naturelle, published by Deleuze, it appears that there is attached to the museum what is called an *aide naturaliste chargé des analyses*?—The Jardin du Roi is a much more extensive establishment in natural history than the British Museum. In it zoology, botany and mineralogy are subdivided; it has a collection of comparative anatomy, a botanic garden, and a menagerie; two chemical professors also belong to it. The officer mentioned in the work you refer to is an assistant to one of the professors of chemistry.

3733. Would such an assistant be of any use to you in your department?—None whatever to me.

3734. It is a part of the duty of the officers of the Jardin des Plantes to publish *annales*; what would be your opinion as to calling on the officers of the British Museum to publish some such annual work, both with reference to the state of the collections and acquisitions made, the wants of the respective departments, and the state of science?—It is, I believe, no part of the duty of the professors of the Jardin du Roi to publish the work referred to. That work, entitled Annales, and its continuation, Memoires du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, was undertaken by the professors themselves, and originally at least at their own risk. And although the work contains some notices of the additions from time to time made to the establishment, its great object was the publication of memoirs on every branch of natural history, the materials of which were not always derived from the collections of the institution, nor were the memoirs wholly contributed by

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the professors. The publication of a similar work by the officers of the British Museum, especially while natural history is so little subdivided, and so much less extensively cultivated than in the Jardin du Roi, would not, I think, be advisable; and there are other means of publishing in this country essays like those that form the Annales du Museum. There are now societies here expressly for the cultivation of natural history generally, and of various branches of the science, which until a very late period, and not till after the Annales commenced, hardly existed at Paris, with the exception of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute.

3735. Those societies are wholly and entirely supported by individual subscriptions, are they not?—That is the case in this country.

3736. The object of the present examination would be to ascertain your opinion as to the propriety of a direct government encouragement of science through the officers of the British Museum, and how far additional facilities and accommodation might or might not be desirable in that point of view?—It would certainly be of importance to the advancement of natural history generally, if Government were to give occasional assistance in the publication of memoirs on the objects of that science; but whether that would be the very best way of doing it is another question, and my opinion is that it would not.

3737. Your answer implies that you consider it desirable that the government of a country should give direct encouragement to the publication of works of science?—It is I think very desirable in the case of essays of ascertained importance and requiring expensive illustrations, in aid of existing societies whose funds, derived entirely from the contributions of their members, do not enable them to publish with the necessary frequency; and also to individuals, to enable them to publish an account of their researches and discoveries made in expeditions undertaken by Government itself. This last kind of assistance is indeed occasionally given here, but not to any great extent, and apparently without system. In France it is given more extensively and systematically, on the representation to government of competent bodies, especially of the Academy of Sciences and of the professors of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle.

3738. Can you inform the Committee what societies exist at this moment in Paris similar to the Linnæan, Geological, Entomological, Zoological, Astronomical, Geographical, Horticultural, and Statistical?—There are societies now in Paris whose objects comprehend almost every one of those mentioned, with the single exception of the Astronomical Society.

3739. When did these societies severally or respectively take their rise in Paris?—Most of them are of recent origin.

3740. Within the last five years?—No; some of them are considerably older than that.

3741. Is there any analogy in the actual constitution of the British Museum with the actual constitution of the Jardin du Roi?—There is no doubt a considerable analogy; some of their objects are identical; the objects, as far as relates to systematic natural history, are identical.

3742. Is there any connexion between the Jardin du Roi and the Bibliothèque du Roi?—I believe not.

3743. Is there any connexion between the Bibliothèque du Roi and the Gallery of the Louvre?—I am not aware that there is.

Mr. *George Samouelle*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. G. Samouelle.

3744. WHAT appointment do you hold in the British Museum?—As I believe, extra-assistant in the Natural History department.

3745. When were you appointed?—In February 1821, and I entered upon the duties of the appointment in March; I was first proposed to the Trustees in February.

3746. To what office in the Museum were you first appointed?—In the first instance I was directed to go to Mr. König, who would direct my employ. In consequence of the absence of Dr. Leach it was necessary to go through the zoological collections to see the state they were in, and where camphor was wanted to apply it, and after that was done to become generally acquainted with the zoological collection.

3747. What salary do you receive?—My salary is 15*s.* a day, and I am employed five days a week.

3748. What is the gross sum you receive?—£.195 a year; I am now

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occupied five days a week; whereas for the first three years, from 1821 until 1824, I was only occupied three days a week.

3749. Do you receive no additional emolument for those two days' additional labour?—No, I receive only 15 *s.* per day; I had 15 *s.* a day when my appointment was three days a week, and I have had 15 *s.* a day for the two extra days.

3750. What are the duties attached to your office?—I consider, so far as the collection is entirely under my charge, that I have to take proper care of it, to name, and to arrange it, and to keep it in thorough order, and upon persons applying to see the collection, to do my duty in showing it to them, and to give every explanation that may be asked of me.

3751. What branch of natural history is more immediately under your care and superintendence?—The collection of crustacea and insects.

3752. Will you inform the Committee by whom you were first appointed?—I was appointed by the Trustees. The propriety of my appointment was submitted to them, and upon my applying to Mr. Planta, he told me the Trustees had appointed me to be employed three days per week, at 15 *s.* per day.

3753. Are you aware through whose recommendation you were brought under the notice of the Trustees?—Yes. On breakfasting with Mr. William MacLeay some years ago (Dr. Leach having been absent then for a considerable time), I mentioned to him that I thought the collection of natural history had not been sufficiently attended to, at least the zoological part of it; that I was afraid the collection would be injured by insects, and I mentioned to him the necessity of some one seeing to it immediately. Upon that Mr. MacLeay applied to Mr. König, as keeper of the natural history. Mr. König consulted with Mr. Brown, and through the kindness of Mr. MacLeay, Mr. Brown, and Mr. König, I was recommended to the Trustees; and Mr. MacLeay, in an interview with the Marquis of Stafford, who was a Trustee, recommended me to his Lordship as a proper and a fit person.

3754. You were then partly indebted for your appointment to Mr. Robert Brown, who has just been examined?—Yes, and Mr. König, and Mr. MacLeay.

3755. What were your pursuits previous to your first appointment?—I have pursued natural history ever since I was a boy of 14. Previous to my being in the Museum, I had been in the bookselling trade.

3756. Are you not the author of some works on entomology?—Yes, three, and several papers.

3757. State their titles.—The first work I published was "The Entomologist's Useful Compendium," in octavo; that was published in 1819, and was dedicated to Dr. Leach. The second was "Directions for collecting Exotic Crustacea, Spiders, and Insects;" that was dedicated to Mr. König. The third was a small periodical, which was entitled "The Entomological Cabinet;" that was completed in 24 numbers, and dedicated by permission to the Princess Victoria.

3758. Have you any assistance in the management of your department?—None whatever.

3759. Does the whole manual labour, in arranging and labelling the collection, fall upon you?—Entirely so; and I have not a person even to wipe or clean a glass.

3760. Have you ever made a representation of such want of assistance, either to the head of the Museum or the Trustees?—No, I have not.

3761. Will you inform the Committee why you have not stated that you required assistance?—I did not conceive that for that purpose I did require assistance. I am making progress with the collection.

3762. Why did you not represent your want of assistance?—I did not conceive that I wanted it.

3763. But when you state you have no one to assist you, even to wipe a glass, do you not think some menial assistance would leave you a greater leisure to attend to the scientific department of your duty?—Merely wiping a pane of glass is easily done. I do not consider that there is sufficient glass exposed, for one to require a person of that description.

3764. Then are the Committee to understand you do not require to have assistance in your department?—I might require assistance, and I might have useful assistance, in having a person to do the mechanical part, such as setting the insects, or writing labels, which would save me considerable time.

3765. Is the principal officer of the Museum aware of your having no kind of assistance in your department?—Yes, certainly.

3766. Have you ever had any conversation with him upon the subject?—No.

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3767. If you thought it of service, which you have stated it would be to you to have assistance, why have you omitted to make some statement upon the subject, either to the head of the Museum or to the Trustees?—I have not found the want. I have gone on progressively with the collection, and I have worked them up almost as fast as cabinets have come in.

3768. Supposing you had the power to appoint your own assistant, and could select the individual, should you in that case be disposed to make such an appointment?—Yes, I should be disposed to employ a person who had some knowledge of the subject, and in the event of a party coming in to see the insects, (for they are all shut up in cabinets kept from the light,) that that person should be able to show the insects without my assistance, for I lose considerable time in showing the insects to strangers and persons who are unacquainted with the subject.

3769. The collection under your care is numbered and catalogued almost throughout, is it not?—The greater portion; all the species that are named are numbered, and nearly all that are named are catalogued; I think the number of species catalogued and named, amounts to about 7,000, certainly named.

3770. Are the crustacea, the arachnoidæ and insects arranged and numbered?—The crustacea are all arranged, the arachnoidæ are arranged, the coleoptera are arranged. Insects are divided into several orders; certain of those orders are in a progressive state; others are in a working state.

3771. In what state did you find the collection over which you were to preside, when you were first appointed?—The collection of insects was contained in eight cabinets, and the British crustacea in one cabinet; when Dr. Leach left the Museum, two cabinets were in his apartments containing exotic crustacea; these were brought into the Museum, making in the whole 11 cabinets. Since that time, the Trustees have had made 10 additional cabinets.

3772. In what condition did you find them, in reference to their preservation?—In a very good state, but requiring camphor; and they were unarranged.

3773. Was there any catalogue before your time?—One partially begun, which I have continued.

3774. To what extent have you continued that catalogue?—To the amount now of nearly 7,000 species.

3775. What number of volumes is it contained in?—The catalogues are appropriated each volume to a separate order; but of coleoptera I have four volumes; the whole number of catalogues amounts to 15 volumes.

3776. Manuscript volumes?—I cannot call them manuscript volumes, because some are merely commenced.

3777. Now in the department of Natural History is there any other similar catalogue of the objects of natural history, as far as you are acquainted with it?—Yes; when the whole general collection was under my care, I proceeded with the birds, and got out 200 species of exotic birds in the eighth room; these were all named and labelled; there was also a collection of North American birds, presented by the Hudson's Bay Company and Captain Sabine, and those collected by Captains Ross and Parry, from the Northern expeditions; these were placed in the 11th room, in a case devoted to the Arctic birds; these birds were all labelled and the donors' names placed upon them.

3778. Has that catalogue been continued since you left that department?—That I am not certain of; the birds were taken out of my hands; whether the catalogue has been continued, I do not know; but I see no numbers attached to the birds in reference to a catalogue.

3779. Supposing you wish to refer to any particular species in the ornithological collection, is there any catalogue by which you could ascertain whether there be such a species or not?—No, and even now there are not names to them; from many of the British birds the labels have been taken away, and no name is attached. There was a reference in the Synopsis at the time; this is not the case, I believe, with the present edition.

3780. Have you the entire control of the entomological collection?—I cannot say that I have, because I have been told that I am a mere nothing in the Museum.

3781. If you have not the entire control of the collection under your care, who interferes to prevent you making such arrangements or such classification as you may deem best?—I have had no one to interfere with me in that respect.

3782. Then in what respect is the collection not under your perfect and entire control?—I have been told by Sir Henry Ellis that I am no officer of the Museum; that

that I am a mere nothing there. I want it to be defined whether I am an extra assistant, a keeper of the insects, or what.

3783. What did Sir Henry Ellis say when you consulted him upon this point?—Sir Henry Ellis has three or four times told me that I was not an officer of the Museum; that I must mind what I am about; and I am not aware of any particular fault that I have committed. I have been told of this two or three times; that I was a mere nothing in the house.

3784. Then by your not being considered an officer on the establishment, is the Committee to understand you are subject to be dismissed by the head of the Museum or the head of the department?—I consider that I am subject to be dismissed by the Trustees, but I do not consider that I am by any officer of the department, because I was appointed by the Trustees.

3785. What was the office to which you were appointed by name?—I was merely nominated to the Museum by the Trustees as an extra assistant in the Natural History department.

3786. Is not that an office?—I always considered so; and when a question has been put to me, I have frequently said such I deemed was my employment.

3787. What object has there been in endeavouring to make it appear that you were not an officer on the establishment?—I do not know.

3788. In the arrangements that you adopt, do you adopt that of any particular author of repute?—Yes, I generally take the one who is best known, and as the best writer on that particular branch or order of insects; for instance, in the arrangement of the coleoptera, I have followed the system of De Jean in the arrangement, because it is the most extensive catalogue of coleoptera that I am acquainted with; and it has this advantage, that it is a guide to students.

3789. Then you consider it preferable to adhere to the authors you have mentioned as to nomenclature, in preference to the employment or the manufacture of new names?—Yes, I am afraid we have too many new names manufactured already; many of them must fail. De Jean has rejected many of the modern made names.

3790. Can you state to the Committee the number of species of insects in the collection of the British Museum, which are described by systematic writers?—Not through the whole of the orders.

3791. Can you state the number of described species requisite to complete the collection?—In round numbers; in particulars, I cannot; but our collection is very deficient, and in comparison with other catalogues we have not a fourth part.

3792. What catalogues do you allude to?—I am alluding to a description and catalogue of lepidoptera by Godart, in the "Encyclopædie Methodique;" and of the species of lepidoptera, described by him, we have not a fourth part.

3793. Does the answer of the witness refer to the general collection, taking one particular instance as a proportion?—Yes, I think it may do so.

3794. Applying this question to the arachnoidæ and crustacea, do you make the same answer?—No, the crustacea are in a very fair condition, and we are very well off for them.

3795. Then do you wish to reconsider the answer in which, from a deficiency in one class, you infer a corresponding deficiency in the general collection. You have said in crustacea you are very good?—Crustacea are not insects.

3796. Then does the preceding answer, that the collection in the Museum is not one-fourth of other collections, apply to the whole collection?—To the whole collection of insects.

3797. Have you many undescribed species in the collection?—Not many.

3798. State what proportion they bear to the whole number?—I think not five in a hundred species.

3799. Is there any sum allotted annually by the Trustees for the purchase of insects?—Not that I am aware of.

3800. Have the Trustees purchased many collections since you were appointed?—No, but few.

3801. Have any collections been offered for purchase to the Museum during the time you have held office?—There have been about 12 lots of insects purchased in the space of about 14 years; and several collections have from time to time been offered for sale.

3802. Have any reasons been assigned for their not being purchased?—No; in one instance, some time ago, when Mr. Bankes was alive, a very valuable and interesting collection was offered to the Trustees, and he said until the whole collection

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was arranged, he would not advise the purchase of any more insects; his observation then was, "Mr. Samouelle, if you will arrange all your butterflies, we will then buy you some more."

3803. Did you suggest to him at that moment the necessity then of some assistance, to complete the arrangement as fast as possible?—I did not.

3804. Was he aware of the absence of such assistance in your department?—I am not aware that he was.

3805. Do you know anything of a collection that was offered by Mrs. Noel?—Yes, a very splendid collection; in fact, it was a selection in 10 large boxes of the insects of Brazil, certainly the finest collection of Brazilian insects I ever saw; the 10 boxes were offered to the Trustees for 100 *l.* By permission of the Trustees I had the selection of one box, for which Mrs. Noel charged 14 *l.*, and they were purchased by the Trustees.

3806. Did you deem it a valuable collection and one most desirable to obtain?—Certainly.

3807. Did you deem the sum reasonable that was asked?—Very reasonable.

3808. Did you make known your opinion on that subject in any way to the Trustees?—I strongly recommended it to the Trustees, as being the finest selection and collection of specimens I had ever seen from the Brazils.

3809. Can you state why they were not purchased?—No.

3810. Was any communication held with you on the subject?—None whatever.

3811. Were you called in by the Trustees to be consulted?—No.

3812. Did you ever have an audience with the Trustees?—Yes, in one instance some years ago, on the subject of an attack being made on the British Museum in an article in the Edinburgh Review, I was called before the Trustees to know then the general state of the collection.

3813. Will you state the substance of what you then informed the Trustees as to the state of the collection at that time?—The Trustees inquired the state of Sir Hans Sloane's collection; I believe it was explained to them. The mode of keeping insects at that period and the length of time had made such inroads on them that the collection was destroyed by light and the want of sufficient protection from minute insects. They then alluded to the British collection, which is very fine and was so at that time, and inquired the number of specimens that there probably were in the collection; at that time there were 15,000 specimens in the collection and about 6,000 species, which greatly exceeded the collection of Sir Hans Sloane; I believe his collection was enumerated at about 5,000 specimens.

3814. Will you state to the Committee whether, when you stated that you had made application to the Trustees, you had ever made application in the first instance to Mr. Children, or to Mr. König, or to Sir Henry Ellis, or whether you consider that you have a direct communication, as being at the head of the department, yourself with the Trustees?—I have never made any communication to the Trustees but through the medium of my reports, which are invariably sent to Mr. König, as my principal, unless by some special application of Mr. Children, if he request me to make a return to him; but to Mr. König, as my principal in the Natural History department, I always direct whatever notices I have to send to the Trustees.

3815. Then the Committee are to understand the communication is made not directly to the Trustees, but in the first instance to the head of your own department, Mr. König?—Yes.

3816. In reference to the article which appeared in the Edinburgh Review, you were called before the Trustees?—Yes; I think Sir Charles Long was in the chair that day.

3817. Were you long under examination?—Not more than a quarter of an hour.

3818. During which time you stood?—Yes; the Trustees put a few questions to me respecting Sir Hans Sloane's collection, and requested to see the mode in which the insects of the present day were kept. I brought a drawer down and showed to them the necessity there was for, and the want of, cabinets for the further extension of the collection, which they have from time to time granted.

3819. As the Trustees called upon you in reference to the article in the Edinburgh Review, the Committee now read a passage from it to you, and will ask your opinion as to its general truth: "The insects of Sloane's collection alone amounted to upwards of 4,500 specimens; of these not one remains entire, but the scattered ruins

ruins will be found with the piled-up cabinets in the corner of one of the subterranean passages. When Dr. Leach was appointed zoologist to the Museum, he presented to the nation his valuable collection of insects, and Mr. Brown transmitted all that were brought home in Captain Flinders' voyage, and yet of these, which we hope have not shared the fate of the other collection, not one is exposed to the public view?"—That is so far true, that at that time there were no insects exhibited to the public view; the original collection of insects that were exhibited of Sir Hans Sloane's were in such a state that, for the credit of the Museum, it was necessary to remove them from the public eye; they were useless, all the characters were gone. I believe there are now three specimens existing, two of which were figured by Petiver in 1709; there is also a collection in two volumes folio of Petiver's own insects; those insects are preserved between laminæ of talc.

3820. Now what do you say as to Mr. Brown's collection?—That is now incorporated with the general collection, and in the catalogue Mr. Brown's name occurs as the donor.

3821. And is the collection in a good state with reference to its preservation?—A very fine state indeed.

3822. And the collection presented by Dr. Leach, is that also in a perfect state?—Yes; but I must beg to say the British insects were originally in cabinets made of cedar. After I had been at the Museum some time, I found the cedar gave off a gum; in consequence of the drawers getting displaced, I found, after a good deal of trouble, it was only certain cabinets that had been made of cedar that had given off this gum, those made of mahogany had not done so. I made a communication to the Trustees, and after consultation they agreed those cabinets should be removed. In consequence of that I had new cabinets for the British insects, which are now preserved, and may be preserved a number of years; otherwise, if they had remained until this time, they must have been entirely destroyed, as the gum exuded and completely covered them.

3823. The Committee would wish to know your opinion on the entomological collection generally, when you were first appointed, in reference to the arrangement, to nomenclature and condition?—The collection was in fine condition, small comparatively to what it is now, and wanting camphor. With respect to arrangement, the insects were merely in large groups or families; the exotic insects were placed in eight cabinets. I have been proceeding with the arrangement from time to time, and of course have greatly increased the collection. Since then a number of collections have been added to the collection.

3824. Was a collection offered during the time you have been in the Museum by a Mr. Stone?—Yes; that was a very fine collection of British insects; I know the collection well, it was offered to the Trustees for 300 *l.*; it is a great pity the Trustees had not purchased it, because it would have made our collection complete; it cost at least 2,000 *l.* in forming.

3825. Did you make any report on the subject to the Trustees?—I did, and strongly recommended it to the Trustees.

3826. Did the Trustees ask any interview on the subject?—None, but declined it at once.

3827. Was any reason assigned?—None whatever that I am aware of.

3828. Did you make a communication to Mr. König on the subject?—Yes, always through Mr. König.

3829. Was a collection offered by Mrs. Haworth?—Yes.

3830. Did you deem that an important and valuable collection?—Yes, certainly.

3831. Was that the subject of any report?—Yes, I reported on it through the medium of Mr. König, and communicated also Mrs. Haworth's letter, which offered the collection, stating particulars; it consisted of nearly 40,000 specimens; the Trustees again declined that.

3832. Did your superior officer concur with you in the opinion you entertained of the value of this collection?—Mr. König is not sufficiently acquainted with insects, and therefore depended on my judgment on the subject.

3833. But he expressed no dissenting opinion?—Certainly not.

3834. Have you ever received any collection of insects, or any selection from collections of insects, from the King's officers who may have been employed abroad or from the consuls?—No, and I have often regretted that; I have known expeditions go out, as was the instance with Captain King; I never received a single specimen from him when Captain King made his survey of New Holland; but

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but Mr. Hunter, a surgeon, who accompanied Captain King, came to the Museum, and very laudably and generously offered me to go and make a selection from his collection, which was very extensive, of such insects as would be useful to the Museum. I did so, and it took me two days to make that selection, which was presented to the Trustees; but what went with the collection of insects which Captain King made, I know not.

3835. Have many donations been made to the Museum?—A great many.

Veneris, 31° *die Julii*, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Edward Hawkins, Esq. called in; and further Examined.

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3836. HAVE you any statement to make and papers to give in to the Committee, in reference to the evidence you gave on a former day?—The first paper given in is a memorandum of the price at which Mr. Westmacott agreed to supply the British Museum with casts of some portions of the Elgin marbles.—[*The Witness handed in the paper.—See* Appendix, No. 30.]—The other, which is in some degree connected with the former, is a list, furnished to me by Mr. Sarti, of the moulds in his possession, taken from the original statues at the British Museum, and stating also for whom they were taken.—[*The Witness handed in the paper.—See* Appendix, No. 31.]

3837. You heard the evidence given by Mr. Sarti on the subject of the possible injury to the colour of antique statues, from taking casts frequently?—I heard only the latter part of it.

3838. Will you favour the Committee with your opinion on the subject?—With regard to the surface injury, I apprehend that the taking of casts frequently would do more than produce discolouration: for the purpose of moulding, the statue requires to be washed and soaped, which exposes the surface to the influence of the atmosphere, has a tendency to soften it, and to destroy the polish. The frequent repetition of this process would of course subject the statue to the risk of much injury. Another injury to be apprehended is, that even under skilful hands, in consequence of the expansion of the plaster (if the mould is not taken with extreme care, I do not say it may not be taken with such care as to prevent it), it is apt to crack the marble in tender parts.

3839. You would not wish to prevent the taking of casts, of course, from the antique statues altogether?—Certainly not.

3840. Under what superintendence would you permit a moulder to take casts; and supposing that a moulder were attached to the British Museum, and that he was selected as one most skilful in his profession, do you think then that any injury would accrue from the occasional taking of casts from the antique statues?—All that arrangement presupposes the whole thing to be done with care, skill and proper prudence; that being provided for, there can be less objection to moulding.

3841. And supposing a moulder or formatóre were attached to the British Museum, as is the case at the Louvre in Paris, do you think it would lead to furnishing the public with cheaper and better casts than they now can obtain?—I do not apprehend that it would; because I consider that, practically, every facility is now afforded at the Museum that is afforded at Paris. The chief difference between one institution and the other appears to be, that the moulds are not at present preserved within the walls of the British Museum. An arrangement of that kind might be made when our buildings are enlarged, and we have room to stow them away.

3842. Having heard what Mr. Sarti said, that he had to pay a considerable sum for the use of the moulds, and he having been already employed by Mr. Westmacott, and therefore supposed to be a proper person, do you not think that he would, by moulding directly from the statue and for his own trade, be able to furnish the public with cheaper casts than they now obtain on the present system?—I apprehend Mr. Sarti's payment only refers to some particular moulds, which were made at the expense of Mr. Westmacott. It should be clearly understood, Mr. Sarti pays no fee to the Museum in any way whatever.

3843. You do not know what he pays to Mr. Westmacott?—I do not, what he may pay for the use of moulds that were made at Mr. Westmacott's expense.

3844. Then how can Mr. Sarti now obtain cheap moulds from such statues as he

he might select and think fit for his trade in the Museum?—By application to the Trustees.

3845. Would such application, if made directly to the Trustees, for the purpose of increasing the sale of such works by cheap casts, be attended to and probably granted?—In the case of Mr. Sarti, I think it would, he being known to be a careful and skilful man.

3846. Even though permission had previously been granted to Mr. Westmacott, and he should possess the mould of the object desired?—I think that would be attended with an inquiry how far the moulds in Mr. Westmacott's possession were in a state fit for use.

3847. And how far they were private or public property?—Yes.

3848. Supposing them public property, then you think the Trustees would permit the use of those moulds by Mr. Sarti?—We have, in fact, no absolute property in the moulds; I believe Mr. Westmacott has not a property in any other moulds except those from the Elgin marbles, and for the use of these he is under an engagement to the Museum.

3849. But if Mr. Westmacott possessed a mould, and in consequence of his possessing that mould a difficulty was created at the British Museum, then that difficulty would create to Mr. Westmacott a property in his mould?—That is a suppositious case; the actual case is, a set of moulds exist, from which Mr. Westmacott is pledged to furnish casts at a given price.

3850. Mr. Westmacott has a conditional property in them, then?—In the moulds of a certain portion of the marbles.

3851. And with regard to the remainder, had he any property at all in those?—I apprehend not; I am not aware that he has any moulds whatever besides.

3852. Do the Committee understand you right, that all the moulds of which he is in possession are his, subject to the condition that the Museum is to have the use of them when they want them?—I believe so; but my answer must be confined to the moulds from the Elgin marbles. I am not aware of his having possession of any other.

3853. But with respect to no statues in the Museum, are the Committee to understand that Mr. Westmacott has a monopoly?—Certainly not a monopoly of any statue, that I am aware of.

3854. Would not the inquiry as to the casting of another mould arise from this also, that owing to the injury which may occur to a statue from being repeatedly moulded, the Trustees would be unwilling to allow more moulds than necessary to be made?—That is precisely the only ground on which any objection could arise; the unnecessary multiplication of mouldings.

3855. May it be assumed, that from no antique statues have so many casts been taken as the Apollo, and the celebrated Venus at Florence?—I am not prepared to admit that; a vast number of casts from those statues exist, I know; but whether a great number of moulds have been taken from those statues, I do not know. I have heard an English artist state that he had very great difficulty in obtaining permission, as an artist, to have a mould taken from the Apollo; that it was for a considerable time refused him, and it was only as an English artist of eminence that he obtained the permission. The refusal was given on the ground that there were plenty of casts to be had, and the authorities did not wish to submit the statue to the risk of being moulded again.

3856. Are you aware that any statue, or any other portion of statuary, has actually been injured by the frequency of taking moulds?—I am not aware that any statue has been so frequently moulded that injury to its surface has been sustained, capable of distinct proof.

3857. How frequently have moulds been taken from the Elgin marbles?—None since I became attached to the Museum; the moulds which exist were all taken before.

3858. Can you state what statues have been most frequently moulded in the British Museum?—I do not think any statue has been twice moulded since I have been there.

3859. But to supply the public with casts, do you think it would be necessary to take moulds very frequently from any statue?—I do not apprehend that it would.

3860. Can a great number of casts be taken from one mould?—The number varies exceedingly, according to the skill with which the original mould has been made; in some instances half a dozen casts will destroy a mould; in some instances 200 or 300 good casts may be taken, depending on the skill with which the mould has

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has been originally taken, and the care with which the plaster has been selected and used for taking that mould.

3861. Does your answer apply in any degree to bronzes?—No, not to bronzes, because the effect of the frequency of taking casts from them may be more conspicuous than from marbles, unless they are protected by a strong patina; whenever they are thoroughly cleaned, as they must be for moulding, the oxidation of the surface, which is a sort of patina, is removed. Oxidation subsequently takes place again, more of the surface, and especially that of the more delicate parts, is taken up, and upon a second cleaning, removed. These alternate processes take place with every fresh moulding, and consequently upon every occasion a portion of the surface is removed, which must materially injure the statue, if frequently repeated. I apprehend that to be the case in some degree with marbles, but not perhaps to the same extent as with bronzes unprotected by a strong patina.

Mr. *George Samouelle*, again in; and further Examined.

Mr. *George Samouelle.*

3862. WILL you inform the Committee of the state of the collection in 1821, when you first took charge of it, and will you add such matter in addition to your former answers as you think proper?—Yes; in the year 1821 there were 11 cabinets containing the crustacea, arachnoidæ and insects. There were three cabinets of British insects; one of crustacea, and five cabinets of exotic insects, as under: 1 coleoptera, 1 lepidoptera, 1 orthoptera and hemiptera, 1 hymenoptera and diptera, 1 exotic insects, various.

3863. Now, will you inform the Committee, as far as you can, what is the state of the general collection at present?—At the present time the British insects are contained in three cabinets, but the whole have been removed from the former cabinets, and are now in new ones, in consequence of the former cabinets being made of cedar, which injured the insects. There is one cabinet of British crustacea, there are two cabinets of exotic crustacea, one of exotic arachnoidæ. The cabinets of exotic insects at the present time are as follows: coleoptera, 5; lepidoptera, 4; orthoptera and hemiptera, 5; hymenoptera and diptera, 1. There are besides two cabinets containing insects received from Mr. Walker, the donation of the Rev. D. F. Morgan, some insects purchased of Mrs. Henry and the Hardwicke bequest, and the collection just received from Walter Elliott, Esq., making in the total 21 cabinets. In March 1821, of coleoptera there were 2,227 species catalogued. Of the orders dermaptera, orthoptera, dictyoptera, 46; hymenoptera, 865; lepidoptera, 304; homoptera, 4; hemiptera, 4; diptera, 115. In July 1835, the crustacea catalogued are 297; arachnoidæ and myriapoda, 120; insects of the order coleoptera (four volumes manuscript), 3,319 species; dermaptera, orthoptera, dictyoptera, 156 species; neuroptera, trichoptera, 5; hymenoptera, 1,050; lepidoptera, 925; homoptera, 9; hemiptera, 41; diptera, 254: the total number amounting to 6,176 species. In 1821 the total number catalogued were 3,565.

3864. Will you inform the Committee any particulars relating to the purchase of insects, or the donations of insects since 1821?—I believe it was in 1823, a few insects were bought of Mr. G. B. Sowerby, to the amount of 2*l.* 10*s.* In 1825 a box of insects from Demerara, bought of Messrs. Bowles & Co., 10*l.* 1831, insects from Mrs. Noel, 5*l.* A box of insects of Mrs. Noel's (one of the ten she offered for sale), for which 14*l.* were given. In 1832 there were some insects bought at the sale of Mr. Lee's collection, 3*l.* 5*s.* In 1833 a small collection of Senegal insects bought of Mr. Sowerby, 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; the same year a selection from a New Holland collection, bought of Mr. Stutchbury, 1*l.* 8*s.* In 1834, a collection of Senegal insects, bought of Mr. Curtis, 15*l.*, a valuable addition to the Museum. A pair of New Holland insects, bought of Mr. Collis for 10*s.* In 1835 bought at Mr. Stothard's sale, 1*l.* 12*s.* I had permission to go to the amount of 5*l.* Insects went at such a high price, I missed them. In 1835, July 10th, a very choice selection of insects, bought of Mrs. Henry for 17*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, making together 72*l.* 11*s.* At the time when I went to the Museum there was an excellent and very fine collection of insects just received from a Lieut. Redman, a most assiduous collector, a fine series and very splendid collection of North America. I have not the particulars of it, but Mr. König, who has had much correspondence with Mr. Redman, will give the Committee further particulars. I have since received a fine collection of South American insects presented by the Rev. Mr. Worthington. A collection of New Holland insects that Mr. Hunter allowed me to select from the valuable collection he made during the survey of the north-west coast of New Holland, with Captain King. A collection of New Holland insects presented by Lord Mountnorris. A selection from a collection

lection sent to this country by Mr. Alexander Mac Leay; I was allowed to select such insects as were wanting to the Museum. I have also received a very select set of British insects that were wanting to the collection, and unknown to this country until within a very few years, from John George Children, Esq. A collection of insects from British possessions in North America, about to be described by the Rev. William Kirby. A collection of insects collected between the Senegal and Gambia rivers in Africa, and presented by —— Jebbs, Esq.; and a very fine and rich collection of insects from Sierra Leone, in Africa, amounting to near 900 specimens, from the Rev. D. F. Morgan. At various times an extensive and valuable series of British and foreign insects in general, from Francis Walker, Esq.; those are particularly valuable, and many of the most minute insects have been recently explained by him in a periodical publication. A selection of Nepal insects, presented by Major-general Hardwicke, which were selected by myself from his general collection some years ago. A collection of insects from the Honourable East India Company; those were principally from Java. A small cabinet of insects of little value to the Museum, was presented by the Dowager Lady East; and lastly, I may enumerate an immense collection denominated "The Hardwicke Bequest."

3865. It has been stated to the Committee that Mr. König considers himself generally as responsible for the collection of Natural History; and Mr. Children has also stated that he holds himself specially responsible for the Zoological department. Have these gentlemen directed your pursuits, or do they take part in them, or is the Committee to understand you are really responsible for the Entomological department?—When I was first appointed to the British Museum, I went, as I before stated, to see to the collection, and Mr. König desired me to look generally through the collection. I believe he said, you are better acquainted with insects than any other portion, but I wish you to direct your attention to the whole; I did, and a collection of birds were then put out and named by myself, at the request of Mr. König. The British birds had been labelled by Dr. Leach, the labels were in very minute characters, so that they could not be seen by the public; Mr. König wrote fresh labels with numbers, and had them placed inside of the cases, with a corresponding number, and every bird had a number attached to it corresponding with the labels, so that one label answered for perhaps half-a-dozen specimens of birds; I assisted Mr. König in numbering the birds. The collection of British birds' eggs were all exhibited in cases, and numbered, the numbers corresponded with the labels; those labels had the Latin name, the English name, the German and the French names, together with the locality; and if the specimen had been presented, the fact was noticed.

3866. Do you consider yourself as the responsible person for the Entomological department now?—When Mr. Children was appointed to the Natural History department, I believe it was generally understood the zoological part would come immediately to his care, as it did with Dr. Leach, his predecessor. I assisted Mr. Children in the various departments from time to time until the appointment of Mr. Gray; when Mr. Children introduced Mr. Gray, the labour was to be divided between us. Mr. Children had the assistance of Mr. Gray to name the shells, fishes and lizards; and the birds and the insects, as I had paid much attention to both, were left with me. Since then, the birds have been taken out of my hands, and at the present time and for some few years past the insects and crustacea have been immediately under my care.

3867. It has been stated that the arachnoidæ have been arranged recently by Mr. Children?—The arachnoidæ have been long arranged, but there is a great difficulty in naming them. Mr. Children has recently been paying attention to them, and has added many species from, I believe, his own collection, and has determined several of the species which were before only previously arranged under their generic titles, but wanting their specific names.

3868. Then are they now being arranged conjointly by yourself and Mr. Children?—No; Mr. Children, I believe, has half-a-dozen drawers in his room; the others remain still in my room.

3869. Is it likely that they will be arranged speedily?—They are all arranged in one cabinet; there is a new cabinet for them.

3870. Arranged by Mr. Children or yourself?—Arranged by myself; Mr. Children is determining the species.

3871. Do you think it would be expedient to form an independent department for the entomological collection?—It is so far distinct that there are very few persons combine entomology with other branches of natural history.

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3872. Would that form a ground, in your opinion, for making it an independent department?—I think so.

3873. Would there be occupation for yourself, and an assistant perhaps, in the superintendence of that department of Zoology?—Yes, certainly; in France, I believe, they have as many as 11 assistants in the Entomological department; and I do not know that their collection is so extensive as ours. There is a private collection at Paris of the Baron de Jean, containing nearly 20,000 species, which is considerably more than we possess.

3874. Are you consulted in preparing the Synopsis?—Only one department, as far as the insects are exhibited.

3875. For that you are responsible?—For that I am responsible; I wrote the article which is printed in the Synopsis. I believe the note at the foot of that article is edited by Sir Henry Ellis, in reference to the general collection.

3876. What is your opinion with reference to the state of the library, with reference to the books connected with your department?—I think at present it is very good; there are a few publications that are wanting, but I cannot immediately enumerate them. I have never found any difficulty in obtaining any work I wanted, but on applying to Mr. Baber and mentioning to him, he has invariably, if he was enabled to get it, done so.

3877. Have you every facility afforded in obtaining works, whether foreign or British, bearing on entomological inquiries?—Yes, unless they have been exceedingly expensive; for instance, Hübner's work we were without for many years; it was not more than five years ago that we had a copy, which was obtained through the kindness of Mr. Children, from Zurich.

3878. What would be your opinion of attaching to each department a library of reference, so that officers having occasion to use books connected with their own pursuits should not at the same time interfere with the readers at the reading-room?—I think it of the utmost importance that every officer should have a series of working books in his room, that he should not be subject to the inconvenience of having them taken away, as I have experienced many times; I have been almost suspended in my labours for a week, or nearly a fortnight together, from that cause. I should not advise expensive books, but merely works of reference, such as the works of Fabricius, De Jean, and others.

3879. Is it the practice in your department to attach the name of the donor to the label annexed to any insect?—In most instances. With respect to the collection lately presented by the Rev. D. F. Morgan, I had a communication with Mr. Children, and suggested the propriety of having a small copper plate engraved bearing his name, which saves an immense deal of trouble in writing; that plan is also adopted with respect to the Hardwicke bequest.

3880. Was there any catalogue accompanying Sir Hans Sloane's collection?—There is a catalogue, but owing to the fact, that at that time specific names were not in use (they were only first introduced by Linnæus), there is merely, for instance, "Scarabæus minor and major," and a slight specific description; so that you could not make any thing out from the catalogue.

3881. At the time the insects were received, do you know whether they were compared with the catalogue?—It is so long since the collection existed, that I can give no answer to that. I can remember, when a boy, about 1803, going through the Museum, and seeing the collection; it was then, I think, in the ninth or tenth room; they were on a table, and each insect was in a little square box made of glass; but, as I have said before, from the manner they were preserved, and being so long exposed to the light, they had lost all character and were rendered useless, and rather offensive to the eye.

3882. Is it not considered that Sir Hans Sloane's collection consisted of from 4,500 to 5,000 specimens?—That is the number stated.

3883. What foundation is there for that statement?—I think that statement is made from a publication of Edwards's; but it will be found in the Introduction to the Synopsis, where the particulars of Sir Hans Sloane's collection, which formed the basis of the British Museum, are enumerated.

3884. The catalogue of Sir Hans Sloane would settle the point, would it not?—Yes.

3885. Has the number of specimens he collected been ascertained from the catalogue?—I have not ascertained that; I have not referred to it.

3886. Had you the catalogue placed in your hands when you were first appointed to the Entomological department?—No.

3887. Why

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3887. Why was that omitted?—I never saw the catalogue, except the back of the books; I never opened a volume of it in my life. I know the catalogue did exist from the circumstance of Mr. Clift being at the Museum two or three years ago, and examining it in reference to some things that the College of Surgeons had received from the British Museum some time previous.

3888. Do you mean that the College of Surgeons received objects belonging to the Natural History department?—Sir Hans Sloane's collection was of such a general nature that I believe there were many objects, you may call them of natural history, but they more strictly belong to comparative or morbid anatomy, which were not fit for the British Museum, where so many ladies are admitted.

3889. How came it that you did not consult Sir Hans Sloane's catalogue when you were first appointed, and compare the collection with the catalogue?—Because Sir Hans Sloane's collection was all removed.

3890. To what place?—They were destroyed by insects, and by being exposed to the light; the light affects the colours of insects, so much so, that they will become as much bleached as a piece of washed-out linen.

3891. In whose care was the Natural History department at the time that destructive process was going on?—I believe Dr. Shaw was the principal at that time, but Dr. Shaw could not have prevented it.

3892. Inform the Committee why it could not have been prevented?—From the bad mode in which the insects were first preserved.

3893. You attribute it therefore to the bad mode in which the insects were preserved, and not to any negligence or carelessness on the part of any person whatever?—Certainly, and for this reason: they were inclosed in little boxes that were surrounded with paper, so that camphor could not be admitted to them. Our present mode of having drawers with cork bottoms, and a cell for the camphor round the drawers, I find by far the best mode of preserving insects.

3894. It has been mentioned that Dr. Leach labelled numerous specimens in the Zoological department; can you state whose nomenclature he employed?—The nomenclature of Dr. Leach was that of the Baron Cuvier, Latreille, Lamarck, and the principal zoological writers of the day.

3895. Those labels do not exist, do they?—In what instance?

3896. In most of the instances?—With respect to the British birds, I do no think any of Dr. Leach's labels are now attached to them. The British shells at that time were in drawers beneath the British birds; they have been removed to new trays, and in many instances the names have not been re-written.

3897. Assuming that the system of entomology is of considerable importance with reference to medicine particularly, and also to the arts and commerce, do you think that attention has been bestowed on it which is desirable in a national institution?—No; persons unfortunately have been too eager to get a collection of insects without sufficiently investigating the habits and manners of them; it is only by bringing the public forward, and giving them a taste for natural history, that that even can be attained. I have no doubt more valuable results will be derived from insects when we are better acquainted with them. We know the value of the hive-bee, the silkworm, and the cochinelle; we know the mischief the aphides do; the value of the coccinella, or lady-bird, in destroying them; the destructive powers of many caterpillars and many wood-feeding beetles. I remember some years ago Camberwell Grove was a delightful place; in the month of February, I cannot give the year, I observed the bark was starting at least half an inch from the trees. A gentleman called on Mr. Children, who introduced him to me; he told me he had offered 5*l.* reward for the apprehension of persons who had barked his trees; he had been told by others that it was the effect of the *scolytes destructor*, and requested me to show him the insect. I assured him that the mischief was not done by that insect, as I had collected in the neighbourhood for a number of years, and never could take the insect but in one tree, which was a dead tree, at the top of the hill. I was requested with other scientific gentlemen to examine the trees, and I found the evil arose from the gas; so that the whole of the trees were destroyed; the bark flew off, and there was an impression on the trunk as well as on the inner side of the bark, as it would appear on persons who had violently blistered their hands by scalding water. The trees budded that year but very faintly; the next year the same gentleman applied to me to know what he should do with them; I advised him to cut them down, as I found that they were then dead, and that the scolytes had made an attack on them.

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3898. Is your collection often referred to, and by whom?—Continually; there are not three days a week but I have some one or other to see the collection.

3899. Comparing the study of entomology in this country and other countries, in which do you think it is most successfully pursued?—The Dutch have been long celebrated for their collections of entomology. One of our finest works on the lepidoptera is that of Cramer, which was published in Amsterdam; one of our best works on the anatomy of insects is that of Swammerdam. Entomology is very much cultivated in Germany, Switzerland and France.

3900. In any of those countries is it pursued directly in reference to the arts or medicine?—No; I think it is there more pursued as a branch of natural history; that is to say, the getting together the greater number of species, to ascertain the full extent of it. In the Berlin collection I have heard they have upwards of 40,000 species of the coleoptera alone.

3901. Could you suggest anything to the Committee in reference to encouraging the study, with a view to make it bear more directly on the arts or on medicine?—I think it had better be left to the views of private individuals. I know that many clergymen are now pursuing entomology with the view of ascertaining the economy of the animals, which is a most delightful branch of study.

3902. But in reference to your department, is there any plan that you could suggest by which entomology might be made directly useful to the arts or to medicine?—We do not know sufficiently the properties; we know the properties of the bee and the silkworm, the cochinelle, and some few others; but we know comparatively little or nothing of insects: we know the use of the cantharides.

3903. With reference to experimental entomology, you are not prepared to say that the Museum could be made to afford you greater facility and opportunity of investigating it than you now have?—Certainly not; because the investigation of insects must be in their living state. We only get them in their preserved or dead state; and as our British collection is pretty rich, the great object we are looking forward to, is the completing of our general exotic collection, which can only be obtained from collectors from different parts of the world.

3904. Would it or not be expedient to employ persons occasionally to investigate the locality of particular insects, with a view to obtain information as to their economy and habits?—There would be this difficulty attending the inquiry, that you may find, as I have frequently, an insect in one situation one year, and I have resorted to that place for a series of years after and could never take it again. The fact is not confined to England; for Dr. Horsfield informed me when he was in Java there was one species of butterfly he found in profusion throughout the island the first year he collected; the next year he wanted to replace some of the specimens that had got injured, yet although he searched the island for four successive years, he could never take that species afterwards.

3905. Can you give the Committee any information as to the comparative state of entomological collections abroad, compared with the collections at home?—They are much more extensive abroad; at Berlin they have of the coleoptera alone nearly 40,000 species.

3906. Do you know the collection in the possession of Mr. Melly, of Liverpool?—I know him well, but not his collection.

3907. You do not know the extent of his collection of the class coleoptera?—I do not; but I should judge from conversation that has passed between us, it is large; for instance, in going through the Nepal insects, I believe there were but two species he wanted, while nearly the whole of the collection was wanting to the Museum.

3908. The Committee have reason to know that the number of named species of the order coleoptera alone, in the collection of Mr. Melly, amounts to 13,800; have you any opinion to offer from anything you may have heard as to the arrangement or nomenclature of that collection?—From what I know of Mr. Melly, I should say he would be correct; that his connections are so great with the Continent, and his mode of exchanging with the continental collectors is so great, by his visits to the Continent, that I can readily believe his statement.

3909. It appears that Mr. Melly has spent, as the Committee is informed, nearly 100*l.* per annum on entomological specimens, for some years; do you think if that sum had been appropriated to your department, that you might have been enabled, looking at the facilities which Government might have afforded you, to have formed a rich and important collection of insects?—Certainly; I will venture to say I would have had as fine a collection almost as is existing in Europe.

Many

Many valuable collections have been offered, which I am afraid will never be seen again.

Mr. *George Samouelle.*
31 July 1835.

3910. What sum should you propose as necessary to be expended on insects, with a view gradually to form a perfect collection?—In a conversation I lately had with Mr. Melly, he told me that 100*l.* a year frequently did not cover the expense, in order to purchase such species as he directly wanted.

3911. What sum should you think would enable you progressively to form a collection in as perfect a state as a collection belonging to the British nation ought to be?—I think 100*l.* to 150*l.* a year, because I hope the time will come when we shall have more extensive donations from travellers and gentlemen resident abroad.

3912. Have you any general observation that you wish to make?—I think it would be very desirable if Government would send out directions to the naval and military officers, and residents abroad, to make collections from time to time (though I would not advise a vast expense) in the countries in which they reside.

3913. Is one apartment more convenient than another for your purposes, in reference to light and form?—At present I am in a room that is merely a passage-room, it is one of the rooms of Sir Joseph Banks's library, but the assistants are generally coming through; it must of course be altered in the course of a few years, and whatever arrangements are made in the new north wing, it should be a light room, and a side light, as lanterns or skylights will not do to examine insects by.

3914. Is any particular apparatus at all necessary to facilitate your investigation?—The principal apparatus that I use is generally contained in my pocket; it is merely three glasses. I find these sufficient with a pair of plyers; any thing I have wanted from time to time, by applying to Sir Henry Ellis or the other officers, they have generally procured. I have here in my hand the Baron de Jean's catalogue of coleoptera; there are numbers in the front referring to our general catalogue and showing the extent of the collection, the deficiency of course denoting the desiderata.

Lunæ, 3° die Augusti, 1835.

T. G. B. ESTCOURT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *George Samouelle,* called in; and further Examined.

Mr. *George Samouelle.*
3 August 1835.

3915. HAVE you anything which you wish to add to the evidence which you gave on a former day?—There is one important feature, with respect to the British Museum, in the mind of the public that I am much pleased with, the general good feeling exhibited by them on all occasions. During the time that I have been in the Museum there have been only two panes of glass broken by the visitors; both were purely accidental; one was by a lady being pushed, and putting her elbow through a pane of glass; the other by a lady, who was stooping to tie her shoe at the staircase, and fell, and broke a pane. There is also, I may observe, no scribbling about the Museum; and the only instance in which I have found any remark made, was by some ignorant man, who wrote with a piece of red chalk on the banisters leading to the King's Library, "Museaum."

3916. You mean to say, that the behaviour of the public generally is such as it ought to be in viewing the Museum?—Yes. The ignorant are brought into awe by what they see about them, and the better informed know how to conduct themselves. We have common policemen, soldiers, sailors, artillerymen, livery-servants, and of course, occasionally, mechanics; but their good conduct I am very much pleased to see, and I think the exhibition at the Museum will have a vast influence on the national character of Englishmen in general.

3917. Then, supposing the Museum were opened on any of the great holidays, from your experience of the behaviour of the public, you would be under no apprehension of injury being done to any part of the collection?—I think there is an objection to that, on this principle. We will take Easter Monday, Whit Monday, or the day after Christmas-day, termed "Boxing-day;" we find that the lowest of the low on those days are set at liberty, and get intoxicated, and I would not answer for their conduct, and it is only on one day that they could have access, which would be the Monday; and I think it will generally be found with the lower class of people that their attention is directed more to an excursion in the country, to Greenwich fair or some other place of amusement.

 3918. Are

Mr. *George Samouelle.*

3 August 1835.

3918. Are you prepared to give the Committee any information as to the comparative behaviour of the public at the present day, and the behaviour of the public some years back?—The British Museum has only become very popular within the last few years; time was when we had not more than 200 visitors a day, we have now 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000, and nearly 6,000 visitors a day.

3919. Do you think that free opportunity of visiting the collection of the British Museum would be one of the many means of improving the condition and the behaviour of the public?—Greatly so; I have no doubt of it.

3920. If, however, the Museum were opened on those holidays, about which you at present feel some objection, and supposing proper superintendents to be distributed throughout the Museum, do you think that then any injury would be likely to be done to the collection, or any part of the Museum?—I should think it would be advisable under those circumstances to have a good watch at the door, that no one in a state of the slightest inebriation or not decently attired should be admitted; for it is under those circumstances that we might expect mischief.

3921. But drunken persons would be excluded under any circumstances?—Yes; I have never seen a person intoxicated in the Museum yet.

3922. Supposing then that all persons in any degree inebriated were excluded, do you then think any mischief would be likely to be done to the collection, even on Easter Monday or Whit Monday?—No; for I think that those only to whom it was a holiday, and who could obtain no other day, might then take an opportunity of seeing it, and that others would not come.

3923. Then drunken persons being excluded, and some additional strictness being observed in watching the collections, the opening of the Museum on those holidays would be perfectly safe?—Yes; there are a number of persons in situations in the city of London, who have, from the regulations of the establishments, no other holiday than the Easter, Whitsun and Christmas vacations, and Good Friday, when the London bankers and other large companies do no business, and where numerous respectable persons are employed, and many from that circumstance have not been able to see the British Museum.

3924. Are you at all acquainted with the collections in Paris?—No, I have never been to Paris.

3925. You cannot state to the Committee how far on fêtes in Paris the public are admitted indiscriminately to the collections?—No; I understand that there is free admission to every one.

Richard Westmacott, Esq. R. A., called in; and Examined.

R. Westmacott, Esq., R. A.

3926. HAVE you any official appointment in the British Museum?—No.

3927. Will you state what connexion exists between you and the Trustees of the British Museum?—I am occasionally applied to; if they wish to make purchases in sculpture they desire my opinion.

3928. The Trustees have permitted you from time to time to make moulds?—Yes, the Elgin moulds more especially.

3929. Will you state what limitation or condition they have annexed to that permission?—That the public should have every facility; and their great object was that the prices should be brought as reasonable to the public as possible.

3930. The list of prices between you and the Trustees, which was agreed upon as chargeable by the Trustees for casts which you were to model, were below the ordinary purchasing price for such works?—Exactly.

3931. The arrangement was one then beneficial to the public, and so intended by the Trustees and yourself?—Certainly.

3932. You at one time offered to sell the moulds in your possession to a person of the name of Sarti?—Yes.

3933. Would you not have thought it necessary, however, to consult the Trustees previous to the completion of the sale, in order to ensure the same conditions being annexed to the possession of the moulds?—Certainly, had Sarti consented to the purchase.

3934. The offer of sale was made, and subject to the conditions to be imposed by the Trustees on Mr. Sarti?—Yes.

3935. Would one condition have been a limitation of price similar to that to which you were brought?—Yes.

3936. Have you any copy of the conditions at the time imposed by the Trustees?—I most likely have not destroyed any papers upon the subject.

3937. If you have not destroyed them and should discover them, will you furnish

nish the Committee with a copy, if necessary?—I could; I am sure I must have had some communication from the Trustees, or I could not have acted.

3938. Was the offer to sell the casts to Sarti the first offer of the kind you made?—Yes, I suppose it was; I was very much plagued with having those moulds take up so much room, and I wanted to get rid of them.

3939. Have you subsequently brought the subject under the notice of the Trustees, so that in case of any future offer of sale being accepted you may be prepared to annex the conditions to that sale?—No, I have not.

3940. Do you not think it desirable to come to an understanding upon that subject?—To tell the truth, the moulds are now so much worn out that I do not consider that they would be worth anybody's while to purchase them; there are four or five that might be useful, but very few.

3941. Can you at all inform the Committee how frequently the moulds have been used?—I should think 14 or 15 times some of them; others not more than 10 perhaps.

3942. Supposing a person of the skill of Sarti, who has been employed frequently by yourself to mould statues, were attached to the Museum as a formatóre, in order that the public might obtain casts of antique statues at no other than the necessary expense of forming the moulds and thence obtaining the casts, will you state your opinion whether any advantage would accrue to the public if some such appointment were attached to the Museum, and whether any injury would be done to the statues in consequence?—I think that to appoint a man in that way to be moulder to the Museum would be rather a dangerous thing, because it would be to the interest of the plasterman to mould from every thing that there was in the Museum. Now many things I have no doubt would suffer very much from being moulded; and I will give an instance how very cautious artists are in moulding statues of great repute; the Apollo Belvedere was moulded only twice in 57 years, the Venus de Medicis was moulded only twice in certainly 50 years; and during the time that I was in Rome, I can speak of those six years, Canova would never allow the Apollo Belvedere to be moulded. It would be a very useful thing to the Museum and the country if there was a depót of fine casts from the principal statues of the Vatican. After the first moulds have been worn out, moulds could then be made which we call *sopra forma*, upon beautiful casts, which would serve the same purpose as moulding from the marble, because the very process of moulding is a very dangerous process with all its care. We know that the nature of plaster is to swell, and without very great care, as we have found in the British Museum with a beautiful statue in the first rotunda, one of the fingers was broken off by the strength of the plaster. Then there is another thing, there is upon the statue what is called a *circum-litio*, which is mentioned by Pliny, and the effect of the soap which formatori are obliged to use in making their moulds, is to remove that *circum-litio*, and to destroy the surface of the marble, and therefore the more seldom a statue is moulded from the better. Sarti was not pleased upon one or two occasions, and I think he refers to it in his evidence, because a request was made to mould from the bust of Clytie, and also from the bust of Homer. I recommended the Trustees not to allow it to be done; and for this reason, there was a very fine cast of Clytie, and I thought that with so beautiful a work as that, which is one of the most precious in the British Museum, the less risk it ran the better, and as a mould upon that cast would answer every purpose for the public, and also every purpose for study, I consider I was right in recommending the Trustees to refuse it. I wish to add, as a consequence of frequent and unskilful moulding, the present state of a statue of the first class, existing in the Louvre, "The Fighting Gladiator;" the forms in that statue, from the vehicle employed in moulding, are rendered so wholly unintelligible to an artist, that he invariably prefers a cast.

3943. But supposing a formatóre were officially connected with the Museum under your own or similarly competent superintendence, and that no mould was allowed to be taken except with your concurrence, do you think that there would be no advantage in attaching such an officer to the Museum, in consequence of the cheapness with which the public could be furnished with casts?—I think it would be a very good thing to do.

3944. Do you not think that the public would be furnished so much the cheaper if the first moulding were at the expense of the public?—If the moulding were at the expense of the public, the man would sell his casts at half, but any rate at a third less.

3945. Do you think that there would be sufficient compensation for any loss which might accrue to the public in the improved taste it would be likely to spread among

R. Westmacott, Esq. R. A.

3 August 1835.

among the people generally, namely, the circulation of good casts from the finer statues at a cheap rate?—It would be an advantage to the public undoubtedly.

3946. And an advantage to art?—And an advantage to art.

3947. And to sculpture, of which you are a professor?—The more beautiful sculptures are multiplied, the greater advantage it is.

3948. Would you or would you not recommend some such officer under such conditions to be attached to the Museum, for the encouragement of art?—I think it would be an advantage, but it would involve the Museum in a great deal of trouble; you must have a very large locale, and how the Museum would manage that I do not know, for there would be plastermen to be employed, and materials to be purchased, and a vast place must be required for moulds; it would be a very troublesome thing to the Museum.

3949 Supposing that to be an objection, would an addition to the price, by adding to the cost of casting a proportion of the cost of moulding and other expenses, check the demand by enhancing the price, and thus lessen the trouble?—No, I should think not.

3950. Are you aware that there is such an officer attached to the Museum of the Louvre of Paris?—Yes.

3951. Do they find any great inconvenience from having such duties annexed to the department of Antiquities?—There is a regular place appointed, and it is totally distinct from the statue gallery.

3952. Might not a similar arrangement be adopted here?—Certainly, and with great effect.

3953. In France, are you of opinion that it has been found of advantage in encouraging the taste of the people for the works of art?—I have no doubt about it.

3954. Do you consider the French taste generally for sculpture superior to that of the English people?—I should say, yes, that there is a greater disposition; throughout the provinces they have each their academy, and each academy is supplied with casts from Paris, which of course is a great advantage to those provinces.

3955. You have stated to the Committee the infrequency of moulds from the Apollo and the Venus; are you able to state to the Committee whether any, and if any, how many moulds were taken from the great works of sculpture carried to Paris previous to the year 1814, and removed in 1814 from Paris, during their detention?—I think that there was not any statue of any calibre that was brought by the French into France that was not moulded before it was returned to Rome.

3956. Was such mould taken after the restoration of the works of art had been decreed by the Allied Powers, or while the works of art remained in undisturbed possession?—They were taken before they were returned, whilst they were in France.

3957. Are the Committee to understand that you are speaking from a personal inquiry upon the subject, or from a general understanding?—I am speaking from that which I really know.

3958. Do you know at all how the provincial academies obtain casts in France, and the cost of obtaining them?—No; whether they are presented by the government or not, I cannot tell.

3959. You cannot tell whether an academy could obtain a cast at the public expense, or at the expense of their own funds?—No, I cannot answer that; I think it is very probable that it was at the expense of the government.

3960. You have stated that you found the public very desirous of possessing casts of the Elgin marbles when they were first exhibited; can you at all inform the Committee of the number of casts which were taken, and the class of persons who more particularly purchased them?—For example, in several houses which have been built within these 20 years, the Panathenaic frieze has been in demand for ornamental friezes round a room; upon several occasions I think that has been done both with this and the Phigalian frieze.

3961. It has led to the introduction therefore of a purer and more classical description of domestic ornaments?—Yes, seven or eight instances I remember of it; the Travellers' Club House is one; the whole of it is copied at the Athenæum in the frieze to that building. Colonel Strutt, a gentleman in Essex, who built a very large hall, has employed it with great effect; but there are several instances where casts from the Elgin marbles have been employed as ornaments.

3962. The Committee then need scarcely ask you your opinion of the importance of enlarging our national collection of models and works of art, and of the benefit

benefit which has already followed from the purchase of those already made?—No; I think that the improvement of the taste of the country since the acquisition of the Elgin marbles is quite extraordinary.

3963. Has much improvement followed in any other department of art from the purchase of the Hamilton vases; the potteries, for instance?—Yes.

3964. A great variety of domestic articles were improved in shape and form?—Yes, it improved the potteries, it gave new and more elegant forms to the productions of the potteries.

3965. And therefore public money so expended may be considered as most advantageously expended for the nation?—I should say so.

3966. Were you consulted by the architect of the Museum respecting the apartment in which the antique statues and Elgin marbles were to be placed?—Upon the Elgin room I was, upon no other part; I arranged the marbles in the Elgin room.

3967. Are you perfectly satisfied with the room devoted to that purpose, and the light that has been afforded?—Yes.

3968. Have you ever heard a contrary opinion expressed by artists?—No, I have never heard by artists any objections whatever; the general impression is, that the Elgin room is one of the finest rooms in the world; and I think, as an artist, that it is as finely lighted as any room I know.

3969. You think that there is no excess of light, and no objection on that account?—It is totally impossible to have everything you desire, because there may be many periods of the day when more light or shade may be required in particular parts.

3970. Did you select the colour of the rooms?—No.

3971. Do you know who selected it?—No.

3972. Is it a colour which you should recommend?—Very nearly; not quite.

3973. You would not absolutely change the colour?—No, I should not.

3974. Do you think that it would be desirable that the Trustees of the Museum should occasionally purchase first-rate works of modern art?—It would do much for the arts if they were occasionally to do that. I should say that it was very desirable that the Government should occasionally purchase a work of classical sculpture.

3975. Supposing a work of modern art to have met unequivocally with public approbation, and be ranked as a classical work, as far as public opinion could rank it as such, do you think in those cases purchases might be occasionally made with great advantage?—Certainly; I think it would be of great advantage to the arts and to the country, if they were to do so.

3976. In what way at present does the Government encourage sculpture, as a government?—Occasionally by public works; latterly they have not done anything.

3977. You mean monuments to eminent men?—Yes, chiefly.

3978. Are there any works of modern art in the British Museum?—There is a statue of Sir Joseph Banks, and there is another of Mrs. Damer.

3979. How were those works obtained?—The one was a subscription for a statue of Sir Joseph Banks, which was presented to the Museum.

3980. A subscription of private friends?—Yes; and that of Mrs. Damer was her gift.—(Sir *Henry Ellis*.) There is also Roubilliac's Shakspeare, the bequest of Mr. Garrick; and the bust of Mr. Charles Townley, by Nollekens, bequeathed.

3981. The Trustees, as far as you know, have never purchased any work of modern art?—(Mr. *Westmacott*.) No.

3982. Nor is there any work of modern art in the Museum, except such as have been presented?—No.

3983. With reference to the admission of students to the gallery of antiquities, do you exercise any control?—No; any person is admitted; if a student comes, all that the officers of the Museum require is, that they should be persons of moral character; they do not allow everybody to go in, but any person of character is permitted to study there.

3984. Do they require any certificate from academicians?—No, not necessarily; they generally come from academicians, because they think it a better recommendation; they think it will have more effect.—(Sir *Henry Ellis*.) The Royal Academicians have the power of recommending, and they are requested to recommend.

3985. But it is not a recommendation to be exclusively confined to academicians?—No.

3986. To Mr. *Westmacott*.]—Have you any general observations which you would wish to make?—No.

R. Westmacott, Esq., R. A. and Sir *Henry Ellis*.

3 August 1835.

3987. Do your answers respecting moulds refer equally to moulds from bronzes as to moulds from marble?—No.

3988. Do you conceive that moulds from bronze would involve a greater or a less hazard to the original than moulds from marble?—Much less; very delicate bronzes I should be afraid would suffer more, but the large bronzes I do not think would.

3989. Is there not a chemical process to which the plaster exposes the bronze, from which the marble is exempt?—I should suppose that in small bronzes they would mould them with wax, and that would remove the difficulty at once.

3990. And in using wax there would be no destruction of the surface?—There would not be; and if you could mould a statue of marble entirely in wax, you would do much less injury than by soaping the statue and covering it with plaster.

3991. In a national point of view, and to furnish the public with casts (without injuring the statues) as extensively as possible, could you practically introduce moulding by the use of wax, particularly the moulding of the larger statues?—They would wear out too soon, they would wear out so soon that you would not be able to get more than four or five casts.

3992. Could not a *sopra forma*, if the mould was once taken in wax, be made, and casts thence obtained and advantageously used?—Yes; so that, in point of fact, it would be less injurious to the statue.

3993. By which means these casts might be even more extensively circulated without any corresponding injury to the statue, which would not be the case in the use of plaster moulds?—Yes, certainly; because you might do it without so much injury to the statues.

3994. For artists and students generally would such casts be equally useful?—Certainly.

3995. How do you account for the fact, that wax is not oftener used?—It is used in all delicate works, because the advantage is this, that the wax is drawn out whilst it is warm, so that there is less resistance than with the plaster.

3996. Wax then would not be so likely to break the fingers and other parts of the work?—No; and they mix plaster with the wax, in order to make it hard.

3997. Have scientific persons ever turned their attention to some way of preventing the damage done to statues in taking moulds; has it been the subject of a great deal of investigation?—Yes; but they have not found any mode effectual; in fact, the wax could only be applied to works of moderate size, because you could not make large pieces of wax, for you could not manage it; when you came to a large statue you must apply plaster.

3998. Suppose a small portion of plaster to be mixed with the wax, might you not use the wax for taking your casts?—No, you could not manage it.

3999. On account of the pliability?—Yes; it would bend before you could get a very large piece down.

4000. Have any moulds been taken from the finer bronzes in the Museum?—No, I do not recollect a single instance of one.

4001. If they were about to be taken, should you be applied to to superintend and control the artist?—Yes, I have no doubt that I should.

4002. Would it not be desirable that some moulds should be taken with a view to circulate casts of the smaller bronzes?—Not the very small kinds, because they are multiplied and known by prints, and their forms are not sufficiently large to be useful for academical purposes.

4003. But for purposes of domestic ornament?—Many of them are too small for purposes of that kind.

4004. Supposing the Jupiter and Mercury in Mr. Payne Knight's collection were moulded and casts were obtained at a cheap rate from them, do you not think that their introduction as articles of domestic ornament would improve the public taste, and be desirable?—I think it would; they are two of the most beautiful in the British Museum.

4005. And the very usefulness of those statues in the Museum would thus be diffused over the whole kingdom?—Yes.

4006. And an elevation in the public taste would furnish the best means of encouraging your art, for which you now in vain seek protection from the hands of Government, and even the public?—Yes; I think public patronage, that is the Government, would do much to elevate public taste and advance the arts.

Sir *Henry Ellis*, Examined.

4007. YOU have heard the evidence that has been given; have you any statement that you wish to make at this period of the inquiry?—None whatever, at this period of the inquiry.

4008. Neither oral nor documentary?—Neither oral nor documentary.

4009. To Mr. *Forshall.*]—Have you any statement, either oral or documentary, which you wish to make at the present period of the inquiry, with the understanding that a recommendation will be made to The House to renew the inquiry in the future Session of Parliament?—There are very numerous points in the evidence which, as it now stands, require much explanation; but considering that such explanations as I should desire to offer might lead to an extended inquiry, and that The House and the public will readily perceive that the evidence is incomplete, I do not wish to make any further statement at present.

[Adjourned.

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Appendix, No. 1.

ANNUAL PRINTED ACCOUNTS of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS; of FUNDS; of BOOK FUND, and PURCHASES; ESTIMATES of EXPENDITURE; and RETURNS of the NUMBER of PERSONS ADMITTED, &c. 1812–1835.

1.—ACCOUNT of the BRITISH MUSEUM for 1811:—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

		£.	s.	d.
	INCOME:			
1811:	BALANCE in hand from the last Year	852	19	4
3 April	Received from Mr. Planta, on account of the sale of Synopsis	33	11	3
9 May	Ditto ditto	41	2	3
	A Balance from the Hand-in-Hand Insurance Office, on settling the Account	9	19	–
5 June	Received Net Produce of Duplicate Coins	692	18	9
11 Sept.	The Parliamentary Grant of 1811	7,998	2	2
	King's Librarian's Salary, four Quarters, to the 11 Oct. 1811	271	10	–
	One Year's Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities, to 11 Oct. 1811	900	–	–
1812:				
11 Feb.	Received Net Produce of Duplicate Prints	671	7	–
	Received from Sale of the Description of the Terra Cottas	528	17	6
	Profit on a Loan from Major Edwards's Fund of 3,140*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* Old South Sea Annuities, replaced	22	15	2
		12,023	2	5
	SUM Deficient	1,272	2	11
	£.	13,295	5	4

		£.	s.	d.
	EXPENDITURE:			
1811:	Carried to the Account of the Gallery of Antiquities	2,243	17	6
7 June	Paid for Purchase of 1,089*l.* Old S. S. Annuities, towards replacing Loan from Major Edwards's Fund	692	18	9
1812:				
17 Feb.	Paid for Purchase of 166*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Old S. S. Annuities, also towards replacing Loan from Major Edwards's Fund	104	7	–
	Paid to Major Edwards's Fund at different times	567	–	–
	N. B.—The Sum of 412*l.* 16*s.*, part of this, was laid out in purchase of 714*l.* 13*s.* Old S. S. Annuities; making present Total S. S. Annuities 8,058*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*			
	The EXPENDITURE for 1811, under the usual Heads of Payment:			
	Board Wages	208	–	–
	Garden Expenses	70	–	–
	Rent and Taxes	491	7	9
	Salaries and Wages	2,793	11	6
	Bookbinding	267	9	10
	Coals	387	–	–
	Candles, and Lamplighter	65	19	–
	Incidents	243	11	4
	Officers for extra Services	780	–	–
	Print Arrangement	98	19	6
	REPAIRS, as under:			
	The West side of the Buildings, in the Great Court, £.1,160 5 1			
	The ordinary Works 671 5 5			
	Additional Print Cases 85 – –			
	For securing the Saloon Floor, and Works in the Saloon 398 3 7			
	Cases for Minerals 873 5 8			
	Painting the Outside of the West Wing 32 19 1			
	Heads of REPAIR, not provided for in the former Estimate:			
	Double Windows in the Print Room 14 4 8			
	Door and fitting up Old Medal Room 31 19 –			
	Repair of Mr. Planta's Apartments 367 16 6			
	Stand for the Portland Vase 33 9 2			
	Two Water Closets 158 14 4			
	Baize Doors to Reading Room 17 3 –			
	Table for the Saloon and two Chairs 15 13 –			
	Labourer in Trust 52 – –			
	Surveyor 192 19 11			
		4,104	18	5
	Repair of the Engine	66	14	6
	Stationery	83	5	3
	A Table for the Committee Room	26	5	–
	£.	13,295	5	4

2.—FUNDS AND ESTIMATE FOR 1812.

	£. s. d.
Funds:	
King's Librarian's Salary	271 – –
One Year's Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900 – –
	1,171 – –
The Sum Required	7,405 12 11
£.	8,576 12 11
Estimate:	
Fixed Expenses:	
Board Wages	208 – –
Garden Expenses	70 – –
Rent and Taxes	495 – –
Salaries and Wages	2,795 – –
Estimated Expenses:	
Bookbinding	250 – –
Coals	400 – –
Candles and Lamplighter	65 – –
Incidents	250 – –
Officers for extra Services	600 – –
Print Arrangement	50 – –
Repairs:	
For repairing the Garden Steps £. 340 – –	
The ordinary Works 755 – –	
Incidents 179 10 –	
Apartments in the West Wing 262 – –	
	1,536 10 –
Stationery	85 – –
For the Publication of the Description of the Catalogue of the Terra Cottas	500 – –
	7,304 10 –
Deficiency of the last Year	1,272 2 11
£.	8,576 12 11

3.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

From the 10th day of May 1807, to the 10th day of April 1812.

	From 10 May 1807 to the 10 May 1808.	From 10 May 1808 to the 10 May 1809.	From 10 May 1809 to the 10 May 1810.	From 10 May 1810 to the 10 May 1811.	From 10 May 1811 to the 10 April 1812.
May	755	1,368	960	2,685	2,772
June	1,644	1,652	2,028	3,317	3,068
July	1,905	1,836	1,932	4,706	6,379
October	1,585	1,757	1,868	3,514	3,283
November	1,225	1,640	1,267	1,668	2,385
December	741	951	787	1,634	1,299
January	1,443	1,300	1,680	2,255	3,033
February	915	1,133	1,092	2,072	2,073
March	1,352	1,807	1,378	3,140	2,222
April	1,010	1,151	1,321	3,054	965
May	471	795	884	1,107	—
	13,046	15,390	15,197	29,152	27,479

The present mode of Public Admission did not take place till the month of April 1810.

The aforegoing Account, Statement and Return, have been Examined.

14 April 1812. *Edward Bray*, Secretary.

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1.—RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS, FOR THE YEAR 1812.

Receipts:	£.	s.	d.
Profit on Exchequer Bills in the year 1811	102	16	–
One Year's Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
King's Librarian's Salary	271	10	–
Parliamentary Grant	7,403	15	5
£.	8,678	1	5

N. B.—The sum of 436 *l.* 3 *s.* was received this year, from Sale of the Description of the Gallery, and was applied in diminution of the Advances made for the Publication.

Payments:			
Board Wages	189	3	–
Garden Expenses	70	–	–
Rent and Taxes	525	14	4
Salaries and Wages	2,845	14	10
Bookbinding	145	2	3
Coals	299	10	–
Candles and Lamplighter	95	4	–
Incidents	180	18	11
Officers, for extra Services	400	–	–
Print Arrangement	23	13	10
Repairs	1,409	4	5
Stationery	107	12	–
Gallery of Antiquities, Excess of Payment on the whole Account, beyond the Receipts	940	10	–
	7,232	7	7
Paid the Arrears of 1811	1,272	2	11
	8,504	10	6
To Balance in hand	173	10	11
£.	8,678	1	5

2.—FUNDS AND ESTIMATE, FOR THE YEAR 1813.

Funds for Year 1813:	£.	s.	d
Balance on account of the year 1812	173	10	11
King's Librarian's Salary	271	10	–
Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
£.	1,345	–	11

Estimate of charge for 1813:			
Fixed Expenses:			
Board Wages	200	–	–
Garden Expenses	70	–	–
Rent and Taxes	525	–	–
Salaries and Wages	2,900	–	–
Estimated:			
Bookbinding	200	–	–
Coals	350	–	–
Candles and Lamplighter	95	–	–
Officers for extra Services	800	–	–
Print Arrangement	30	–	–
Repairs	1,768	–	–
Stationery	105	–	–
The Publication of the Description of the Marbles	500	–	–
	7,543	–	–
Deduct Funds in hand	1,345	–	11
The Sum to be provided to answer the Expenses of the year 1813	6,197	19	1
For the Book Fund	1,000	–	–
An Imprest for the year 1814, to answer the current Expenses till the Parliamentary Grant can be received; which is never issued till after the Session of the year	1,000	–	–
Total £.	8,197	19	1

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

3.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND

1812:		£.	s.	d.
	INCOME:			
9 September	Received by a Parliamentary Grant, to complete the Collection of Printed Books respecting the British Islands, and the several Possessions of the British Empire - - - - - -	1,000	–	–
	EXPENDITURE:			
	Paid Messrs. Longman & Co. for Books - - - - -	52	18	6
	Messrs. Longman's Bill for Books sent in - - - - -	370	14	9
	Arrowsmith's Bill for Maps and Charts sent in - - - -	74	19	–
	Faden's Bill for County Maps sent in - - - - -	96	13	6
		595	5	9
	Balance - - - - -	404	14	3
	£.	1,000	–	–

The three last Bills are about to be paid, but are not actually paid.

4.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO A VIEW OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

From the 10th day of May 1807, to the 9th day of April 1813.

	From 10 May 1807 to the 10 May 1808	From 10 May 1808 to the 10 May 1809.	From 10 May 1809 to the 10 May 1810.	From 10 May 1810 to the 10 May 1811.	From 10 May 1811 to the 10 April 1812.	From 13 April 1812 to the 9 April 1813.
APRIL - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,530
MAY - -	755	1,368	960	2,685	2,772	3,360
JUNE - -	1,644	1,652	2,028	3,317	3,068	4,828
JULY - -	1,905	1,836	1,932	4,706	6,379	6,276
OCTOBER - -	1,585	1,757	1,868	3,514	3,283	2,392
NOVEMBER -	1,225	1,640	1,267	1,668	2,385	1,971
DECEMBER - -	741	951	787	1,634	1,299	1,198
JANUARY - -	1,443	1,300	1,680	2,255	3,033	3,020
FEBRUARY -	915	1,133	1,092	2,072	2,073	2,239
MARCH - -	1,352	1,807	1,378	3,140	2,222	2,523
APRIL - -	1,010	1,151	1,321	3,054	965	972
MAY - - -	471	795	884	1,107	—	—
	13,046	15,390	15,197	29,152	27,479	31,309

The present mode of Public Admission did not take place till the month of April 1810.

12 May 1813. *Edward Bray*, Secretary.

1.—RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25 MARCH 1814.

	£.	s.	d.
Receipts:			
Balance of the year 1812	173	10	11
One Year's Dividends on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
One Year's Salary of the King's Librarian	271	10	–
Parliamentary Grant for the present year	6,196	1	7
An Imprest for the year 1814	1,000	–	–
Profit on Exchequer Bills	113	6	9
Total Annual Receipt £.	8,654	9	3
Borrowed from the Book Fund, *v.* Account No. 4 £. 884 18 1			
Remaining Deficiency 1,721 3 –			
Total Balance Deficient	2,606	1	1
£.	11,260	10	4
Payments:			
Repaid to Major Edwards's Fund	624	7	9
Officers' Salaries	1,835	–	–
Ditto for extra Services	1,050	–	–
Wages of Attendants and Servants	919	13	–
Servants' Board Wages	213	4	–
Rent and Taxes	496	6	7
Gardener's Salary	70	–	–
Bookbinding	201	–	11
Stationery	102	8	4
Coals	313	15	–
Candles and Lamplighting	121	12	–
Incidents	250	17	3
Repairs, including the Surveyor's Commission	2,223	19	6
Total Ordinary Expenses £.	8,422	4	4
Excess of Payments above the Receipt on Account of the Publications, *v.* Account No. 3	2,838	6	–
General Total £.	11,260	10	4

2.—FUNDS AND ESTIMATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25 MARCH 1815.

	£.	s.	d.
Funds:			
Dividends on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities, for one Year	900	–	–
Salary of the King's Librarian, for one Year	271	10	–
£.	1,171	10	–
Estimate of Charges:			
Fixed Expenses:			
Officers' Salaries	1,860	–	–
Wages of Attendants and Servants	919	13	–
Servants' Board Wages	213	4	–
Gardener's Salary	70	–	–
Labourer in Trust	52	–	–
Rent and Taxes	496	6	7
Estimated Expenses:			
Extra Allowances to the Officers	1,050	–	–
Bookbinding	200	–	–
Stationery	100	–	–
Coals	350	–	–
Candles and Lamplighting	100	–	–
Incidents	250	–	–
Ordinary Repairs	755	–	–
Extra Repairs	325	16	8
Surveyor's Commission (he having no Salary)	55	–	–
	6,797	–	3
Deficiency of the last Year	2,606	1	1
General Total £.	9,403	1	4
Deducting the Funds above specified	1,171	10	–
Remains to be provided towards the Expenses of the present Year £.	8,231	11	4

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

3.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF ALL PAYMENTS AND RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF PUBLICATIONS, FROM 1812 TO 25 MARCH 1814.

Payments:	£.	s.	d.
For printing Three Parts of the Descriptions of the Gallery	3,062	19	6
Ditto - the Catalogue of Greek Coins	588	2	3
Ditto - the Catalogue of printed Books	1,369	14	6
Ditto - Six Editions of the Synopsis, together with Gratuities to the Officers for preparing, and the Messenger for distributing the same	1,094	4	9
£.	6,115	1	–

Receipts:	£.	s.	d.
By Sale of Two Parts of the Descriptions of the Gallery	919	18	–
Ditto - the Catalogue of Greek Coins	143	–	–
Ditto - the Catalogue of printed Books	41	11	–
Ditto - the Synopsis	1,172	6	–
Two Sums of 500 *l.* each, allowed in the Grants of the years 1812 and 1813	1,000	–	–
£. 6,115 1 – / 3,276 15 –	£. 3,276	15	–
Balance - - £. 2,838 6 –			

Mem.—Further Sums are accruing from the progressive Sale of the several Publications above named, towards liquidating the above Balance.

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Received two Parliamentary Grants of 1,000 *l.* each, for the purchase of Books on the History and Topography of the British Dominions	2,000	–	–
Amount of Purchases - £. 917 15 5 / For binding and Cases 197 6 6	1,115	1	11
Balance remaining - - £.	884	18	1

5.—A RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM, From 10 May 1807, to 25 March 1814.

	From 10 May 1807 to the 10 May 1808.	From 10 May 1808 to the 10 May 1809.	From 10 May 1809 to the 10 May 1810.	From 10 May 1810 to the 10 May 1811.	From 10 May 1811 to the 10 April 1812.	From 13 April 1812 to the 9 April 1813.	From 9 April 1813 to the 25 March 1814.
April - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,530	1,338
May - -	755	1,368	960	2,685	2,772	3,360	4,038
June - -	1,644	1,652	2,028	3,317	3,068	4,828	3,979
July - -	1,905	1,836	1,932	4,706	6,379	6,276	5,393
October -	1,585	1,757	1,868	3,514	3,283	2,392	2,493
November -	1,225	1,640	1,267	1,668	2,385	1,971	1,952
December -	741	951	787	1,634	1,299	1,198	1,274
January -	1,443	1,300	1,680	2,255	3,033	3,020	1,559
February -	915	1,133	1,092	2,072	2,073	2,239	1,732
March - -	1,352	1,807	1,378	3,140	2,222	2,523	1,272
April - -	1,010	1,151	1,321	3,054	965	972	—
May - -	471	795	884	1,107	—	—	—
	13,046	15,390	15,197	29,152	27,479	31,309	25,030

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.

4 April 1814.

Henry Ellis, Acting Secr.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS, For the Year ending 25 March 1815.

Receipts:	£.	s.	d.
Balance, 26th March 1814	1,035	16	5
One Year's Dividend on 30,000*l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
Three Quarters' Salary of the King's Librarian, to 5th July 1814	203	11	9
Parliamentary Grant for general Purposes, for the year ending 25th March 1814	8,229	13	10
Ditto for Book Fund	1,000	–	–
Ditto for the Alexandrian MS.	1,998	2	6
Profit on Exchequer Bills	81	2	2
Produce of Publications	258	16	9
Borrowed,			
From Major Edwards's Fund, in the year ending 25th March 1815	1,628	10	–
Total £.	15,335	13	5

Payments:	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries (Five Quarters) to Lady-day 1815	2,205	–	–
Ditto for extra Services	1,125	–	–
Wages and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants (Five Quarters) to D°	1,336	17	3
Rent and Taxes (Six Quarters) to Lady-day 1815	649	6	9
Gardener's Salary (not paid)	—		
Bookbinding	223	5	–
Stationery	131	13	6
Coals	380	15	–
Candles and Lamplighting (including Illuminations)	237	7	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	170	1	11
Repairs, including the Surveyor's Commission	3,752	6	6
Imprest to Messrs. Baber and König, sent to Munich	300	–	–
Printing Catalogue of printed Books	447	18	–
Ditto - Description of Gallery	594	8	–
Ditto - Alexandrian MS.	1,351	7	–
Purchases in Natural History	257	11	4
Ditto - of Books	490	8	–
Ditto - of Medals, &c.	1,328	10	–
Printer's Bill, Sundries	37	13	–
Total £.	15,019	8	3

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of Receipts	15,335	13	5
Balance of Expenses	15,019	8	3
Surplus in hand £.	316	5	2

2.—ACCOUNT OF MAJOR EDWARDS'S FUND.

Old S. S. A.

	£.	s.	d.
Original Amount of the Fund	7,933	–	–
Amount on 25th March 1815	6,489	19	7
Mem.			
Lent to General Purposes, in the year ending 25th March 1815	£. 1,628	10	–

3.—ACCOUNT OF WORKS PUBLISHED, from 1812 to 25 March 1815.

Payments:		£.	s.	d.
For printing and engraving Three Parts of the Description of the Gallery, to 25th March 1814	£. 3,062 19 6			
Ditto to 25th March 1815	594 8 –	3,657	7	6
For Catalogue of Greek Coins, to 25th March 1814		588	2	3
For Catalogue of printed Books, to 25th March 1814	1,369 14 6			
Ditto to 25th March 1815	447 18 –	1,817	12	6
For Synopis, to 25th March 1814	1,094 4 9			
Ditto to 25th March 1815	147 17 –	1,242	1	9
Total £.		7,305	4	–

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

Receipts:	£.	s.	d.
By Sale of 2 Parts of Description of Gallery, to 25th March 1814, £.919 18 –			
Ditto - - - - - - - - - - - - to 25th March 1815 123 18 9	1,043	16	9
By the Catalogue of Greek Coins, to 25th March 1814 - - 96 12 –			
Ditto - - - - - - - - - to 25th March 1815 - - 121 16 –	218	8	–
By Catalogue of printed Books, to 25th March 1814 - - 41 11 –			
Ditto - - - - - - - - to 25th March 1815 - - 23 9 –	65	–	–
By Synopsis, to 25th March 1814 - - - - - - 1,172 6 –			
Ditto - to 25th March 1815 - - - - - - 197 – –	1,369	6	–
Total - - - - £.	2,696	10	9
Mem.—This Balance will be reduced by the gradual Produce of Sales. Balance - - - £.	4,608	13	3

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Received Three Parliamentary Grants of 1,000 *l.* for the Purchase of Books -	2,994	13	6
Amount of Purchases since 1812 - - - - - - - -	1,605	9	11
Lent to General Purposes - - - - - - - - - - -	1,389	3	7
£.	2,994	13	6

5.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Received Parliamentary Grant, net - - - - - - - - - -	1,998	2	6
Expended for printing this MS. by command of H. R. H. The Prince Regent -	1,351	7	–
Lent to General Purposes - - - - - - - - - - -	646	15	6
£.	1,998	2	6

6.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF FUNDS AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, For the Year ending 25 March 1816.

Funds:	£.	s.	d.
Balance in the hands of the Cashier and Expenditor - - - - -	316	5	2
One Year's Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities - - - - -	900	–	–
One Year's Salary of the King's Librarian, net - - - - - -	271	10	–
£.	1,487	15	2
Estimated Expenditure:			
Officers' Salaries - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,870	–	–
Ditto - for extra Services - - - - - - - - -	1,145	–	–
Wages and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants - - - - -	1,069	–	–
Gardener's Salary (2 Years) - - - - - - - - - -	140	–	–
Labourer in Trust - - - - - - - - - - -	52	–	–
Rent and Taxes - - - - - - - - - - - -	493	–	–
Bookbinding - - - - - - - - - - - -	220	–	–
Stationery - - - - - - - - - - - - -	130	–	–
Coals - - - - - - - - - - - - -	380	–	–
Candles and Lamplighting - - - - - - - - - -	100	–	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - - -	250	–	–
Ordinary Repairs - - - - - - - - - - -	755	–	–
Extra Repairs - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,000	–	–
Printing Catalogue of printed Books - - - - - - - -	450	–	–
Ditto - and engraving Description of the Gallery - - - - -	500	–	–
Total Current Expenditure - - - -	8,554	–	–
Annual Grant for Book Fund - - - - - - - - - -	1,000	–	–
Ditto - for preserving and enlarging the Collection of Natural History -	250	–	–
Ditto - for Alexandrian MS. Fund - - - - - - - -	2,000	–	–
General Total - - - - £.	11,804	–	–
Deducting the Amount of Funds above specified - - - -	1,487	15	2
Remains to be provided for the Expense of the present Year - - - £.	10,316	4	10

7.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM, From 10 May 1808, to 25 March 1815.

—	From 10 May 1808 to the 10 May 1809.	From 10 May 1809 to the 10 May 1810.	From 10 May 1810 to the 10 May 1811.	From 10 May 1811 to the 10 April 1812.	From 13 April 1812 to the 9 April 1813.	From 9 April 1813 to the 25 March 1814.	From 26 March 1814 to the 25 March 1815.
March - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	456
April - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,530	1,338	2,244
May - -	1,368	960	2,685	2,772	3,360	4,038	4,383
June - -	1,652	2,028	3,317	3,068	4,828	3,979	5,703
July - -	1,836	1,932	4,706	6,379	6,276	5,393	5,249
October -	1,757	1,868	3,514	3,283	2,392	2,493	4,025
November -	1,640	1,267	1,668	2,385	1,971	1,952	2,259
December -	951	787	1,634	1,299	1,198	1,274	1,627
January -	1,300	1,680	2,255	3,033	3,020	1,559	3,591
February -	1,133	1,092	2,072	2,073	2,239	1,732	2,396
March - -	1,807	1,378	3,140	2,222	2,523	1,272	1,141
April - -	1,151	1,321	3,054	965	972	—	—
May - -	795	884	1,107	—	—	—	—
	15,390	15,197	29,152	27,479	31,309	25,030	33,074

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.
The present mode of Admission did not take place till the month of April 1810.

24 April 1815. *Henry Ellis*, Secretary.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS, For the Year ending 25 March 1816.

Appendix, No 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

Receipts:	£.	s.	d.
Balance 26th March 1815, corrected	316	11	2
One Year's Dividend on 30,000*l.* Reduced Annuities, Property Tax deducted	810	–	–
One Year's Salary of the King's Librarian, to 5th July 1815	271	8	–
Parliamentary Grant for the year ending 25th March 1816, 7,066*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* net	7,064	7	4
Profit on Exchequer Bills	111	6	3
Produce of Publications	197	3	–
Borrowed from Major Edwards's Fund	3,504	11	10
Borrowed from the Alexandrian MS. Fund	1,075	3	–
Total £.	13,350	10	7

Payments:			
Officers' Salaries to Lady-day 1816	1,881	–	6
Ditto for extra Services	1,420	8	6
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	1,259	–	8
Rent and Taxes to Michaelmas 1816	284	–	9
Gardner's Salary (two years) to Michaelmas 1815	140	–	–
Bookbinding	535	12	–
Stationery	179	15	6
Coals	349	17	6
Candles and Lamplighting	150	2	–
Incidents for sundry Articles of domestic use	132	–	7
Repairs, from 31st December 1814 to 30th September 1815, 763*l.* 17*s.* 9½*d.*, only the Glazier's Bill paid	53	7	6
Printing Description of Gallery	821	1	–
Expenses of Baron de Moll's Library	4,777	17	5
Paid for Purchases in Natural History, above the Parliamentary Grant	326	17	9
Ditto for Purchase of Books - - - ditto - - - ditto	341	18	2
Expense of Autograph Letters	200	–	–
Total £.	12,852	19	10

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of Receipts	13,350	10	7
Balance of Expenses	12,852	19	10
Surplus in hand £.	497	10	9

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

2.—ACCOUNT OF MAJOR EDWARDS'S FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Original Amount of the Fund	7,933	–	–
Amount of the Fund, 25th March 1815 £.	6,489	19	7
One Quarter's Dividend was received 8th April 1815 £.	87	12	3
27th April 1815, sold out 1,000 *l.* at 55⅞	557	6	6
8th May 1815, sold 5,489 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.* at 57⅛	3,129	5	9
	3,774	4	6
Paid a Balance due upon this Account, to the General Purposes of the year ending 25th March 1815, of	269	12	8
Applied to General Purposes, for the year ending 25th March 1816 £.	3,504	11	10

3.—ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.

	£.	s.	d.
PAYMENTS:			
Printing and engraving the Description of the Gallery of Antiquities, for the year ending 25th March 1816	821	1	–
RECEIPTS:			
By Sale of the Description of the Gallery £.	124	6	–
By ditto of the Catalogue of Greek Coins	21	–	–
By ditto of the Synopsis	51	17	–
Applied to General Purposes £.	197	3	–

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Received a Parliamentary Grant, for the year 1816, of	1,000	–	–
Amount of Purchases in the year ending 25th March 1816	1,341	18	2
Borrowed from the General Funds £.	341	18	2

5.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Received a Parliamentary Grant, for the year 1816, of	2,000	–	–
Expended in the year ending 25th March 1816	924	17	–
Lent to General Purposes £.	1,075	3	–

6.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

	£.	s.	d.
Received a Parliamentary Grant, for the year 1816, of	250	–	–
Amount of Purchases in the year ending 25th March 1816	576	17	9
Borrowed from the General Fund £.	326	17	9

7.—GENERAL AMOUNT OF FUNDS AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, For the Year ending 25 March 1817.

	£.	s.	d.
FUNDS:			
Balance in the hands of the Cashier	497	10	9
One Year's Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
One Year's Salary of the King's Librarian	271	10	–
£.	1,669	–	9

Estimated Expenditure:	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	2,181	–	–
Ditto for extra Services	1,500	–	–
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	1,260	–	–
Gardener's Salary	70	–	–
Rent and Taxes, with half a year's Arrears	739	10	–
Bookbinding	300	–	–
Stationery	180	–	–
Coals	350	–	–
Candles and Lamplighting	150	–	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	132	–	–
Repairs unpaid	710	10	3
Fitting up Furniture, &c.	100	–	–
Printing and Engraving	1,000	–	–
Total Current Expenditure £.	8,673	–	3
Annual Grant for Book Fund	1,000	–	–
Ditto for preserving and enlarging the Collection of Natural History	250	–	–
Ditto for the Alexandrian MS.	2,000	–	–
General Total £.	11,923	–	3
Deduct the Sums above specified	1,669	–	9
Remains to be provided, for the Year ending 25th March 1817 £.	10,253	19	6

8.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM, From 10 May 1809, to 25 March 1816.

—	From 10 May 1809 to the 10 May 1810.	From 10 May 1810 to the 10 May 1811.	From 10 May 1811 to the 10 April 1812.	From 13 April 1812 to the 9 April 1813.	From 9 April 1813 to the 25 March 1814.	From 26 March 1814 to the 25 March 1815.	From 26 March 1815 to the 25 March 1816.
March						456	—
April				2,530	1,338	2,244	3,696
May	960	2,685	2,772	3,360	4,038	4,383	4,498
June	2,028	3,317	3,068	4,828	3,979	5,703	5,572
July	1,932	4,706	6,379	6,276	5,393	4,249	6,180
October	1,868	3,514	3,283	2,392	2,493	5,025	4,588
November	1,267	1,668	2,385	1,971	1,952	2,259	1,048
December	787	1,634	1,299	1,198	1,274	1,627	1,699
January	1,680	2,255	3,033	3,020	1,559	3,591	3,887
February	1,092	2,072	2,073	2,239	1,732	2,396	1,887
March	1,378	3,140	2,222	2,523	1,272	1,141	2,526
April	1,321	3,054	965	972	—	—	—
May	884	1,107	—	—	—	—	—
	15,197	29,152	27,479	31,309	25,030	33,074	35,581

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.

The present mode of Admission did not take place till the month of April 1810.

Thomas Keith, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS,
For the Year ending 25 March 1817.

Receipts:	£.	s.	d.
Balance 26th March 1816	497	10	9
One year and a half Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Red. Ann. to 5th April 1817	1,305	–	–
Nine months' Annuity for keeping the King's Library, to the 5th April 1816	203	10	3
Allowance of Property Tax	201	16	5
Produce of the Sale of Minerals	210	3	–
Produce of the Sale of Coins	784	17	8
Produce of the Sale of Publications	472	7	2
Profit on Exchequer Bills	134	13	6
Parliamentary Grant for Ordinary Expenses, 7,003 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.* net	7,001	17	–
Borrowed from the Alexandrian MS. Fund	1,085	12	9
Total £.	11,897	8	6

Payments:	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries to Lady-day 1817	2,175	–	–
Ditto for extra Services	1,312	10	–
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	1,356	12	6
Ditto for extra Services	273	16	–
Rent and Taxes to Lady-day, one year and a half	734	–	9
Gardener's Salary to Michaelmas 1816	70	–	–
Bookbinding	308	3	2
Stationery	202	11	10
Coals	285	10	–
Candles and Lamplighting	62	1	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	268	13	5
Messrs. Pickering & Co., Solicitors	107	11	6
Half a year's Interest on the purchase of the Montague Collection of Zoology	27	10	–
Repairs unpaid in the year 1816	691	–	9
Drawings, Engravings, and printing Description of Gallery	550	18	6
Fitting up Shelves, making Boxes, Drawers and Cabinets, for Purchases in Natural History	339	8	4
Purchases in Natural History, above the Parliamentary Grant	45	19	3
Purchase of Books, above the Parliamentary Grant	10	9	2
Expenses of the Elgin Marbles, above the Parliamentary Grant	10	17	6
Repairing the Phygalian Marbles	285	–	–
Total £.	9,117	13	8

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of Receipts	11,897	8	6
Balance of Expenses	9,117	13	8
Surplus in hand £.	2,779	14	10

2.—ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.

Payments:	£.	s.	d.
Drawings, Engravings, and printing Description of the Gallery	550	18	6

Receipts:	£.	s.	d.
By the Sale of the Description of Gallery	291	15	6
By - ditto - - - - - - of the Marbles	123	8	8
By - ditto - of the Catalogue of Greek Coins	25	4	–
By - ditto - of the Catalogue of Books	31	19	–
Lent to General Purposes £.	472	7	2

3.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Received a Parliamentary Grant, for the year 1817, of	1,000	–	–
Amount of Purchases in the year ending 25th March 1817	1,010	9	2
Borrowed from the General Fund £.	10	9	2

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Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Received a Parliamentary Grant, for the year 1817, of	2,000	–	–
Expended in the year ended 25th March 1817	914	7	3
Lent to General Purposes £.	1,085	12	9

Memoranda:

Received in the whole three Parliamentary Grants of 2,000 *l.* each, amounting to 6,000 *l.* net £. 5,998 2 6

Borrowed from this Fund in the year 1815 £. 646 15 6
Ditto 1816 1,075 3 –
Ditto 1817 1,085 12 9

Total Borrowed £. 2,807 11 3

5.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

	£.	s.	d.
Received a Parliamentary Grant, for the year 1817, of	250	–	–
Amount of Purchases in the year ending 25th March 1817	295	19	3
Borrowed from the General Fund £.	45	19	3

6.—ACCOUNT OF THE ELGIN MARBLES.

	£.	s.	d.
RECEIPTS:			
Received a Parliamentary Grant of £. 35,000 net	34,997	17	6
Ditto - for a temporary Building 1,700 net	1,697	17	6
Ditto - for removing the Elgin Marbles 800 net	798	–	–
Total Received £. 37,500 net £.	37,493	15	–
PAYMENTS:			
To Messrs. Litchfield, Coutts & Trotter £.	15,470	13	2
To Messrs. Booth & Legatt	19,529	6	10
For removing the Elgin Marbles	798	–	–
The Deputy Surveyor-general, for the erection of a temporary Building	1,697	17	6
Expenses attending the Elgin Marbles	8	15	–
Total Paid £.	37,504	12	6
Borrowed from the General Fund £.	10	17	6

7.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF FUNDS, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,

For the Year ending 25 March 1818.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand	2,779	14	10
One Year's Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
£.	3,679	14	10
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE:			
Officers' Salaries	2,180	–	–
Ditto - for extra Services	1,400	–	–
Wages, Board Wages, &c. of Attendants and Servants	1,630	–	–
Rent and Taxes	490	–	–
Gardener's Salary	70	–	–
Bookbinding	300	–	–
Stationery	200	–	–
Coals	300	–	–
Candles and Lamplighting	80	–	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	200	–	–
Fitting up Furniture, making Cabinets, &c.	350	–	–
Printing and Engraving	1,000	–	–
To replace the Sums borrowed from the Alexandrian MS. Fund	2,807	11	3
TOTAL Current Expenditure £.	11,007	11	3
Annual Grant for the Book Fund	1,000	–	–
For preserving and enlarging the Collection of Natural History	250	–	–
GENERAL TOTAL £.	12,257	11	3
Deduct the Sums above specified	3,679	14	10
Remains to be provided for the Year ending 25th March 1818 £.	8,577	16	5

8.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

From 10 May 1810, to 25 March 1817.

	From 10 May 1810 to the 10 May 1811.	From 10 May 1811 to the 10 April 1812.	From 13 April 1812 to the 9 April 1813.	From 9 April 1813 to the 25 March 1814.	From 26 March 1814 to the 25 March 1815.	From 26 March 1815 to the 25 March 1816.	From 26 March 1816 to the 25 March 1817.
March	-	-	-	-	456	-	483
April	-	-	2,530	1,338	2,244	3,696	2,931
May	2,685	2,772	3,360	4,038	4,383	4,498	4,527
June	3,317	3,068	4,828	3,979	5,703	5,572	4,096
July	4,706	6,379	6,276	5,393	5,249	6,180	6,970
October	3,514	3,283	2,392	2,493	4,025	4,588	4,001
November	1,668	2,385	1,971	1,952	2,259	1,048	2,696
December	1,634	1,299	1,198	1,274	1,627	1,699	1,947
January	2,255	3,033	3,020	1,559	3,591	3,887	4,019
February	2,972	2,073	2,239	1,732	2,396	1,887	4,315
March	3,140	2,222	2,523	1,272	1,141	2,526	4,515
April	3,054	965	972	—	—	—	—
May	1,107	—	—	—	—	—	—
	29,152	27,479	31,309	25,030	33,074	35,581	40,500

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.

The present mode of Admission did not take place till the month of April 1810.

Thomas Keith, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS,

For the Year ending 25 March 1818.

General Receipts:	£.	s.	d.
Balance, 26th March 1817	2,779	14	10
Half a Year's Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	450	—	—
Produce of the Sale of Books, Waste Paper, &c.	716	14	2
Profit on Exchequer Bills	155	6	10
Parliamentary Grant, 8,577 *l.* 16 *s.* 5 *d.* net	8,353	16	7
Total £.	12,455	12	5

General Payments:	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	2,300	—	—
Ditto for extra Services	1,260	10	6
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	1,243	4	6
Ditto for extra Services	262	9	7
Gardener's Salary	70	—	—
Rent and Taxes	400	14	7
Bookbinding	434	12	6
Stationery	158	17	6
Coals	343	10	—
Candles and Lamplighting	62	6	—
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	222	9	2
Repairs not paid by the Board of Works	550	15	3
Fitting up Shelves, making Boxes, Drawers, &c. for Purchases in Natural History	401	2	—
Purchases in Natural History	460	7	8
Purchase of Coins	80	2	—
Purchase of Ancient Marbles	68	15	6
Greek Inscription of Tenos	60	—	—
Printing Catalogue; Drawings, Engravings, and Copperplate Printing of Gallery of Antiquities	1,280	6	2
Purchase of Books	1,039	13	2
The Alexandrian MS.	944	13	—
Total £.	11,724	9	1

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of Receipts	12,455	12	5
Balance of Expenses	11,724	9	1
Surplus in hand £.	731	3	4

2.—ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.

Payments:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Printing Vols. V. and VI. of Catalogue, and Expenses of Sale	353	16	–			
Drawings, Engravings and Copperplate Printing, Gallery of Antiquities	926	10	2			
				1,280	6	2
Receipts:						
By the Sale of Description of Gallery	193	1	6			
By Catalogue of Printed Books	59	1	–			
By Sale of Synopsis	193	7	2			
By Sale of Waste Paper	196	4	6			
By Cash refunded for Packing Cases, &c.	75	–	–			
Applied to General Purposes	716	14	2			

3.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Part of the Parliamentary Grant for the year 1818, allotted to the purchase of Books	1,000	–	–
Amount of Purchases in the year ending 25th March 1818	1,039	13	2
Excess above the Grant £.	39	13	2

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Part of the Parliamentary Grant for the year 1818, allotted to repay the Sums borrowed from this Fund	2,807	11	3
Expended in the year ending 25th March 1818, on account of copying and printing the said MS.	944	13	–
Expended for General Purposes £.	1,862	18	3

5.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

	£.	s.	d.
Part of the Parliamentary Grant for the year 1818, allotted to Natural History	250	–	–
Amount of Purchases in the year ending 25th March 1818	460	7	8
Excess above the Grant £.	210	7	8

6.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF FUNDS, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,

For the Year ending 25 March 1819.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand	731	3	4
One Year's Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
£.	1,631	3	4

Note.—The Duplicates, which are about to be sold, are expected to produce the sum of 1,000 *l.*; which sum has been engaged for the purchase of the Ginguenée Library at Paris.

The Duplicates of Dr. Burney's Library, which cannot be sold before the year 1819, are expected to produce a sum of between 3,000*l.* and 4,000 *l.*; and will be brought into the Account as a Deduction from the Grant of Parliament for that year.

Estimated Expenditure:	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	2,380	–	–
Ditto - for extra Services	1,400	–	–
Wages, Board Wages, &c. of Attendants and Servants	1,550	–	–
Gardener's Salary	70	–	–
Rent and Taxes	525	–	–
Bookbinding	375	–	–
Stationery	160	–	–

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

Estimated Expenditure—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.
Coals	350	–	–
Candles and Lamplighting	65	–	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	200	–	–
Repairs, independent of the Board of Works, fitting up Shelves, making Boxes, &c. for Purchases in Natural History	400	–	–
Preserving and enlarging the Collection of Natural History	250	–	–
Printing and Engraving	1,000	–	–
For the Purchase of Books	500	–	–
Alexandrian MS.	920	–	–
Estimate for removal of Dr. Burney's Library, Marbles, &c.	150	–	–
General Total £.	10,295	–	–
Deduct the Sums above specified, No. 6	1,631	3	4
Remains to be provided for the year ending 25th March 1819 £.	8,663	16	8

7.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM, From 10 May 1811, to 25 March 1818.

	From 10 May 1811 to the 10 April 1812.	From 13 April 1812 to the 9 April 1813.	From 9 April 1813 to the 25 March 1814.	From 26 March 1814 to the 25 March 1815.	From 26 March 1815 to the 25 March 1816.	From 26 March 1816 to the 25 March 1817.	From 25 March 1817 to the 25 March 1818.
March	–	–	–	456	–	483	1,278
April	–	2,530	1,338	2,244	3,696	2,931	5,095
May	2,772	3,360	4,038	4,383	4,498	4,527	5,455
June	3,068	4,828	3,979	5,703	5,572	4,096	8,012
July	6,379	6,276	5,393	5,249	6,180	6,970	8,977
October	3,283	2,392	2,493	4,025	4,588	4,001	5,226
November	2,385	1,971	1,952	2,259	1,048	2,696	1,745
December	1,299	1,198	1,274	1,627	1,699	1,947	2,889
January	3,033	3,020	1,559	3,591	3,887	4,019	5,274
February	2,073	2,239	1,732	2,396	1,887	4,315	3,226
March	2,222	2,523	1,272	1,141	2,526	4,515	2,995
April	965	972	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	27,479	31,309	25,030	33,074	35,581	40,500	50,172

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.
The present mode of Admission did not take place till the month of April 1810.

British Museum, 18 May 1818.

Thomas Keith, Accountant.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS, For the Year ending 25 March 1819.

General Receipts:	£.	s.	d.
Balance, 26th March 1818	731	3	4
One Year's Dividend on 30,000*l.* Three per cent. Reduced Annuities, to the 10th of October 1818	900	–	–
Cash received for the Sale of printed Books	1,065	12	3
By Sale of Catalogue of Greek Coins, Description of Sculpture, &c.	168	13	–
Profit on Exchequer Bills	62	6	5
Cash received from the Sale of duplicate Books out of Dr. Burney's Library	300	–	–
Parliamentary Grant of 8,663*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* net	8,661	14	2
Total £.	11,889	9	2

General Payments:	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	2,280	–	–
Ditto for extra Services	1,408	–	–
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	1,272	16	6
Ditto for extra Services	296	14	2
Rent and Taxes	530	17	9
Bookbinding	606	9	–
Stationery	161	19	6
Coals	324	–	–
Candles and Lamplighting	73	12	6
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	163	19	1
Messrs. Pickering & Co., Solicitors	8	14	6
One Year and a half Interest on the Montague Collection of Zoology	82	10	–
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, and other Charges	27	3	6
Repairs not paid by the Board of Works	736	10	3
Fitting up Shelves, making Boxes, &c. for Purchases in Natural History	115	15	–
Purchases in Natural History	302	11	2
Mr. Westmacott, Statuary	116	16	6
Purchase of Abbot's Drawings of Insects of Georgia	300	–	–
Expense of removing Cabinets, cleaning Sculptures, &c.	79	5	6
Purchase of Medals	11	12	6
Printing Catalogue; Drawings, Engravings and Copperplate Printing of Gallery of Antiquities	735	4	–
Purchase of Books	1,613	8	7
The Alexandrian MS.	474	8	6
Total £.	11,722	8	6

Balance of Receipts £.	11,889	9	2
Balance of Expenses	11,722	8	6
Surplus in hand £.	167	–	8

2.—ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.

Payments:	£.	s.	d.
Drawings, Engravings and Copperplate Printing of the Gallery of Antiquities	735	4	–

Receipts:			
For the Sale of printed Books, being duplicates £.	1,065	12	3
For Sale of Catalogue of Greek Coins, description of Sculptures, &c. published by order of the Trustees	168	13	–
Applied to General Purposes £.	1,234	5	3

3.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Received a Parliamentary Grant, for the year 1819, of	500	–	–
Amount of Purchases in the year 1819, including the payment of Ginguenée's Library, and the removal of Dr. Burney's Library	1,613	8	7
Excess above the Grant £.	1,113	8	7

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Received a Parliamentary Grant, for the year 1819, of	920	–	–
Expended in the year ending 25th March 1819	474	8	6
Applied to General Purposes £.	445	11	6

5.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

	£.	s.	d.
Received a Parliamentary Grant, for the year 1819, of	250	–	–
Amount of Purchases in the year ending 25th March 1819	302	11	2
Excess above the Grant £.	52	11	2

6.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF FUNDS, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, For the Year ending 25 March 1820.

		£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand		167	–	8
Sale of Duplicates of Dr. Burney's Library	£. 2,175 10 –			
Applied to General Purposes, for the year ending 25th March 1819, out of the above Sum	300 – –			
		1,875	10	–
Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities		900	–	–
By Sale of Works on Ancient Marbles and Coins in the British Museum, published by order of the Trustees		317	9	8
	£.	3,260	–	4

Note.—The Sale of the Duplicates of Dr. Burney's Library was estimated to produce between 3,000 *l.* and 4,000 *l.*; the difference between the Estimate and the Amount returned arises in some measure from the deduction of the Sum of 527 *l.* 18 *s.*, being the Amount of the Expenses of the Sale of Dr. Burney's Duplicates, but principally in consequence of Books to the Amount of 800 *l.* value being still retained in the Library of the British Museum, as they were, for the most part, Copies eminently superior to their respective Duplicates in the Cracherodian and other Collections presented to the Museum by various Benefactors, and therefore not to be parted with.

Estimated Expenditure:	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	2,380	–	–
Ditto - for extra Services	1,408	–	–
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	1,569	–	–
Rent and Taxes	531	–	–
Bookbinding	650	–	–
Stationery	162	–	–
Coals	325	–	–
Candles and Lighting	110	–	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	164	–	–
Fittings, Cases, Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works under the head of Repairs	400	–	–
Bills due for ditto	406	–	–
For adding to the Collection of Greek Marbles	1,000	–	–
For improving Collection of Mineralogy	150	–	–
For improving and preserving ditto of Zoology	100	–	–
For Purchases and Additions to the Collections of Mineralogy and Zoology	350	–	–
Printing and Engraving	970	–	–
Purchase of Books	300	–	–
Ditto - of MS.	50	–	–
For the Alexandrian MS.	920	–	–
For Purchase of a Collection of Zoology in the month of June 1816, 1,100 *l.*, and half a Year's Interest on ditto	1,127	10	–
General Total £.	13,072	10	–
Deduct the Sums before specified under No. 6	3,260	–	4
Remains to be provided for the Year ending 25th March 1820 £.	9,812	9	8

7.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

From 13 April 1812, to 25 March 1819.

	From 13 April 1812 to the 9 April 1813.	From 9 April 1813 to the 25 March 1814.	From 26 March 1814 to the 25 March 1815.	From 26 March 1815 to the 25 March 1816.	From 26 March 1816 to the 25 March 1817.	From 26 March 1817 to the 25 March 1818.	From 26 March 1818 to the 25 March 1819.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
March	—	—	456	—	483	1,278	823
April	2,530	1,338	2,244	3,696	2,931	5,095	5,841
May	3,360	4,038	4,383	4,498	4,527	5,455	7,187
June	4,828	3,979	5,703	5,572	4,096	8,012	8,607
July	6,276	5,393	5,249	6,180	6,970	8,977	8,967
October	2,392	2,493	4,025	4,588	4,001	5,226	8,676
November	1,971	1,952	2,259	1,048	2,696	1,745	2,174
December	1,198	1,274	1,627	1,699	1,947	2,889	3,157
January	3,020	1,559	3,591	3,887	4,019	5,274	8,085
February	2,239	1,732	2,396	1,887	4,315	3,226	4,782
March	2,523	1,272	1,141	2,526	4,515	2,995	4,954
April	972	—	—	—	—	—	—
	31,309	25,030	33,074	35,581	40,500	50,172	63,253

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.
The present mode of Admission did not take place till the month of April 1810.

British Museum, 12 May 1819.

Thomas Keith, Accountant.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS,

For the Year ending 25 March 1820.

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

General Receipts:	£.	s.	d.
Balance, 26th March 1819	167	–	8
One Year's Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
Remaining Cash received for the Sale of Dr. Burney's Library	1,875	10	–
Cash received for the Sale of printed Books	495	–	–
Profit on Exchequer Bills	67	13	4
Parliamentary Grant of 10,018 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* net	10,016	14	2
Total £.	13,521	18	2

General Payments:	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	2,320	–	–
Ditto – for extra Services	1,360	–	–
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	1,289	2	3
Ditto – for extra Services	307	10	4
Rent and Taxes	643	3	10
Bookbinding	374	6	–
Stationery	181	7	6
Coals	315	15	–
Candles and Lamplighting	104	13	6
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	194	9	11
Repairs not paid by the Board of Works	639	2	6
Fitting up Shelves, making Boxes, &c. for purchases in Natural History	151	7	–
For additions to, and preserving of Natural History	834	19	6
Purchases of Minerals and Fossils	128	19	–
Messrs. May and Allewyn, for the Marble Apotheosis of Homer	1,000	–	–
Printing Catalogue; Drawings, Engravings, and Copperplate Printing of Gallery of Antiquities	701	18	–
Purchase of Books	307	16	2
The Alexandrian MS.	1,068	14	6
Mrs. Dorville, for a Collection of Zoology, with Interest	1,127	10	–
Total £.	13,050	15	–

Balance of	£.	s.	d.
Receipts	13,521	18	2
Expenses	13,050	15	–
Surplus in hand £.	471	3	2

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions. 1812—1835.

2.—ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.

	£.	s.	d.
Payments:			
Printing Catalogue; Drawings, Engravings, and Copperplate Printing of Gallery of Antiquities	701	18	–
Receipts:			
For Sale of Catalogue of Greek Coins, description of Sculptures, &c. published by order of the Trustees	£. 344	10	8
By the Sale of the Synopsis	150	9	4
Applied to General Purposes	£. 495	–	–

3.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for purchase of Books	£. 300	–	–
For Manuscripts	50	–	–
	350	–	–
Amount of Purchases of Books	307	16	2
Expense less than Estimate	£. 42	3	10

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense on this Account, for the year 1820	920	–	–
Expended in the year ending 25th March 1820	1,068	14	6
Excess above the Estimate	£. 148	14	6

5.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the Year 1820:			
1. For improving the Collection of Minerals	£. 150	–	–
2. For improving and preserving Zoology	100	–	–
3. For Purchase and Additions to ditto	350	–	–
4. An additional Estimate	206	7	–
	806	7	–
Expended in the Purchase of Minerals and Fossils	128	19	–
For additions to and preserving of Natural History	834	19	6
	963	18	6
Excess above the Estimates	£. 157	11	6

6.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending 25 March 1821.

	£.	s.	d.
Funds:			
Balance in hand	471	3	2
Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
£.	1,371	3	2

Note.—A Sum will be received in the course of the year, from the Sale of the Synopsis, and the Descriptions and Engravings of the Antiquities; but as there is a demand on account of Engravings purchased, probably to a similar amount, no deduction is made from the general Estimate on account of the Sums so to be received.

7.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	2,370	–	–
Ditto - - for extra Services	1,360	–	–
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants, with extra Attendance	1,596	–	–
Rent and Taxes	645	–	–
Bookbinding	400	–	–
Stationery	200	–	–
Coals	320	–	–
Candles and Lamplighting	120	–	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	190	–	–
Fitting up Shelves, Cases, &c. and Repairs not paid by the Board of Works	400	–	–

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7.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
For the purchase of Minerals	500	–	–
For improving and preserving the Collection of Zoology	730	–	–
Printing and Engraving	1,200	–	–
Purchase of Books	300	–	–
Purchase of Manuscripts	50	–	–
For the Alexandrian MS.	1,000	–	–
GENERAL TOTAL £.	11,381	–	–
Deduct the Sums before specified under N° 6	1,371	3	2
Remains to be provided for the Year ending 25 March 1821 £.	10,009	16	10

8.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

From 9 April 1813, to 25 March 1820.

	From 9 April 1813 to the 25 March 1814.	From 26 March 1814 to the 25 March 1815.	From 26 March 1815 to the 25 March 1816.	From 26 March 1816 to the 25 March 1817.	From 26 March 1817 to the 25 March 1818.	From 26 March 1818 to the 25 March 1819.	From 26 March 1819 to the 25 March 1820.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
MARCH	–	456	–	483	1,278	823	1,331
APRIL	1,338	2,244	3,696	2,931	5,095	5,841	5,612
MAY	4,038	4,383	4,498	4,527	5,455	7,187	7,289
JUNE	3,979	5,703	5,572	4,096	8,012	8,607	7,853
JULY	5,393	5,249	6,180	6,970	8,977	8,967	9,647
OCTOBER	2,493	4,025	4,588	4,001	5,226	8,676	5,611
NOVEMBER	1,952	2,259	1,048	2,696	1,745	2,174	4,037
DECEMBER	1,274	1,627	1,699	1,947	2,889	3,157	2,767
JANUARY	1,559	3,591	3,887	4,019	5,274	8,085	3,994
FEBRUARY	1,732	2,396	1,887	4,315	3,226	4,782	1,594
MARCH	1,272	1,141	2,526	4,515	2,995	4,954	3,879
	25,030	33,074	35,581	40,500	50,172	63,253	53,614

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.

The present mode of Admission did not take place till the month of April 1810.

British Museum, 16 May 1820.

Thomas Keith, Accountant.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

For the Year ending 25 March 1821.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance, 26th March 1820	471	3	2
One Year's Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
Parliamentary Grant of 10,009 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.* net	10,007	14	4
Profit on Exchequer Bills	76	4	2
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis, Descriptions and Engravings of Antiquities, &c.	329	1	1
Cash received for the Sale of decayed Trees	5	–	–
TOTAL £.	11,789	2	9

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

For the Year ending 25 March 1821.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	2,380	–	–
Ditto – for extra Services	1,391	5	–
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants, with extra Attendance	1,626	14	6
Rent and Taxes	616	15	2
Bookbinding	547	2	6
Stationery	183	12	–
Coals	341	15	–
Candles and Lamplighting	79	14	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	164	–	1
Furniture, Upholsterer, and Linen Draper	130	2	6
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house	33	19	1

(*continued*)

2.—General Account of all Payments—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Repairs not paid by the Board of Works, fitting up Shelves, Cases, &c.	414	15	5
Coins and Antiquities, 13 *l.* 10 *s.*, Minerals, Zoology, &c. 796 *l.* 5 *s.* 7 *d.*	809	15	7
For the purchase of a Collection of Engravings by Julio Bonasoni	397	–	–
Drawings, Engravings and Printing, Gallery of Antiquities	281	16	6
Purchase of Books	290	12	2
Purchase of MSS.	11	5	–
The Alexandrian MS.	999	4	–
Total £.	10,699	8	6

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of Receipts	11,789	2	9
Expenses	10,699	8	6
Surplus in hand £.	1,089	14	3

COMPARISON OF THE ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

In the Four following Articles, with the Estimate presented the 16 May 1820.

3.—ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense	1,200	–	–
Expense of Drawings, Engravings and Printing, Gallery of Antiquities	281	16	6
Expense less than the Estimate, by £.	918	3	6

Receipts from the Sale of Books:

	£.	s.	d.
For the Sale of the Description of Marbles	83	16	1
For the Sale of the Catalogue of Greek Coins	40	–	–
For the Sale of the Synopsis	205	5	–
£.	329	1	1

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books	300	–	–			
D° for the purchase of MSS.	50	–	–			
				350	–	–
Amount of Purchase of Books	290	12	2			
D° of MSS.	11	5	–			
				301	17	2
Expense less than the Estimate, by £.				48	2	10

5.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense on this Account, for the year 1821	1,000	–	–
Expended in the year ending 25th March 1821	999	4	–
Expense less than the Estimate, by £.	–	16	–

N. B.—The Sums already expended amount to 6,677 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* It is expected that about 2,000 *l.* will complete the Publication, of which 1,000 *l.* is inserted in the Estimate now presented.

6.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Minerals	500	–	–			
For improving and preserving the Collection of Zoology	730	–	–			
				1,230	–	–
Expended for Minerals and Zoology	796	5	7			
For Coins and Antiquities	13	10	–			
				809	15	7
Expense less than the Estimate, by £.				420	4	5

7.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending the 25 March 1822.

Funds:	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand	1,089	14	3
Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
A Sum will be received by the Sale of the Synopsis, Engravings of the Antiquities, &c. probably amounting to the Sum received in the last year	329	–	–
£.	2,318	14	3

8.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

			£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries			2,380	–	–
Ditto for extra Services			1,390	–	–
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants, with extra Attendance			1,620	–	–
Rent and Taxes			640	–	–
Bookbinding			400	–	–
Stationery			185	–	–
Coals			340	–	–
Candles and Lamplighting			110	–	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use			164	–	–
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works			400	–	–
For the purchase of Minerals			300	–	–
For improving and preserving the Collection of Zoology			200	–	–
For the purchase of Coins			50	–	–
Printing and Engraving of Anglo Gallic Coins	£. 131	6 –			
Ditto of Mausoleum and Cinerary Urns	425	5 –			
Ditto of the Athenian Marbles	600	– –			
Drawings of Ditto intended to be made for continuing the Work	150	– –			
			1,306	11	–
Purchase of MSS.			50	–	–
Purchase of Books			200	–	–
For the Alexandrian MS.			1,000	–	–
For forming the Inventory of Sir Joseph Banks's Library			60	–	–
Treasury Stamps on the Parliamentary Grant, about			2	3	3
General Total £.			10,797	14	3
Deduct the Sums before specified under No. 7			2,318	14	3
Remains to be provided for the year ending 25th March 1822 £.			8,479	–	–

9.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM, From 26 March 1814, to 25 March 1821.

	From 26 March 1814 to the 25 March 1815.	From 26 March 1815 to the 25 March 1816.	From 26 March 1816 to the 25 March 1817.	From 26 March 1817 to the 25 March 1818.	From 26 March 1818 to the 25 March 1819.	From 26 March 1819 to the 25 March 1820.	From 27 March 1820 to the 25 March 1821.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
March	456	–	483	1,278	823	1,331	747
April	2,244	3,696	2,931	5,095	5,841	5,612	4,826
May	4,383	4,498	4,527	5,455	7,187	7,289	6,809
June	5,703	5,572	4,096	8,012	8,607	7,853	8,990
July	5,249	6,180	6,970	8,977	8,967	9,647	9,809
October	4,025	4,588	4,001	5,226	8,676	5,611	5,633
November	2,259	1,048	2,696	1,745	2,174	4,037	4,269
December	1,627	1,699	1,947	2,889	3,157	2,767	3,121
January	3,591	3,887	4,019	5,274	8,085	3,994	7,463
February	2,396	1,887	4,315	3,226	4,782	1,594	6,311
March	1,141	2,526	4,515	2,995	4,954	3,879	4,565
	33,074	35,581	40,500	50,172	63,253	53,614	62,543

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.

British Museum, 17 April 1821.

Thomas Keith, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

For the Year ending 25 March 1822.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance, 26th March 1821	1,089	14	3
One Year's Dividend on 30,000*l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
Parliamentary Grant	8,479	–	–
Profit on Exchequer Bills	67	13	4
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis and the description of Marbles	337	16	10
£.	10,874	4	5

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

For the Year ending 25 March 1822.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	2,360	–	–
Ditto - - for extra Services	1,210	–	–
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	1,747	10	6
Rent and Taxes	636	11	6
Bookbinding	453	7	6
Stationery	144	10	6
Coals	308	–	–
Candles and Lamplighting	113	12	9
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	166	8	5
Linen Drapers	13	9	–
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Cartage, &c.	101	18	9
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	372	18	–
Purchase of Minerals	137	8	–
Improving and preserving the Collection of Zoology	274	19	6
Purchase of Coins	2	10	6
Printing and engraving Drawings, &c. of the Antiquities	363	11	–
Purchase of MSS.	69	14	–
Purchase of Books	216	2	–
For the Alexandrian MS.	1,000	11	3
Forming the Inventory of the late Sir Joseph Banks's Library	63	–	–
Treasury Stamps, &c. on Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
£.	9,758	5	8

Balance of Receipts	£. 10,874	4	5
Balance of Expenses	9,758	5	8
Surplus in hand	£. 1,115	18	9

3.—ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense	1,306	11	–
Expense of Drawings, Engravings and Printing Gallery of Antiquities	363	11	–
Expense less than the Estimate, by £.	943	–	–

Receipts from the Sale of Books:

For the Sale of the Description of Marbles	£. 184	14	10
For the Sale of the Synopsis	153	2	–
£.	337	16	10

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books	£. 200	–	–			
Ditto for the purchase of MSS.	50	–	–			
				250	–	–
Amount of Purchase of Books	216	2	–			
Ditto of MSS.	69	14	–			
				285	16	–
Excess above the Estimate £.				35	16	–

5.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense on this Account for the year 1822	1,000	–	–
Expended in the year ending the 25th March 1822	1,000	11	3
Excess above the Estimate £.	–	11	3

N. B.—The sums already expended in the printing, &c. of this MS. amount to 7,678 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* The printing of the whole Text, and of the Notes to the Pentateuch is completed, for which 287 *l.* 4 *s.* remains to be paid; the remaining 712 *l.* 16 *s.* out of the Sum of 1,000 *l.*, will be expended in editing and printing the Prolegomena and Notes, the additional expense of which will probably amount to 436 *l.*

6.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense of the purchase of Minerals	£. 300	–	–			
For improving and preserving the Collection of Zoology	200	–	–			
For Coins and Antiquities	50	–	–			
				550	–	–
Expended for Minerals	137	8	–			
For Zoology	274	19	6			
For Coins	2	10	6			
				414	18	–
Expense less than Estimate, by £.				135	2	–

7.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending 25 March 1823.

Funds:	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand	1,115	18	9
Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
Sums due from the Booksellers for the Sale of the Description of Marbles, &c. amounting to	243	2	5
Amount of the Sale of Synopsis, about	150	–	–
£.	2,409	1	2

8.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	2,360	–	–
Ditto for extra Services	1,210	–	–
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	1,740	–	–
Rent and Taxes	640	–	–
Bookbinding	370	–	–
Stationery	150	–	–

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

8.—Estimated Expenditure—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Coals	320	–	–
Candles and Lamplighting	115	–	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	166	–	–
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	375	–	–
On account of the purchase of Egyptian Antiquities, sent from Alexandria, and now deposited in the Museum	1,000	–	–
For purchases in Natural History, including the Collection of Volcanic Minerals of the Cavalier Monticelli at Naples	600	–	–
For preserving the Collection of Zoology, &c.	150	–	–
For the purchase of Coins and Antiquities	50	–	–
For the Anglo Gallic Coins, Printing and Engraving £. 131 6 –			
Ditto Cinerary Urns 425 5 –			
Ditto Athenian Marbles 310 – –			
For Drawings intended to be made for continuing the Works 250 – –			
	1,116	11	–
Purchase of MSS.	50	–	–
Purchase of Books	200	–	–
The Alexandrian MS.	1,000	–	–
The Law Expenses of the Solicitors to the British Museum, for opposing the Duke of Bedford's application to the Court of Chancery, for an Injunction to restrain the Trustees from erecting any Buildings for the enlargement of the Museum towards the Garden, amount to 120 *l.*; and if the business should proceed further in the Court of King's Bench, 100 *l.* more will be required for the same, in the present year	220	–	–
Treasury Stamps on the Parliamentary Grant, about	2	3	2
General Total £.	11,834	14	2
Deduct the Sums before specified under No. 7	2,409	1	2
Remains to be provided for the Year ending 25th March 1823 £.	9,425	13	–

9.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

From the 26 March 1815 to the 25 March 1822.

	From 26 March 1815 to the 25 March 1816.	From 26 March 1816 to the 25 March 1817.	From 26 March 1817 to the 25 March 1818.	From 26 March 1818 to the 25 March 1819.	From 26 March 1819 to the 25 March 1820.	From 26 March 1820 to the 25 March 1821.	From 26 March 1821 to the 25 March 1822.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
March		483	1,278	823	1,331	747	1,431
April	3,696	2,931	5,095	5,841	5,612	4,826	6,697
May	4,498	4,527	5,455	7,187	7,289	6,809	11,981
June	5,572	4,096	8,012	8,607	7,853	8,990	11,230
July	6,180	6,970	8,977	8,967	9,647	9,809	11,818
October	4,588	4,001	5,226	8,676	5,611	5,633	10,451
November	1,048	2,696	1,745	2,174	4,037	4,269	6,032
December	1,699	1,947	2,889	3,157	2,767	3,121	4,570
January	3,887	4,019	5,274	8,085	3,994	7,463	10,642
February	1,887	4,315	3,226	4,782	1,594	6,311	8,790
March	2,526	4,515	2,995	4,954	3,879	4,565	7,509
	35,581	40,500	50,172	63,253	53,614	62,543	91,151

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.

British Museum,
22 April 1822.

Thomas Keith, Accountant.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,
For the Year ending 25 March 1823.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance, 26th March 1822	1,115	18	9
One year's Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
Parliamentary Grant	9,425	13	–
Profit on Exchequer Bills	63	13	4
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis and other Works	557	16	1
£.	12,063	1	2

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,
For the Year ending 25 March 1823.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	2,379	13	–
Ditto – for extra Services	1,332	13	–
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	1,732	8	5
Rent and Taxes	591	12	–
Bookbinding	385	5	–
Stationery	145	4	–
Coals	287	–	–
Candles and Lamplighting	95	9	6
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	192	5	4
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	366	9	–
Purchases in Natural History	73	15	–
For preserving the Collection of Zoology	17	9	–
Purchase of Coins	5	5	–
Drawings, Engravings, and Printing, &c. of the Antiquities	325	3	–
Purchase of Books and MSS.	234	17	6
For the Alexandrian MS.	402	14	–
Improving the collection of Engravings	180	–	–
Mr. Westmacott, for putting together and removing Sculptures	81	6	6
Law Expenses of the Solicitors to the Museum	354	15	–
Treasury Stamps on the Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
£.	9,185	6	9

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of Receipts	12,063	1	2
Balance of Expenses	9,185	6	9
Surplus in hand £.	2,877	14	5

3.—ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense	1,116	11	–
Expense of Drawings, Engravings, &c. of the Antiquities	325	3	–
Expense less than Estimate, by £.	791	8	–

Receipts from the Sale of Books:

	£.	s.	d.
For the Sale of the Description of Marbles	£. 243	2	5
For the Sale of the Synopsis, Catalogue of Books, &c.	314	13	8
£.	557	16	1

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books - - - £. 200 – –			
Ditto - - - for MSS. - - - - - - - 50 – –			
	250	–	–
Amount of Books purchased, and the Expenses thereon - - - -	234	17	6
Expense less than Estimate, by - - - £.	15	2	6

5.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense on this Account for the year 1823 - - - - -	1,000	–	–
Expended in the year ending 25th March 1823 - - - - - -	402	14	–
Expense less than Estimate, by - - - £.	597	6	–

N. B.—The sums already expended in the printing, &c. of this MS. amount to 8,080*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The printing of the whole Text, and of the Notes, from the Book of Genesis to end of 2d of Chronicles, is completed. The printing of the remaining portion of the Notes and the Prolegomena will probably amount to 1,033*l.*, of which sum 700*l.* will be required for the year 1824.

6.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

				£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for Purchases in Natural History, including the Collection of Volcanic Minerals of the Cavalier Monticelli, at Naples - - - - - - - - -	£. 600	–	–			
For preserving the Collection of Zoology - - - -	150	–	–			
For the purchase of Coins and Antiquities - - - -	50	–	–			
				800	–	–
Purchases in Natural History - - - - - -	73	15	–			
For preserving the Collection of Zoology - - - -	17	9	–			
For the purchase of Coins - - - - - - - -	5	5	–			
				96	9	–
Expense less than Estimate, by - - - £.				703	11	–

7.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending 25 March 1824.

Funds:	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,877	14	5
Dividend on 30,000*l.* Reduced Annuities - - - - - - -	900	–	–
Receipts from the Sale of the Museum Publications, about - - - -	350	–	–
£.	4,127	14	5

8.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,380	–	–
Ditto - for extra Services - - - - - - - - - -	1,333	–	–
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants - - - - -	1,740	–	–
Rent and Taxes - - - - - - - - - - - - -	600	–	–
Bookbinding - - - - - - - - - - - - -	340	–	–
Stationery - - - - - - - - - - - - -	150	–	–
Coals - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	300	–	–

8.—Estimated Expenditure—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Candles and Lamplighting	100	–	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	170	–	–
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	370	–	–
For purchase of Egyptian Antiquities lodged in the British Museum, 1,000*l.* of which was provided for in the Estimate for the last year (1822), but not then paid to Mr. Salt's account	2,000	–	–
Purchases in Natural History, preserving the Collection of Minerals, Shells, Zoology, &c.	250	–	–
The purchase of the Monticelli Collection of Minerals was estimated in the last year (1822) at 500*l.*, but no part of that sum was paid previous to the 25th of March 1823; a considerable portion of that collection being put on board of ship at Naples, and shortly expected in England, the whole sum will become due in the current year	500	–	–
For Drawings, Engravings, Printing, &c. the Gallery of Antiquities	1,173	–	–
For purchases to the Collection of Engravings	135	–	–
The purchase of Coins and Antiquities	50	–	–
The purchase of MSS.	50	–	–
Purchase of Foreign Books, and continuing the Works in progress in the Library of Sir Joseph Banks	300	–	–
The Alexandrian MS.	700	–	–
Law Expenses, about	250	–	–
Treasury Stamp on the Parliamentary Grant, about	2	2	6
General Total £.	12,893	2	6
Deduct the Sums before specified under No. 7	4,127	14	5
Remains to be provided for the year ending 25th March 1824 £.	8,765	8	1
Add the fraction of 1*l.*	–	11	11
£.	8,766	–	–

9.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM, From the 26 March 1816, to the 25 March 1823.

	From 26 March 1816 to the 25 March 1817.	From 26 March 1817 to the 25 March 1818.	From 26 March 1818 to the 25 March 1819.	From 26 March 1819 to the 25 March 1820.	From 26 March 1820 to the 25 March 1821.	From 26 March 1821 to the 25 March 1822.	From 26 March 1822 to the 25 March 1823.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
March	483	1,278	823	1,331	747	1,431	1,582
April	2,931	5,095	5,841	5,612	4,826	6,697	8,577
May	4,527	5,455	7,187	7,289	6,809	11,981	10,264
June	4,096	8,012	8,607	7,853	8,990	11,230	15,746
July	6,970	8,977	8,967	9,647	9,809	11,818	22,164
October	4,001	5,226	8,676	5,611	5,633	10,451	9,504
November	2,696	1,745	2,174	4,037	4,269	6,032	8,664
December	1,947	2,889	3,157	2,767	3,121	4,570	4,954
January	4,019	5,274	8,085	3,994	7,463	10,642	5,849
February	4,315	3,226	4,782	1,594	6,311	8,790	4,888
March	4,515	2,995	4,954	3,879	4,565	7,509	6,609
	40,500	50,172	63,253	53,614	62,543	91,151	98,751

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately upon their Application.

British Museum,
21 April 1823.

Thomas Keith, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

From 25 March 1823, to Christmas 1823.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th March 1823	2,877	14	5
Parliamentary Grant	8,766	–	–
One year's Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
Profit on Exchequer Bills	43	15	–
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis and other Works	148	7	1
£.	12,735	16	6

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

From 25 March 1823, to Christmas 1823.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	1,777	10	–
Ditto - for extra Services	675	–	–
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	1,300	7	11
Rent and Taxes	346	19	11
Bookbinding	183	9	–
Stationery	77	14	6
Coals	278	–	–
Gas-light Company	57	15	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	106	6	3½
Purchase of Mr. Salt's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities	2,000	–	–
Purchase and Expenses attendant on Monticelli's Collection of Minerals	518	1	–
Purchase of Engravings	135	–	–
Purchases in Natural History	233	–	9
Drawings, Engravings, Printing, &c. for the Publication of the Gallery of Antiquities	226	9	6
Purchase of Books	239	17	6
Printing, &c. the Alexandrian MS.	405	18	6
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c.	27	18	10
Treasury Stamp on Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
£.	8,791	11	2½

Balance of Receipts	£. 12,735	16	6
Balance of Expenses	8,791	11	2½
Surplus in hand	£. 3,944	5	3½

3.—ACCOUNT showing how the Estimated Expense was disposed of as to BOOKS PUBLISHED.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the year	1,173	–	–
Expense of Drawings, Engravings, Printing, &c. for the Publication of the Gallery of Antiquities, for three quarters of a year; viz. to Christmas 1823	226	9	6
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 7. £.	946	10	6

Receipts from the Sale of Books:

Produce of the Sale of the 21st Edition of the Synopsis	£. 120	13	–
Ditto - of the Sale of the Description of Antiquities	27	14	1
£.	148	7	1

4.—ACCOUNT showing how the Estimated Expense was disposed of as to THE BOOK FUND.

		£. s. d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books for the year - £.	300 – –	
Ditto - - - for MSS. - - - - - - -	50 – –	
		350 – –
Expended to Christmas 1823, being three quarters of a year - - - -		239 17 6
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 7. - - - £.		110 2 6

5.—ACCOUNT showing how the Estimated Expense was disposed of as to THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

	£. s. d.
Estimated Expense for the year - - - - - - - - - -	700 – –
Expended to Christmas 1823, being three quarters of a year - - - -	405 18 6
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 7 - - - £.	294 1 6

N. B.—The sums already expended in the Printing, &c. of this MS. amount to 8,486 *l.* 15 *s.* The Printing of the whole of the Text, and of the greater part of the Notes, is completed. The remaining portion of the Notes and of the Prolegomena, will probably amount to 627 *l.*, of which sum 500 *l.* will be required for the present year.

6.—ACCOUNT showing how the Estimated Expense was disposed of as to THE PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

		£. s. d.
Estimated Expense for Purchases in Natural History, preserving the Collection of Minerals, Shells, Zoology, &c. - £.	250 – –	
For the purchase of Monticelli's Collection of Minerals - -	500 – –	
For the purchase of Coins and Antiquities - - - -	50 – –	
		800 – –
Purchase and Expense attendant on Monticell's Collection of Minerals - - - - - - - - - - -	518 1 –	
Purchases and Expenses relating to Natural History, to Christmas 1823, being three quarters of a year - - -	233 – 9	
		751 1 9
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 7 - - - £.		48 18 3

7.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,
For the Year ending Christmas 1824.

Funds:	£. s.
Balance in hand - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,944 5 3½
Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities - - - - - - - -	900 – –
Receipts from the sale of the Museum Publications, estimated to produce about	200 – –
£.	5,044 5 3½

8.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,
From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1824.

	£. s. d.
Officers' Salaries - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,455 – –
Ditto - for extra Services - - - - - - - - - - -	1,375 – –
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants - - - - - -	1,740 – –
Rent and Taxes - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	600 – –
Bookbinding, Portfolios, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	380 – –
Stationery - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	220 – –
Coals - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	300 – –

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

8.—Estimated Expenditure—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.
Candles and Gas-light Company	120	15	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	180	–	–
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	400	–	–
Purchases in Natural History, preserving the Collection of Minerals, Shells, Zoology, &c.	500	–	–
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles £.168 – –	418	–	–
Engravings from ditto 250 – –			
Purchase of Coins and Antiquities	50	–	–
For the purchase of Foreign Books, and continuing the Works in progress in the Library of Sir Joseph Banks	500	–	–
For the purchase of MSS.	150	–	–
The Alexandrian MS.	500	–	–
Treasury Stamp on the Parliamentary Grant, about	2	2	6
General Total £.	9,890	17	6
Deduct the Sums before specified under No. 7	5,044	5	3½
£.	4,846	12	2½
Add the fraction of 1*l.*	–	7	9½
Sum to be provided for the year ending Christmas 1824 £.	4,847	–	–

9.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

From the 26 March 1817, to Christmas 1823.

	From 26 March 1817 to the 25 March 1818.	From 26 March 1818 to the 25 March 1819.	From 26 March 1819 to the 25 March 1820.	From 26 March 1820 to the 25 March 1821.	From 26 March 1821 to the 25 March 1822.	From 26 March 1822 to the 25 March 1823.	From 26 March 1823 to Christmas 1823.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
March	1,278	823	1,331	747	1,431	1,582	600
April	5,095	5,841	5,612	4,826	6,697	8,577	11,227
May	5,455	7,187	7,289	6,809	11,981	10,264	15,217
June	8,012	8,607	7,853	8,990	11,230	15,746	19,880
July	8,977	8,967	9,647	9,809	11,818	22,164	20,154
October	5,226	8,676	5,611	5,633	10,451	9,504	10,154
November	1,745	2,174	4,037	4,269	6,032	8,664	7,110
December	2,889	3,157	2,767	3,121	4,570	4,954	5,483
January	5,274	8,085	3,994	7,463	10,642	5,849	—
February	3,226	4,782	1,594	6,311	8,790	4,888	—
March	2,995	4,954	3,879	4,565	7,509	6,609	—
	50,172	63,253	53,614	62,543	91,151	98,801	89,825

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately on their Application.

British Museum, February 1824.

Thomas Keith, Accountant.

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Appendix, No.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1824.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1823	3,944	5	3½
Parliamentary Grant	4,847	–	–
One year's Dividend on 30,000*l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
Profit on Exchequer Bills	190	5	10
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis	112	6	6
£.	9,993	17	7½

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1824.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	2,363	4	4
Ditto for extra Services	1,430	15	–
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	2,019	–	10
Rents and Taxes	564	10	7
Bookbinding	460	14	3
Stationery	150	4	6
Coals	302	5	–
Candles and Gas-light Company	93	17	6
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	496	10	6
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	190	16	9½
Purchases in Natural History	228	10	10
For preserving the Collection of Zoology	34	9	–
Purchase of Coins and Medals	21	–	–
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities	362	5	–
Purchase of Engravings	207	11	–
Purchase of Books and MSS.	504	2	–
Printing, &c. of the Alexandrian MS.	391	2	6
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c.	15	4	9
Treasury Stamp on Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
£.	9,838	6	10½

Balance of	Receipts	£.	9,993 17	7½
	Expenses		9,838 6	10½
Surplus in hand		£.	155 10	9

3.—ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PUBLISHED.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the year	418	–	–
Expense of Drawings, Engravings, &c. of the Antiquities	362	5	–
Expense less than Estimate, by £.	55	15	–

Receipts from the Sale of Books:

Produce of the Sale of the 21st Edition of the Synopsis £. 112 6 6

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

		£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books for the year	£. 500 – –			
Ditto for MSS.	150 – –			
		650	–	–
Amount of Books purchased for the year ending Christmas 1824	478 12 –			
Ditto of MSS. ditto	25 10 –			
		504	2	–
Expense less than Estimate, by £.		145	18	–

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

5.—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense on this account for the year	500	–	–
Expended in the year ended Christmas 1824	391	2	6
Expense less than Estimate, by £.	108	17	6

N. B.—The sums already expended in the printing, &c. of this MS., amount to 8,877 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* The printing of the whole of the Text, and of the greatest part of the Notes, is completed. The remaining portion of the Notes, and of the Prolegomena, will amount to about 300 *l.*, which sum will be required for a future year.

6.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

			£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for purchases in Natural History, preserving the Collection of Minerals, Shells, Zoology, &c.	£. 500	– –			
For the purchase of Coins and Antiquities	50	– –			
			550	–	–
Purchases in Natural History	228	10 10			
For preserving the Collection of Zoology	34	9 –			
Purchase of Coins and Medals	21	– –			
			283	19	10
Expense less than Estimate, by £.			266	–	2

7.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending Christmas 1825.

Funds:	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand	155	10	9
Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
Receipts from the sale of the Museum Publications, estimated to produce about	200	–	–
£.	1,255	10	9

8.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,

From Christmas 1824 to Christmas 1825.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	3,010	–	–
Ditto - - for extra Services	1,850	–	–
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	2,325	–	–
Rent and Taxes	564	10	7
Bookbinding, Portfolios, &c.	400	–	–
Stationery	350	–	–
Coals	300	–	–
Candles, and Gas-light Company	94	–	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	190	16	9
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	500	–	–
Purchases in Natural History, Shells, Zoology, &c., and preserving the same	700	–	–
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles	350	–	–
Engravings from - - Ditto	1,300	–	–
Purchase of Prints, &c.	100	–	–
For the purchase of Foreign Books, and continuing the Works in progress in the Library of Sir Joseph Banks, and MSS.	1,000	–	–
Law Expenses	300	–	–
Treasury Stamp on the Parliamentary Grant, about	2	2	6
	13,336	9	10
Estimate for the 5th Quarter	3,334	2	5½
General Total £.	16,670	12	3½
Deduct, the Sums before specified under No. 7	1,255	10	9
	15,415	1	6½
Add the fraction of 1 *l.*	–	18	5½
Sum to be provided for the year ending Christmas 1825 £.	15,416	–	–

9.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM, From the 26 March 1818, to Christmas 1824.

—	From 26 March 1818 to the 25 March 1819.	From 26 March 1819 to the 25 March 1820.	From 26 March 1820 to the 25 March 1821.	From 26 March 1821 to the 25 March 1822.	From 26 March 1822 to the 25 March 1823.	From 26 March 1823 to Christmas 1823.	From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1824.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
March	823	1,331	747	1,431	1,582	600	—
April	5,841	5,612	4,826	6,697	8,577	11,227	9,201
May	7,187	7,289	6,809	11,981	10,264	15,217	16,330
June	8,607	7,853	8,990	11,230	15,746	19,880	15,817
July	8,967	9,647	9,809	11,818	22,164	20,154	20,995
October	8,676	5,611	5,633	10,451	9,504	10,154	10,250
November	2,174	4,037	4,269	6,032	8,664	7,110	8,190
December	3,157	2,767	3,121	4,570	4,954	5,483	5,601
January	8,085	3,994	7,463	10,642	5,849	- - -	9,495
February	4,782	1,594	6,311	8,790	4,888	- - -	7,402
March	4,954	3,879	4,565	7,509	6,609	- - -	9,559
	63,253	53,614	62,543	91,151	98,801	89,825	112,840

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately on their Application.

British Museum,
4 February 1825.

Francis Scotney, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS, From Christmas 1824 to Christmas 1825.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1824	155	10	9
Advanced by Mr. Hoblyn of the Treasury, Feb. 10th, 1825	2,000	–	–
Parliamentary Grant	15,416	–	–
One year's Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis, Catalogues, &c.	160	14	6
	18,632	5	3
Deduct Loss by Sale of Exchequer Bills	180	1	3
£.	18,452	4	–

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS, From Christmas 1824 to Christmas 1825.

	£.	s.	d.
Repayment to Mr. Hoblyn	2,000	–	–
Officers' Salaries	3,163	13	6
Ditto - - for extra Services	1,758	3	3
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	2,661	14	10
Rent and Taxes	589	3	9
Bookbinding	657	16	6
Stationery	297	3	6
Coals	355	–	–
Candles and Gas Light Company	92	2	–
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	561	10	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	184	4	10
Purchases in Natural History	344	2	6
For preserving the Collection of Zoology	64	6	6
Purchase of Coins and Medals	117	12	–
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities	776	–	3
Purchase of Engravings	66	5	6
Purchase of Books and MSS.	662	18	1
Law Expenses	223	2	6
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c.	51	14	7
Treasury Fees on Parliamentary Grant, &c.	2	12	6
£.	14,629	7	–

Balance of Receipts	£. 18,452	4 –
Expenses	14,629	7 –
Surplus in hand	£. 3,822	17 –

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

3.—ACCOUNT OF DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

			£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the year - -	for Drawings - -	£. 350	–	–	
	for Engravings - -	1,300	–	–	
			1,650	–	–
Actual Expense of Drawings, Engravings, &c. of the Antiquities - - -			776	–	8
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds No. 6 - - - £.			873	19	4
RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF BOOKS:					
Estimated Produce - - - - - - - - - -		£. 200	–	–	
Actual Produce of the Sale of the Synopsis and Museum Publications - - - - - - - - - - -		160	14	6	

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

			£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books for the year, and for MSS. -			1,000	–	–
Amount of Books purchased for the year ending Christmas 1825		£. 646 3 1			
Ditto of MSS. - - - - - - - - - -		16 15 –			
			662	18	1
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 6 - - - £.			337	1	11

5.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

			£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for Purchases in Natural History, preserving the Collection of Minerals, Shells, Zoology, &c. - - - - - - - - -			700	–	–
Purchases in Natural History - - - - - -	£. 344	2 6			
For preserving the Collection of Zoology - - - -	64	6 6			
Purchase of Coins and Medals - - - - - -	117	12 –			
			526	1	–
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 6 - - - £.			173	19	–

6.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,
For the Year ending Christmas 1826.

FUNDS:	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1825 - - - - - - - - - -	3,822	17	–
Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities - - - - - - - -	900	–	–
Receipts from the Sale of the Museum Publications, estimated to produce about	200	–	–
£.	4,922	17	–

7.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,
From Christmas 1825 to Christmas 1826.

	£	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,163	–	–
Ditto - - for extra Services - - - - - - - - - -	1,867	10	–
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants - - - - - -	2,871	–	–
Rent and Taxes - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	589	–	–
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios - - - - - - -	680	–	–
Stationery - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	300	–	–
Coals - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	355	–	–
Candles, and Gas-light Company - - - - - - - - -	94	–	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use - - - - - - -	200	–	–
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works - - -	560	–	
Purchases in Natural History, Shells, Zoology, &c. and preserving the same -	550	–	–
Purchase of Coins and Medals - - - - - - - - - - -	150	–	–
Purchase of Antiquities - - - - - - - - - - - -	250	–	–

7.—Estimated Expenditure—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles	450	–	–
Engravings from - - ditto	1,300	–	–
Purchase of Prints	200	–	–
Purchase of Foreign Books, and continuing the Works in progress in the Library of Sir Joseph Banks, and MSS.	1,000	–	–
Mr. Standish's Mithraic Group, and Expenses relating thereto	350	–	–
Law Expenses	200	–	–
Treasury Stamp on the Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
	15,131	12	6
Estimate for the fifth Quarter	3,782	18	1½
General Total £.	18,914	10	7½
Deduct, the Sums before specified under No. 6	4,922	17	–
£.	13,991	13	7½
Add, the fraction of 1 *l.*	–	6	4½
Sum to be provided for the year ending Christmas 1826 £.	13,992	–	–

8.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM, From the 26 March 1819 to Christmas 1825.

	From 26 March 1819 to the 25 March 1820.	From 26 March 1820 to the 25 March 1821.	From 26 March 1821 to the 25 March 1822.	From 26 March 1822 to the 25 March 1823.	From 26 March 1823 to Christmas 1823.	From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1824.	From Christmas 1824 to Christmas 1825.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
March - -	1,331	747	1,431	1,582	600	—	—
April - -	5,612	4,826	6,697	8,577	11,227	9,201	11,520
May - -	7,289	6,809	11,981	10,264	15,217	16,330	15,908
June - -	7,853	8,990	11,230	15,746	19,880	15,817	21,116
July - -	9,647	9,809	11,818	22,164	20,154	20,995	21,892
October -	5,611	5,633	10,451	9,504	10,154	10,250	13,148
November -	4,037	4,269	6,032	8,664	7,110	8,190	8,908
December -	2,767	3,121	4,570	4,954	5,483	5,601	4,244
January -	3,994	7,463	10,642	5,849	- - -	9,495	12,825
February -	1,594	6,311	8,790	4,888	- - -	7,402	6,477
March - -	3,879	4,565	7,509	6,609	- - -	9,559	11,605
	53,614	62,543	91,151	98,801	89,825	112,840	127,643

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately on their Application.

British Museum,
23 February 1826.

Francis Scotney, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

From Christmas 1825 to Christmas 1826.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1825	3,822	17	–
Parliamentary Grant	13,992	–	–
One year's Dividends on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis and other Museum Publications	307	15	–
Profit and interest on Exchequer Bills	58	13	9
£.	19,081	5	9

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

From Christmas 1825 to Christmas 1826.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	3,103	15	2
Ditto for extra Services	1,772	11	11
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	2,883	1	6
Rent and Taxes	455	5	10
Bookbinding	847	9	6
Stationery	197	19	–
Coals	352	10	–
Candles and Gas-light Company	95	13	6
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	536	1	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	176	14	1
Purchases in Natural History	355	19	–
For preserving the Collection of Zoology	67	9	1
Dr. Buckland for Mexican Sculpture	100	–	–
Mr. C. Standish's Mithraic Group, and Expenses relating thereto	331	4	6
Mr. Lackington for Rondinini Fawn	300	–	–
Purchase of Coins and Medals	151	17	–
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities	1,461	3	–
Purchase of Engravings	80	12	6
Purchase of Books and MSS.	524	7	3
Expenditure on account of Classed Catalogue, for a portion of the year	515	18	–
Law Expenses	100	–	–
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c.	29	2	4
Treasury Fee on Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
£.	14,440	16	8

Balance of Receipts	£. 19,081	5	9
Balance of Expenses	14,440	16	8
Surplus in hand	£. 4,640	9	1

3.—ACCOUNT OF DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

			£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the year for Drawings	£. 450	– –			
Ditto for Engravings	1,300	– –			
			1,750	–	–
Actual Expense of the Drawings, Engravings, &c. of the Antiquities			1,461	3	–
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 6		£.	288	17	–

Receipts from the Sale of Books:

Estimated Produce	£. 200	– –	
Actual Produce of the Sale of the Synopsis and Museum Publications	307	15 –	

4.—ACCOUNT OF THE BOOK FUND.

			£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books for the year, and for MSS.			1,000	–	–
Amount of Books purchased for the year 1826	£. 490	10 9			
Ditto of MSS.	33	16 6			
			524	7	3
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 6		£.	475	12	9

5.—ACCOUNT OF PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

		£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for purchases in Natural History, preserving the Collection of Minerals, Shells, Zoology, &c.		700	–	–
Purchases in Natural History	£. 355 19 –			
For preserving the Collection of Zoology	67 9 1			
Purchase of Coins and Medals	151 17 –			
		575	5	1
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 6	£.	124	14	11

6.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending Christmas 1827.

Funds:		£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand at Christmas 1826, including the Balance of the fifth Quarter, estimated in the last Account laid before the House		4,640	9	1
Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities		900	–	–
Receipts from the Museum Publications, estimated to produce about		200	–	–
	£.	5,740	9	1

7.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,

From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1827.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	3,163	–	–
Ditto for extra Services	1,867	10	–
Wages, and Board Wages of Attendants and Servants	2,883	–	–
Rent and Taxes	589	–	–
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios	800	–	–
Stationery	300	–	–
Coals	355	–	–
Candles, and Gas-light Company	94	–	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	200	–	–
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	560	–	–
Purchases in Natural History, Shells, Zoology, and preserving the same	300	–	–
Purchase of Coins and Medals	100	–	–
Purchase of Antiquities	100	–	–
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles	500	–	–
Engravings from ditto	900	–	–
Printing description of Elgin Marbles	200	–	–
Purchase of Prints	80	–	–
Purchase of Foreign Books, and continuing the Works in progress in the Library of Sir Joseph Banks, and MSS.	600	–	–
Continuation of Classed Catalogue begun in June 1826	1,000	–	–
Law Expenses	300	–	–
Treasury Stamp on the Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
	14,893	12	6
Estimate for the fifth Quarter	3,723	8	1½
General Total £.	18,617	–	7½
Deduct, the Sums before specified under No. 6	5,740	9	1
£.	12,876	11	6½
Add the fraction of 1 *l.*	–	8	5½
Sum to be provided for the year ending Christmas 1827 £.	12,877	–	–

8.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

From the 26 March 1820, to Christmas 1826.

	From 26 March 1820 to the 25 March 1821.	From 26 March 1821 to the 25 March 1822.	From 26 March 1822 to the 25 March 1823.	From 26 March 1823 to Christmas 1823.	From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1824.	From Christmas 1824 to Christmas 1825.	From Christmas 1825 to Christmas 1826.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
March	747	1,431	1,582	600	—	—	—
April	4,826	6,697	8,577	11,227	9,201	11,520	15,495
May	6,809	11,981	10,264	15,217	16,330	15,908	12,227
June	8,990	11,230	15,746	19,880	15,817	21,116	18,662
July	9,809	11,818	22,164	20,154	20,995	21,892	20,204
October	5,633	10,451	9,504	10,154	10,250	13,148	12,419
November	4,269	6,032	8,664	7,110	8,190	8,908	12,799
December	3,121	4,570	4,954	5,483	5,601	4,244	5,235
January	7,463	10,642	5,849	- - -	9,495	12,825	9,410
February	6,311	8,790	4,888	- - -	7,402	6,477	7,702
March	4,565	7,509	6,609	- - -	9,559	11,605	9,149
	62,543	91,151	98,801	89,825	112,840	127,643	123,302

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately on their Application.

British Museum,
24 February 1827.

Francis Scotney, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1827.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1826	4,640	9	1
Parliamentary Grant	12,877	–	–
One year's Dividends on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis	98	10	–
£.	18,515	19	1

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1827.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries	3,060	15	–
Ditto - - for extra Services	1,603	16	4
Wages, Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants	3,340	17	7
Rent and Taxes	519	14	4
Bookbinding	839	9	–
Stationery	197	13	6
Coals	463	–	–
Candles, and Gas-light Company	94	18	6
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	587	–	4
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	220	1	– ½
Purchases in Natural History	194	7	8
For preserving the Collection of Zoology	180	10	2
Purchase of Coins and Medals	440	7	–
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities	1,048	4	–
Paper and Printing Anglo-Gallic Coins and Cinerary Urns	428	12	6
Purchase of Books and MSS.	480	10	–
Expenditure on account of Classed Catalogue	875	19	8
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c.	24	7	7
Treasury Fees on Parliamentary Grant	4	5	–
£.	14,604	9	2 ½

		£.	s.	d.
Balance of	Receipts	18,515	19	1
	Expenses	14,604	9	2 ½
Surplus in hand		£. 3,911	9	10 ½

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(A.)—DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

			£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the year	for Drawings	£. 500			
	for Engravings	900			
			1,400	–	–
Actual Expense of the Drawings, Engravings, &c. of Antiquities			1,048	4	–
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3		£.	351	16	–

RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF BOOKS:

Estimated Produce	£. 200	–	–	
Actual Produce of the Sale of the Synopsis	98	10	–	

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to the

(B.)—BOOK FUND.

				£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books for the year, and MSS.				600	–	–
Amount of Books purchased for the year 1827	£.	445	16	–		
Ditto of MSS.		34	14	–		
				480	10	–
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3			£.	119	10	–

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(C.)—PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY, MEDALS, &c.

				£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for purchases in Natural History, preserving the Collections of Minerals, Shells, Zoology, &c.	£.	300	–	–		
For the purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities		200	–	–		
				500	–	–
Purchases in Natural History	£.	194	7	8		
For preserving the Collection of Zoology		180	10	2		
Purchase of Coins and Medals		440	7	–		
				815	4	10

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to the

(D.)—CLASSED CATALOGUE.

				£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for continuing the Classed Catalogue				1,000	–	–
Actual Expense for the year 1827				875	19	8
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3			£.	124	–	4

By Surplus (A.)	£.	351	16	–		
By ditto (B.)		119	10	–		
By ditto (D.)		124	–	4		
				595	6	4
Overpaid (C.)				315	4	10
Difference			£.	280	1	6

3.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending Christmas 1828.

FUNDS:		£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand at Christmas 1827, including the Balance of the fifth Quarter, estimated in the last Account laid before the House		3,911	9	10½
Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities		900	–	–
Receipts from the Museum Publications, estimated to produce about		200	–	–
	£.	5,011	9	10½

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,

From Christmas 1827 to Christmas 1828.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries of the old Establishment	3,163	–	–
Ditto - - for extra Services	1,800	–	–
Wages, Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants	3,147	–	–
Salaries of Librarians for the King's Library	890	–	–
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections	500	–	–
Additional Servants and Attendants on Stoves in New Wing	192	–	–
Rent and Taxes	589	–	–
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios	700	–	–
Stationery	250	–	–
Coals	300	–	–
Coke and Faggots	200	–	–
Candles, and Gas-light Company	95	–	–
Incidents, for sundry articles of domestic use	200	–	–
Fitting up Shelves, Repairs, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	600	–	–
Purchases in Natural History, Shells, Zoology, and preserving the same	300	–	–
Purchase of Coins and Medals	200	–	–
Purchase of Antiquities	100	–	–
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles	400	–	–
Engraving from - - ditto	900	–	–
Printing Description of Elgin Marbles	220	–	–
Ditto - of Mr. Knight's Coins	200	–	–
Purchase of Prints	80	–	–
Purchase of Foreign Books, and continuing the Works in progress in the Library of Sir Joseph Banks, and MSS.	600	–	–
Continuation of Classed Catalogue	1,000	–	–
Law Expenses	700	–	–
Treasury Stamp on the Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
	17,328	2	6
Estimate for the fifth Quarter	4,332	–	7½
General Total £.	21,660	3	1½
Deduct, the Sums before specified under No. 3	5,011	9	10½
	16,648	13	3
Add the fraction of 1 *l.*	–	6	9
Sum to be provided for the year ending Christmas 1828 £.	16,649	–	–

5.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

From the 26 March 1821, to Christmas 1827.

	From 26 March 1821 to the 25 March 1822.	From 26 March 1822 to the 25 March 1823.	From 26 March 1823 to Christmas 1823.	From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1824.	From Christmas 1824 to Christmas 1825.	From Christmas 1825 to Christmas 1826.	From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1827.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
March - -	1,431	1,582	600	—	—	—	—
April - - -	6,697	8,577	11,227	9,201	11,520	15,495	6,079
May - - -	11,981	10,264	15,217	16,330	15,908	12,227	9,613
June - - -	11,230	15,746	19,880	15,817	21,116	18,662	9,039 *
July - - -	11,818	22,164	20,154	20,995	21,892	20,204	13,280 *
October - -	10,451	9,504	10,154	10,250	13,148	12,419	9,950 *
November -	6,032	8,664	8,190	8,190	8,908	12,799	4,448 *
December -	4,570	4,954	5,601	5,601	4,244	5,235	2,497 *
January - -	10,642	5,849	—	9,495	12,825	9,410	6,491
February - -	8,790	4,888	—	7,402	6,477	7,702	8,177
March - -	7,509	6,609	—	9,595	11,605	9,149	9,557
	91,151	98,801	89,825	112,840	127,643	123,302	79,131

* *Mem.*—The account of these Months appears to be defective, owing to the neglect of the Attendant then employed to keep it.

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week; when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately on their Application.

British Museum, 8 March 1828.

Francis Scotney, Accountant.

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1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

From Christmas 1827 to Christmas 1828.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1827	3,911	9	10½
Parliamentary Grant	16,649	–	–
One year's Dividends on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis, and Museum Publications	217	6	7
£.	21,677	16	5½

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

From Christmas 1827 to Christmas 1828.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries of the old Establishment	3,199	18	2
Ditto - for extra Services	1,802	19	3
Wages, Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants	3,647	10	–
Salaries of Librarians of the King's Library (one quarter only) to Christmas	110	–	–
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections	513	6	3
Rent and Taxes	722	7	10
Bookbinding	619	10	–
Stationery	243	7	6
Coals and Coke	600	10	–
Candles, and Gas-light Company	120	3	6
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	197	3	5½
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	774	19	2
Purchases in Natural History	274	3	4
For preserving the Collection of Zoology, &c.	169	12	6
Printing, &c. of the Alexandrian MsS. now completed	408	8	6
Purchase of Coins and Medals	147	16	–
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities	612	1	–
Purchase of Books and MSS.	420	9	1
Expenditure on account of Classed Catalogue	1,029	6	8
Expense of removing the King's Library	24	19	9
Law Expenses	607	9	–
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c.	17	6	3
Treasury Fee on Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
£.	16,265	9	8½

Balance of Receipts	£. 21,677	16	5½
Balance of Expenses	16,265	9	8½
Surplus in hand	£. 5,412	6	9

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(A.)—DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

		£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the Year - for Drawings	£. 400			
for Engravings	900			
		1,300	–	–
Actual Expense of the Drawings, Engravings, &c. of the Antiquities		612	1	–
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3	£.	687	19	–

Receipts from the Sale of Books:

Estimated Produce	£. 200	–	–
Actual Produce of the Sale of the Synopsis, and Museum Publications	217	6	7

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(B.)—BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books for the year, and for MSS.	600	–	–
Amount of Books purchased for the year 1828	420	9	1
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3 £.	179	10	11

(continued)

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(C.)—PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY, COINS AND ANTIQUITIES.

		£. s. d.
Estimated Expense for Purchases in Natural History, preserving the Collections of Minerals, Shells, Zoology, &c.	£. 300 – –	
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities, &c.	300 – –	
		600 – –
Purchases in Natural History	£. 274 3 4	
For preserving the Collection of Zoology	169 12 6	
Purchase of Coins and Medals	147 16 –	
		591 11 10
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3	£.	8 8 2

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(D.)—CLASSED CATALOGUE.

			£. s. d.
Estimated Expense for continuing the Classed Catalogue			1,000 – –
Actual Expense for the year 1828			1,029 6 8
By Surplus (A.)	£. 687 19 –		
By d° (B.)	179 10 11		
By d° (C.)	8 8 2		
		875 18 1	
Overpaid (D.)		29 6 8	
Difference	£.	846 11 5	

(E.)—ACCOUNT OF THE ALEXANDRIAN MS. FUND.

	£. s. d.
Final Payment in Printing, &c.	408 8 6
N. B.—The sum total expended in the Printing, &c. of this MS. which is now completed, amounts to £. 9,286. 6. 0.	
The whole Expense was estimated, in 1814, at	7,339 17 6

3.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending Christmas 1829.

Funds:	£. s. d.
Balance in hand at Christmas 1828, including the Balance of the fifth Quarter, estimated in the last Account laid before the House	5,412 6 9
Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900 – –
Receipts from the Museum Publications, estimated to produce about	200 – –
£.	6,512 6 9

4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,

From Christmas 1828 to Christmas 1829.

	£. s. d.
Officers' Salaries of the old Establishment	2,610 – –
Ditto - for extra Services	2,000 – –
Wages, Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants	3,700 – –
Salaries of Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library	925 – –
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections	500 – –
Attendants on Stoves, &c. in both the old and new Wings	105 – –
Rent and Taxes	700 – –
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios	700 – –
Stationery	250 – –
Coals Coke and Faggots	600 – –
Candles, and Gas-light Company	120 – –

4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use, Freight of Packages, &c.	200	–	–
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	700	–	–
Purchases in Natural History, and preserving the same	700	–	–
New Cabinets for Coins	100	–	–
Purchase of Coins and Medals	250	–	–
Purchase of Antiquities	100	–	–
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles	120	–	–
Engraving from - - ditto	550	–	–
Printing Description of Elgin Marbles	220	–	–
Printing the Catalogue of the King's Geography and Topography	650	–	–
Purchase of Prints	80	–	–
Fitting up the Print Room, new Staircase, Library Tables, &c.	600	–	–
Purchase of Foreign Books, and continuing the Works in progress in the King's Library, and that of Sir Joseph Banks, and MSS.	800	–	–
Collecting Books under Copyright Act	60	–	–
Continuation of Classed Catalogue	1,360	–	–
Expenses relating to the passing of two Acts of Parliament, 5 Geo. 4, c. 39, and c. 60	156	4	6
Purchase of Land Tax, as directed by the Lords of the Treasury	3,150	–	–
Treasury Stamp on the Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
	22,008	7	–
Estimate for the fifth Quarter	4,402	1	9
GENERAL TOTAL £.	26,410	8	9
Deduct, the Sum before specified under No. 3	6,512	6	9
£.	19,898	2	–
Add the fraction of 1 *l.*	–	18	–
Sum to be provided for the year ending Christmas 1829 £.	19,899	–	–

5.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM, From 26 March 1822, to Christmas 1828.

	From 26 March 1822 to the 25 March 1823.	From 26 March 1823 to Christmas 1823.	From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1824.	From Christmas 1824 to Christmas 1825.	From Christmas 1825 to Christmas 1826.	From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1827.	From Christmas 1827 to Christmas 1828.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
MARCH - - -	1,582	600	—	—	—	—	—
APRIL - - -	8,577	11,227	9,201	11,520	15,495	6,079	9,484
MAY - - -	10,264	15,217	16,330	15,908	12,227	9,613	9,608
JUNE - - -	15,746	19,880	15,817	21,116	18,662	9,039	12,494
JULY - - -	22,164	20,154	20,995	21,892	20,204	13,280	12,327
OCTOBER - -	9,504	10,154	10,250	13,148	12,419	9,950	8,834
NOVEMBER -	8,664	8,190	8,190	8,908	12,799	4,448	4,687
DECEMBER -	4,954	5,601	5,601	4,244	5,235	2,497	4,458
JANUARY - -	5,849	- - -	9,495	12,825	9,410	6,491	7,273
FEBRUARY -	4,888	- - -	7,402	6,477	7,702	8,177	4,603
MARCH - - -	6,609	- - -	9,595	11,605	9,149	9,557	7,460
	98,801	89,825	112,840	127,643	123,302	79,131	81,228

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week (except in the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun Weeks; also, on the 30th of January, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, 5th of November, and any Fast or Thanksgiving Days ordered by Proclamation, and during the months of August and September), when, between the Hours of Ten and Two, Visitors are admitted immediately on their Application.

British Museum, 14 March 1829. *Francis Scotney*, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

From Christmas 1828 to Christmas 1829.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1828	5,412	6	9
Parliamentary Grant	19,899	–	–
One year's Dividends on 30,000*l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis	29	7	4
£.	26,240	14	1

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

From Christmas 1828 to Christmas 1829.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries of the old Establishment	2,710	–	–
Ditto - for extra Services	1,895	17	6
Wages, Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants	3,430	7	3
Salaries of Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library	874	4	4
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections	500	–	–
Attendants on Stoves, in both the old and new Wings	109	4	–
Rent and Taxes	664	1	7
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios	717	19	6
Stationery	188	–	6
Coals, Coke and Faggots	477	10	–
Candles, and Gas-light Company	100	10	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	236	7	3
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	231	6	5
Purchases in Natural History	402	8	6
For preserving the Collection of Zoology, &c.	282	13	8
Purchase of Coins and Medals	238	12	–
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities	500	1	6
Printing Copper Plates of the Elgin Marbles	249	–	–
Printing Mr. Payne Knight's Catalogue, in part	126	8	–
Printing the Catalogue of the King's Topography	753	15	–
Purchase of Books and MSS.	1,234	11	6
Purchase of Prints	95	17	6
Expenditure on account of Classed Catalogue	1,041	6	8
Remaining Expense of removing the King's Library	222	7	1
Collecting Books under Copyright Act	60	–	–
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c.	37	5	7
Law Expenses	41	14	–
Purchase of Land Tax, as directed by the Lords of the Treasury	2,811	6	–
Treasury Stamp on Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
£.	20,234	17	10

Balance of	Receipts	£.	26,240	14 1
	Expenses		20,234	17 10
Surplus in hand		£.	6,005	16 3

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(A.)—DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

			£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the year	for Drawings	£.	120	–	–
	for Engravings		550	–	–
			670	–	–
Actual Expense of the Drawings, Engravings, &c. of the Antiquities			500	1	6
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3		£.	169	18	6

Receipts from the Sale of Books:

Estimated Produce	£.	200	–	–
Actual Produce of the Sale of the Synopsis		29	7	4

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(B.)—BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books, and for MSS.	800	–	–
Amount of Books and MSS. purchased for the year 1829	1,234	11	6

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(C.)—PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY, COINS AND ANTIQUITIES.

				£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for purchases in Natural History, preserving the Collections of Minerals, Shells, Zoology, &c.	£.	700	– –			
For the purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities		350	– –			
				1,050	–	–
Purchases in Natural History		402	8 6			
For preserving the Collection of Zoology, &c.		282	13 8			
Purchase of Coins and Medals		238	12 –			
				923	14	2
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3	£.			126	5	10

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(D.)—CLASSED CATALOGUE.

					£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for continuing the Classed Catalogue					1,360	–	–
Actual Expense for the year 1829					1,041	6	8
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3	£.				318	13	4
By Surplus (A.)	£.	169	18 6				
By ditto (C.)		126	5 10				
By ditto (D.)		318	13 4				
				614	17	8	
Overpaid (B.)				434	11	6	
Difference	£.			180	6	2	

3.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,
For the Year ending Christmas 1830.

		£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand at Christmas 1829, including the Balance of the 5th Quarter, estimated in the last Account laid before the House		6,005	16	3
Dividend on 30,000*l.* Reduced Annuities		900	–	–
Receipts from the Museum Publications, estimated to produce about		200	–	–
	£.	7,105	16	3

4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,
From Christmas 1829 to Christmas 1830.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries of the old Establishment	2,710	–	–
Ditto - for extra Services	2,000	–	–
Wages, and Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants	3,760	–	–
Salary of Sir F. Barnard, from Christmas 1828 to 27th January 1830, as directed by the Lords of the Treasury	327	2	6
Salaries of the other Librarians, and Attendants for the King's Library	925	–	–
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections	500	–	–
Attendants on Stoves	110	–	–
Rent and Taxes	650	–	–
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios	700	–	–

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

4.—Estimated Expenditure—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Stationery	250	–	–
Coals, Coke and Faggots	630	–	–
Candles, and Gas-light Company	120	–	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use, Freight of Packages, &c.	200	–	–
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	700	–	–
Purchases in Natural History, and preserving the same	900	–	–
New Cabinets for Coins	100	–	–
Purchase of Coins and Medals	250	–	–
Purchase of Antiquities	100	–	–
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles	120	–	–
Engravings from ditto	350	–	–
Printing Description of Elgin Marbles	220	–	–
Printing Mr. Payne Knight's Catalogue of Greek Coins, in full	100	–	–
Purchase of Foreign Books, and continuing the Works in progress in the King's Library, and that of Sir Joseph Banks, and MSS.	1,500	–	–
Purchase of Prints	80	–	–
Collecting Books under Copyright Act	60	–	–
Continuation of Classed Catalogue	1,160	–	–
Law Expenses	100	–	–
Treasury Stamp on the Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
	18,624	5	–
Estimate for the Fifth Quarter	4,624	5	7½
General Total £.	23,248	10	7½
Deduct the Sum before specified under No. 3	7,105	16	3
	16,142	14	4½
Add the fraction of 1*l.*	–	5	7½
Sum to be provided for the year ending Christmas 1830 £.	16,143	–	–

5.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM, From the 26 March 1823, to Christmas 1829.

	From 26 March 1823 to Christmas 1823.	From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1824.	From Christmas 1824 to Christmas 1825.	From Christmas 1825 to Christmas 1826.	From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1827.	From Christmas 1827 to Christmas 1828.	From Christmas 1828 to Christmas 1829.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
March	600	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	11,227	9,201	11,520	15,495	6,079	9,484	4,385
May	15,217	16,330	15,908	12,227	9,613	9,608	10,218
June	19,880	15,817	21,116	18,662	9,039	12,494	7,770
July	20,154	20,995	21,892	20,204	13,280	12,327	12,419
October	10,154	10,250	13,148	12,419	9,950	8,834	6,902
November	8,190	8,190	8,908	12,799	4,448	4,687	5,773
December	5,601	5,601	4,244	5,235	2,497	4,458	3,189
January	—	9,495	12,825	9,410	6,491	7,273	6,000
February	—	7,402	6,477	7,702	8,177	4,603	5,101
March	—	9,595	11,605	9,149	9,557	7,460	6,344
	89,825	112,840	127,643	123,302	79,131	81,228	68,101

Number of Persons frequenting the Reading Room, 1,556 in 1827; 1,714 in 1828; 1,758 in 1829.

Artists and Students frequenting the Townley and Athenian Galleries, 920 in the 11 years since 1818.

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week, between the Hours of Ten and Four, excepting the months of August and September; the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun Weeks; the 30th of January, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, 5th of November, and any Fast or Thanksgiving Days.

British Museum, 13 February 1830. *Francis Scotney*, Accountant.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

From Christmas 1829 to Christmas 1830.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1829	6,005	16	3
Parliamentary Grant	16,143	–	–
One year's Dividends on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis	70	12	–
£.	23,119	8	3

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

From Christmas 1829 to Christmas 1830.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries of the old Establishment	2,580	6	10
Ditto - for extra Services	1,968	15	–
Wages, Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants	3,544	14	2
Salaries of Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library	908	5	6
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections	500	–	–
The Executors of the late Sir F. Barnard, Salary from Christmas 1828 to 1830, as directed by the Lords of the Treasury	327	18	11
Attendants on Stoves, in both the old and new Wings	109	4	–
Rent and Taxes	675	19	7
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios	938	14	7
Stationery	169	2	5
Coals, Coke and Faggots	497	1	6
Candles, and Gas-light Company	97	2	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	231	13	9
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	261	9	3
Purchases in Natural History	714	15	6
For Trays, Stands, Bottles, Spirits of Wine, Camphor, &c. to preserve Natural History	147	1	3
Cabinets for Coins	7	5	–
Purchase of Coins, Medals, and Antiquities	260	–	–
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities	423	6	–
Printing Copper Plates of the Elgin Marbles	154	9	–
Printing Mr. Payne Knight's Catalogue	127	13	6
Printing Tickets, Rules, &c.	51	8	–
Purchase of Books	1,084	18	2
Purchase of Manuscripts	599	3	3
Purchase of Prints	124	7	–
Expenditure on account of Classed Catalogue	793	6	8
Collecting Books under Copyright Act	30	–	–
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c.	27	10	4
Law Expenses	103	10	7
Treasury Stamp on Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
£.	17,456	4	3

Balance of Receipts	£. 23,119	8	3
Balance of Expenses	17,456	4	3
Surplus in hand	£. 5,663	4	–

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(A.)—DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

		£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the Year for Drawings	£. 120	–	–	
for Engravings	350	–	–	
		470	–	–
Actual Expense of the Drawings and Engravings, &c. of the Antiquities		423	6	–
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3 £.		46	14	–

RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF BOOKS:

Estimated Produce	£. 200 – –
Actual Produce of the Sale of the Synopsis	70 12 –

 (*continued*)

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(B.)—BOOK FUND.	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books and MSS.	1,500	–	–
Amount of Books and MSS. purchased for the year 1830	1,648	1	5
Excess of Expenditure above Estimate £.	184	1	5

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(C.)—PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY, COINS AND ANTIQUITIES.

				£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for Purchases in Natural History, and for preserving the same	£. 900	–	–			
For the purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities	350	–	–			
				1,250	–	–
Purchases in Natural History	714	15	6			
Trays, Stands, Bottles, Spirits of Wine, Camphor, Cotton, &c. to preserve	147	1	3			
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities	260	–	–			
				1,121	16	9
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3 £.				128	3	3

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(D.)—CLASSED CATALOGUE.				£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for continuing the Classed Catalogue				1,160	–	–
Actual Expense for the year 1830				793	6	8
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3 £.				366	13	4
By Surplus (A.)	£. 46	14	–			
By ditto (C.)	128	3	3			
By ditto (D.)	366	13	4			
	541	10	7			
Overpaid (B.)	184	1	5			
Difference £.	357	9	2			

3.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending Christmas 1831.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand at Christmas 1830, including the Balance of the 5th Quarter, estimated in the last Account laid before the House	5,663	4	–
Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
Receipts from the Museum Publications, estimated to produce about	200	–	–
Dividend on 12,992 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d.* Three per cent. Consols, bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater	389	15	8
A small real Estate, also bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, valued per annum at about	30	–	–
£.	7,182	19	8

4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,

From Christmas 1830 to Christmas 1831.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries of the old Establishment	2,710	–	–
Ditto - for extra Services	1,950	–	–
Wages, Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants	3,700	–	–
Salaries of the Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library	920	–	–
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections	500	–	–
Attendants on Stoves	120	–	–
Rent and Taxes	675	–	–

4.—Estimated Expenditure—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios	800	–	–
Stationery	200	–	–
Coals, Coke and Faggots	550	–	–
Candles, and Gas-light Company	100	–	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use, Freight of Packages, &c.	250	–	–
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	400	–	–
Purchases in Natural History, and preserving the same	950	–	–
Cabinets for Coins	100	–	–
Purchase of Coins and Medals	250	–	–
Purchase of Antiquities	100	–	–
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles	120	–	–
Engravings from - - ditto	450	–	–
Printing Description of Athenian Marbles	200	–	–
Purchase of Foreign Books, and of MSS.; and continuing the Works in progress in the King's Library, and that of Sir Joseph Banks	1,500	–	–
Purchase of Prints	100	–	–
Continuation of Classed Catalogue	360	–	–
Law Expenses	300	–	–
Treasury Stamp on the Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
	17,307	2	6
Estimate for the Fifth Quarter	4,326	15	7 ½
General Total £.	21,633	18	1 ½
Deduct the Sum before specified under No. 3	7,182	19	8
	14,450	18	5 ½
Add the franction of 1 *l.*	–	1	6 ½
Sum to be provided for the year ending Christmas 1831 £.	14,451	–	–

5.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1830.

	From Christmas 1823 to Christmas 1824.	From Christmas 1824 to Christmas 1825.	From Christmas 1825 to Christmas 1826.	From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1827.	From Christmas 1827 to Christmas 1828.	From Christmas 1828 to Christmas 1829.	From Christmas 1829 to Christmas 1830.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
January	9,495	12,825	9,410	6,491	7,273	6,000	3,870
February	7,402	6,477	7,702	8,177	4,603	5,101	3,847
March	9,595	11,605	9,149	9,557	7,460	6,344	7,558
April	9,201	11,520	15,495	6,079	9,484	4,385	5,970
May	16,330	15,908	12,227	9,613	9,608	10,218	9,309
June	15,817	21,116	18,662	9,039	12,494	7,770	8,067
July	20,995	21,892	20,204	13,280	12,327	12,419	10,537
October	10,250	13,148	12,419	9,950	8,834	6,902	10,224
November	8,190	8,908	12,799	4,448	4,687	5,773	7,582
December	5,601	4,244	5,235	2,497	4,458	3,189	4,372
	112,876	127,643	123,302	79,131	81,228	68,101	71,336

Number of Persons frequenting the Reading Room, 1,556 in 1827; 1,714 in 1828; 1,758 in 1829; 1,954 in 1830.
Artists and Students frequenting the Townley and Athenian Galleries, 994 in the 12 years since 1818.

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week, between the Hours of Ten and Four; excepting the Months of August and September; the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun Weeks; the 30th of January, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, 5th of November, and any Fast or Thanksgiving Days.

British Museum, 26 February 1831. *Francis Scotney*, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

From Christmas 1830 to Christmas 1831.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1830	5,663	4	–
Parliamentary Grant	14,451	–	–
One year's Dividends on 30,000*l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
One year's Dividends on 12,972*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* Three per cent. Consols, bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater for purposes named in his Lordship's Will	389	15	8
Rent of a small Estate, also bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater for purposes named in his Lordship's Will	28	11	–
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis	4	6	10
£.	21,436	17	6

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

From Christmas 1830 to Christmas 1831.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries, of the old Establishment	2,759	11	11
Ditto - - for extra Services	1,911	2	6
Wages, Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants	3,555	15	2½
Salaries of Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library	932	–	2
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections	500	–	–
Attendants on Stoves, in both the old and new Wings	109	4	–
Rent and Taxes	301	1	8
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios	794	14	3
Stationery	138	11	5
Coals, Coke and Faggots	437	6	–
Candles, and Gas-light Company	93	1	6
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	169	5	10½
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	419	16	2
Purchases in Natural History	805	1	–
For Trays, Stands, Bottles, Spirits of Wine, Camphor, &c. to preserve Natural History	144	4	–
Cabinets for Coins	32	15	–
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities	364	7	6
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities	865	–	6
Printing Tickets, Rules, &c.	35	7	6
Purchase of Books	1,062	19	9
Purchase of Manuscripts	471	4	–
Purchase of Prints	113	11	6
Expenditure on account of Classed Catalogue	360	–	–
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c.	20	18	–
Law Expenses	285	7	10
Treasury Stamp on Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
£.	16,684	9	9

		£.	s.	d.
Balance of	Receipts	21,436	17	6
	Expenses	16,684	9	9
Surplus in hand		4,752	7	9

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(A.)—DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

		£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the year	for Drawings	120	–	–
	for Engravings	450	–	–
	for Printing, &c.	200	–	–
		770	–	–
Actual Expense of the Drawings, Engravings, Printing, &c. of the Antiquities		865	–	6
Excess of Expenditure above Estimate	£.	95	–	6

Receipts from the Sale of Books:

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Produce	200	–	–
Actual Produce of the Sale of the Synopsis	4	6	10

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(B.)—BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books and MSS.	1,500	–	–
Amount of Books and MSS. purchased, for the year 1831	1,534	3	9
Excess of Expenditure above Estimate £.	34	3	9

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(C.)—PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY, COINS AND ANTIQUITIES.

		£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for purchases in Natural History, and for preserving the same	£. 950 – –			
For the purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities, and Cabinets for the same	450 – –			
		1,400	–	–
Purchases in Natural History	805 1 –			
Trays, Stands, Bottles, Spirits of Wine, Camphor, Cotton, &c. to preserve the same	144 4 –			
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities, and Cabinets for the same	397 2 6			
		1,346	7	6
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3 £.		53	12	6

(D.)—CLASSED CATALOGUE.

			£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for continuing the Classed Catalogue			360	–	–
Actual Expense for the year 1831			360	–	–
By Overpaid (A.)	£. 95 – 6				
By ditto (B.)	34 3 9				
		129 4 3			
Surplus (C.)		53 12 6			
Difference		£. 75 11 9			
			£. 720	–	–

3.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending Christmas 1832.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand at Christmas 1831, including the Balance of the 5th Quarter, estimated in the last Account laid before the House	4,752	7	9
Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
Receipts from the Museum Publications, estimated to produce about	200	–	–
Dividend on 12,992 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d.* Three per cent. Consols, bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater for purposes named in his Lordship's Will	389	15	8
A small Real Estate, also bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater for purposes named in his Lordship's Will, and valued per annum at	30	–	–
£.	6,272	3	5

4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,

From Christmas 1831 to Christmas 1832.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries, of the old Establishment	2,710	–	–
Ditto for extra Services	1,950	–	–
Wages, Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants	3,700	–	–
Salaries of the Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library	920	–	–
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections	500	–	–
Attendants on Stoves	120	–	–
Rent and Taxes	550	–	–
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios	800	–	–
Stationery	200	–	–
Coals, Coke and Faggots	550	–	–

 (*continued*)

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Candles, and Gas-light Company	100	–	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use, Freight of Packages, &c.	250	–	–
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	400	–	–
Purchases in Natural History, and preserving the same	950	–	–
Cabinets for Coins	50	–	–
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities	1,000	–	–
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles	150	–	–
Engravings from - - ditto	450	–	–
Printing Description of Athenian Marbles	200	–	–
Purchase of Foreign Books and of MSS., and continuing the Works in progress in the King's Library, and that of Sir Joseph Banks	1,500	–	–
Purchase of Prints	100	–	–
Continuation of Classed Catalogue	360	–	–
Law Expenses	130	–	–
To make good deficiency in the Value of Duplicates exchanged with the Royal Society for Arundel MSS.	900	–	–
To be applied according to the provisions of the Will of the late Earl of Bridgwater	192	15	1
Treasury Stamp for Parliamentary Grant	2	2	6
£.	18,734	17	7
Estimate for the 5th Quarter	4,458	14	4
GENERAL TOTAL £.	23,193	11	11
Deduct, the Sum before specified under No. 3	6,272	3	5
£.	16,921	8	6
Add the fraction of 1 *l.*	–	11	6
Sum to be provided for the year ending Christmas 1832 £.	16,922	–	–

5.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1831.

	From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1827.	From Christmas 1827 to Christmas 1828.	From Christmas 1828 to Christmas 1829.	From Christmas 1829 to Christmas 1830.	From Christmas 1830 to Christmas 1831.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
JANUARY	6,491	7,273	6,000	3,870	7,551
FEBRUARY	8,177	4,603	5,101	3,847	6,542
MARCH	9,557	7,560	6,344	7,558	8,969
APRIL	6,079	9,484	4,385	5,970	8,185
MAY	9,613	9,608	10,218	9,309	10,651
JUNE	9,039	12,494	7,770	8,067	14,882
JULY	13,280	12,327	12,419	10,537	17,511
OCTOBER	9,950	8,834	6,902	10,224	12,004
NOVEMBER	4,448	4,687	5,773	7,582	8,425
DECEMBER	2,497	4,458	3,189	4,372	4,992
	79,131	81,228	68,101	71,336	99,712

Number of Visits made to the Reading Rooms, for the purpose of Study or Research, about 1,950 in 1810; 4,300 in 1815; 8,880 in 1820; 22,800 in 1825; 31,200 in 1830; 38,200 in 1831.

Number of Visits, by Artists and Students, to the Townley and Athenian Galleries, for the purpose of Study, in 1831, 4,398.

Number of Visits made to the Print Room, in 1831, about 4,400.

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week, between the Hours of Ten and Four, excepting the months of August and September; the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun Weeks; the 30th of January, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, 5th of November, and any Fast or Thanksgiving Days.

British Museum,
16 Feb. 1832.

Francis Scotney, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

From Christmas 1831 to Christmas 1832.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1831	4,752	7	9
Parliamentary Grant	16,922	–	–
One year's Dividends on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
One year's Dividends on 12,972 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d.* Three per Cent. Consols, bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, for purposes named in his Lordship's Will	389	15	8
Rent of a small Estate, also bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, for purposes named in his Lordship's Will	23	11	10
Cash received for the Sale of the Synopsis and other Museum Publications	148	15	4
Cash received for Sundries sold	34	8	6
£.	23,170	19	1

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

From Christmas 1831 to Christmas 1832.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries, of the old Establishment	2,742	5	5
Ditto – for extra Services	1,950	–	–
Wages, Board Wages and Salaries of Attendants and Servants	3,675	14	4
Salaries of Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library	948	–	–
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections	500	–	–
Attendants on Stoves, in both the old and new Wings	109	4	–
Rent and Taxes	439	1	–
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios	711	7	–
Stationery	181	1	–
Coals, Coke and Faggots	384	–	–
Candles and Gas-light Company	128	16	4
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	211	4	–
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	361	9	–
Purchases in Natural History	648	3	2
For Insect Cabinets, Trays, Stands, Bottles, Spirits of Wine, Camphor, &c. to preserve Natural History	294	12	10
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities	1,018	9	6
Cabinets for Coins	30	–	–
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of The Gallery of Antiquities	459	17	–
Printing, &c. ditto	100	–	–
Drawings of Egyptian Frescos	84	–	–
Repairing and fixing ditto	183	4	–
Printing Tickets, Rules, &c.	14	–	6
Purchase of Books	1,032	8	4
Purchase of Manuscripts	480	12	6
Ditto pursuant to the Will of the late Earl of Bridgewater	373	14	6
Purchase of Prints	102	18	6
Expenditure on account of Classed Catalogue	360	–	–
Removing and repairing Architectural Casts presented by the Royal Academy	31	14	–
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c.	19	4	1
Law Expenses	128	4	9
Treasurer of the Royal Society, on account of Arundel MSS.	865	15	5
Treasury and Exchequer Stamps on Parliamentary Grant	3	2	6
£.	18,572	3	8

		£.	s.	d.
Balance of	Receipts	23,170	19	1
	Expenses	18,572	3	8
Surplus in hand		4,598	15	5

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(A.)—DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

		£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the year	for Drawings	150	–	–
	for Engravings	450	–	–
	for Printing, &c.	100	–	–
		700	–	–
Actual Expense of the Drawings, Engravings, Printing, &c. of the Antiquities		559	17	–
Surplus not Expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3		140	3	–

Receipts from the Sale of Books:

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Produce	200	–	–
Actual Produce of the Sale of the Synopsis and Museum Publications	148	15	4

(continued)

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(B.)—BOOK FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for the purchase of Books and MSS.	1,500	–	–
Amount of Books and Manuscripts purchased, for the year 1832	1,513	–	10
Excess of Expenditure above Estimate £.	13	–	10

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(C.)—PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY, COINS AND ANTIQUITIES.

				£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for Purchases in Natural History, and for preserving the same	£. 950	–	–			
For the purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities; and Cabinets for the same	1,050	–	–			
				2,000	–	–
Purchases in Natural History	£. 648	3	2			
Cabinets, Trays, Stands, Bottles, Spirits of Wine, Camphor, Cotton, &c. to preserve the same	294	12	10			
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities	1,018	9	6			
				1,961	5	6
Surplus not expended, and included in the Funds, No. 3 £.				38	14	6

(D.)—CLASSED CATALOGUE.

				£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expense for continuing the Classed Catalogue				360	–	–
Actual Expense for the year 1832				360	–	–
By Surplus (A.)	£. 140	3	–			
By ditto (C.)	38	14	6			
			178	17	6	
Overpaid (B.)			13	–	10	
Difference £.			165	16	8	

3.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending Christmas 1833.

				£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand at Christmas 1832, including the Balance of the 5th Quarter, estimated in the last Account laid before the House				4,598	15	5
Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities				900	–	–
Receipts from the Museum Publications, estimated to produce about				200	–	–
Dividend on 12,992 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d.* Three per cent. Consols, bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater	£. 389	15	8			
To be applied to specific purposes named in his Lordship's Will	192	15	1			
Remains for the general purposes of the Museum				197	–	7
A small Real Estate, also bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater for purposes named in his Lordship's Will, and valued per annum at				25	–	–
£.				5,920	16	–

4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,

From Christmas 1832 to Christmas 1833.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries, of the old Establishment	2,710	–	–
Ditto for extra Services	1,950	–	–
Wages, Board Wages, and extra Pay of Attendants and Servants	3,700	–	–
Salaries of the Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library	948	–	–
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections	500	–	–
Attendants on Stoves	120	–	–
Rent and Taxes	360	–	–
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios	800	–	–

4.—Estimated Expenditure—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Stationery	200	–	–
Coals, Coke and Faggots	550	–	–
Candles, and Gas-light Company	100	–	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use. Freight of Packages, &c.	250	–	–
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	400	–	–
Purchases in Natural History, and preserving the same	950	–	–
Cabinets for Coins	50	–	–
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities	1,000	–	–
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles	130	–	–
Engravings from ditto	350	–	–
Printing Description of Athenian Marbles	200	–	–
Purchase of Books and of MSS.	2,000	–	–
Purchase of Prints	100	–	–
Continuation of Classed Catalogue	360	–	–
Printed Catalogue of MSS.	300	–	–
Law Expenses	180	–	–
Treasury and Exchequer Stamps for Parliamentary Grant	3	2	6
£.	18,211	2	6
Estimate for the Fifth Quarter	4,552	15	7
General Total £.	22,763	18	1
Deduct, the Sum before specified under No. 3	5,920	16	–
£	16,843	2	1
Add the fraction of 1 *l.*	–	17	11
£.	16,844	–	–

5.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1832.

	From Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1827.	From Christmas 1827 to Christmas 1828.	From Christmas 1828 to Christmas 1829.	From Christmas 1829 to Christmas 1830.	From Christmas 1830 to Christmas 1831.	From Christmas 1831 to Christmas 1832.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
January	6,491	7,273	6,000	3,870	7,751	9,179
February	8,177	4,603	5,101	3,847	6,542	11,547
March	9,557	7,460	6,344	7,558	8,969	11,909
April	6,079	9,484	4,385	5,970	8,185	12,498
May	9,613	9,608	10,218	9,309	10,651	18,158
June	9,039	12,494	7,770	8,067	14,882	17,048
July	13,280	12,327	12,419	10,537	17,511	26,093
October	9,950	8,834	6,902	10,224	12,004	19,878
November	4,448	4,687	5,773	7,582	8,425	13,626
December	2,497	4,458	3,189	4,372	4,992	7,960
	79,131	81,228	68,101	71,336	99,112	147,896

Number of Visits made to the Reading Rooms, for the purpose of Study or Research, about 1,950 in 1810; 4,300 in 1815; 8,820 in 1820; 22,800 in 1825; 31,200 in 1830; 38,200 in 1831; 46,800 in 1832.

Number of Visits, by Artists and Students, to the Townley and Athenian Galleries, for the purpose of Study, in 1831, 4,398; in 1832, 4,740.

Number of Visits made to the Print Room in 1831, about 4,400; in 1832, about the same Number.

Mem.—The Days of Public Admission to view the Museum are, the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week, between the Hours of Ten and Four, excepting the months of August and September; the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun Weeks; the 30th of January, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, the 5th of November, and any Fast or Thanksgiving Days.

British Museum,
12 Feb. 1833.

Francis Scotney, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

From Christmas 1832 to Christmas 1833.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1832	4,598	15	5
Parliamentary Grant	16,844	–	–
One year's Dividends on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
One year's Dividends on 12,972 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d.* Three per Cents., bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, for purposes named in his Lordship's Will	389	15	8
Rent of a small Estate, also bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, for purposes named in his Lordship's Will	25	15	10
Cash received by the Sale of the Synopsis, and Museum Publications	462	1	–
£.	23,220	7	11

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

From Christmas 1832 to Christmas 1833.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries, of the old Establishment	2,559	17	4
Ditto for extra Services	1,912	10	–
Salaries and Board Wages of Assistants, Attendants and Servants	3,918	15	7
Salaries of Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library	948	–	–
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections	500	–	–
Attendants on Stoves	156	10	–
Rent and Taxes	467	1	5
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios	796	10	–
Stationery	145	–	1
Coals, Coke and Faggots	296	–	–
Candles, and Gas-light Company	89	19	1
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use	169	13	5½
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	367	10	10
Purchases in Natural History	761	7	–
For Trays, Stands, Bottles, Spirits of Wine, Camphor, &c. and Stuffing Zoological Specimens	166	8	–
Cabinets for Insects and Botanical Specimens	98	9	6
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities	1,839	18	–
Egyptian Papyri, and framing them	424	15	6
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of The Gallery of Antiquities	333	18	–
Cleaning Pictures, with new Frames, repairing Antiquities, &c.	266	13	6
Printing Tickets, Rules, Statutes, List of Additions, &c.	63	1	–
Printing Catalogue of MSS.	200	–	–
Printing Synopsis, folding, stitching, &c.	324	1	3
Purchase of Books	1,359	13	6
Purchase of Manuscripts	574	10	–
Ditto pursuant to the Will of the late Earl of Bridgewater	110	–	–
Purchase of Prints	112	4	–
Expenditure on account of Classed Catalogue	360	–	–
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c.	17	15	7
Law Expenses	140	12	2
Treasury Stamp on Parliamentary Grant	3	12	6
£.	19,484	7	3½

Balance of Receipts	£. 23,220	7	11
Balance of Expenses	19,484	7	3½
Surplus in hand	£. 3,736	–	7½

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Receipts and Expenditure of the Year, so far as relates to

(A.)—RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Produce	200	–	–
Actual Produce	462	1	–
Surplus included in Funds, No. 3 £.	262	1	–

(B.)—DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE ELGIN AND TOWNLEY MARBLES.

			£. s. d.
Estimated Expenditure	for Drawings	£. 130 – –	
	for Engravings	350 – –	
	for Printing	200 – –	
			680 – –
Actual Expense of the Drawings and Engravings			333 18 –
Surplus not expended, and included in Funds, No. 3		£.	346 2 –

(C.)—PURCHASES OF BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS, &c.

			£. s. d.
Estimated Expenditure			2,000 – –
Books and MSS. purchased		£. 1,934 3 6	
Egyptian Papyri, and framing them		424 15 6	
			2,358 19 –
Excess of Expenditure above Estimate		£.	358 19 –

(D.)—PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

			£. s. d.
Estimated Expenditure			950 – –
Purchases in Natural History		£. 761 7 –	
Cabinets, Trays, Stands, Bottles, Spirits of Wine, &c. &c. to preserve the same		264 17 6	
			1,026 4 6
Excess of Expenditure above Estimate		£.	76 4 6

(E.)—PURCHASES OF ANTIQUITIES, COINS, &c. WITH CABINETS.

			£. s. d.
Estimated Expenditure			1,050 – –
Purchase of Coins, Antiquities, &c.			1,839 18 –
Excess of Expenditure above Estimate		£.	789 18 –

(F.)—EXPENSE OF THE CLASSED CATALOGUE.

				£. s. d.
Estimated Expense for continuing the Classed Catalogue				360 – –
Actual Expense				360 – –
By Surplus (A.)	£. 262 1 –			
By ditto (B.)	346 2 –			
		608 3 –		
By Overpaid (C.)	358 19 –			
By - ditto - (D.)	76 4 6			
By - ditto - (E.)	789 18 –			
		1,225 1 6		
				616 18 6

3.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS for the Year ending Christmas 1834.

			£. s. d.
Balance in hand at Christmas, including the Balance of the 5th Quarter, in the last Account laid before The House	£. 3,736 – 7½		
Belonging to the Bridgewater Fund	2 6 7		
		3,733 14 –½	
Dividend on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities			900 – –
Receipts from the Museum Publications, estimated to produce			400 – –
Dividend on 12,992 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d.* Three per cent. Consols, bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater	389 15 8		
A small Real Estate, also bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, valued per annum at	25 – –		
	414 15 8		
To be applied to the purchase of MSS.	187 15 2		
To be applied towards the Salaries of Keepers of MSS.			227 – 6
Estimated Produce of intended Sale of Duplicate Coins			500 – –
		£.	5,760 14 6½

Appendix, No. 1.

Receipts, Payments, and Admissions, 1812—1835.

4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,

From Christmas 1833 to Christmas 1834.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries, of the old Establishment	2,560	–	–
Ditto - - for extra Services	1,950	–	–
Salaries and Board Wages of Assistants, Attendants and Servants	3,920	–	–
Salaries of Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library	948	–	–
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections	500	–	–
Attendants on Stoves	160	–	–
Rent and Taxes	420	–	–
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios	900	–	–
Stationery	200	–	–
Coals, Coke and Faggots	450	–	–
Candles, and Gas-light Company	100	–	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use, Freight, &c.	250	–	–
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	400	–	–
Purchases in Natural History, and preserving the Collections	950	–	–
Cabinets for Coins	50	–	–
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities	200	–	–
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles	130	–	–
Engravings from - - ditto	270	–	–
Printing Description of ditto	200	–	–
Purchase of Books and MSS.	2,500	–	–
Purchase of Prints	200	–	–
Continuation of Classed Catalogue	360	–	–
Printing Catalogue of MSS.	450	–	–
Law Expenses	150	–	–
Treasury and Exchequer Stamps for Parliamentary Grant	3	12	6
£.	18,221	12	6
Estimate for the Fifth Quarter	4,555	8	1
GENERAL TOTAL £.	22,777	–	7
Deduct, the Sum before specified under No. 3	5,760	14	6½
£.	17,016	6	–½
Add, the fraction of 1 *l.*	–	13	11½
£.	17,017	–	–

5.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

From Christmas 1827 to Christmas 1833.

	From Christmas 1827 to Christmas 1828.	From Christmas 1828 to Christmas 1829.	From Christmas 1829 to Christmas 1830.	From Christmas 1830 to Christmas 1831.	From Christmas 1831 to Christmas 1832.	From Christmas 1832 to Christmas 1833.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
JANUARY	7,273	6,000	3,870	7,751	9,179	16,318
FEBRUARY	4,603	5,101	3,847	6,542	11,547	12,464
MARCH	7,460	6,344	7,558	8,969	11,909	17,738
APRIL	9,484	4,385	5,970	8,185	12,498	12,994
MAY	9,608	10,218	9,309	10,651	18,158	19,485
JUNE	12,494	7,770	8,067	14,882	17,048	28,821
JULY	12,327	12,419	10,537	17,511	26,093	36,191
AUGUST	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28,260
SEPTEMBER	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	207
OCTOBER	8,834	6,902	10,224	12,004	19,878	19,932
NOVEMBER	4,687	5,773	7,582	8,425	13,626	11,626
DECEMBER	4,458	3,189	4,372	4,992	7,960	6,459
	81,228	68,101	71,336	99,912	147,896	210,495

Number of Visits made to the Reading Rooms, for the purpose of Study or Research, about 1,950 in 1810; 4,300 in 1815; 8,820 in 1820; 22,800 in 1825; 31,200 in 1830; 38,200 in 1831; 46,800 in 1832; 58,800 in 1833.

Number of Visits, by Artists and Students, to the Galleries of Sculpture, for the purpose of Study, 4,398 in 1831; 4,740 in 1832; 4,490 in 1833.

Number of Visits made to the Print Room, about 4,400 in 1832; about 2,900 in 1833.

Mem.—The Public are admitted to the British Museum on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week, between the Hours of Ten and Four, except during the month of September.

Persons applying for the purpose of Study or Research are admitted to the Reading Rooms every day, between the Hours of Ten and Four, on bringing proper Recommendations.

Artists are admitted to Study in the Galleries of Sculpture every day, between the Hours of Nine and Four, except Saturday.

The Museum is closed during the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun Weeks; on the 30th of January, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, the 5th of November, and any Fast or Thanksgiving Days ordered by Authority.

British Museum, 8 February 1834. *Francis Scotney*, Accountant.

1.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS,

From Christmas 1833 to Christmas 1834.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 26th December 1833	3,736	–	7½
Parliamentary Grant £. 17,017 – –			
Fourth Instalment not received 4,254 5 –			
	12,762	15	–
One year's Dividends on 30,000 *l.* Reduced Annuities	900	–	–
One year's Dividends on 12,972 *l.* 15 *s.* Three per Cents., bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, for purposes named in his Lordship's Will	389	15	8
Rent of a small Estate, also bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, for purposes named in his Lordship's Will	25	14	–
Cash received by the Sale of the Synopsis and Museum Publications	354	17	–
Cash received by the Sale of Duplicate Coins	656	2	6
£.	18,825	4	9½

2.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ALL PAYMENTS,

From Christmas 1833 to Christmas 1834.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries, of the Old Establishment	2,523	3	7
Ditto - - for extra Services	1,875	–	–
Salaries and Board Wages of Assistants, Attendants and Servants	4,185	15	8
Salaries of Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library	961	13	2
Officers' Salaries, of the Banksian Library and Collections	500	–	–
Attendants on Stoves	198	5	–
Rent, Rates and Taxes	258	12	3
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios	767	12	4
Unrolling and framing Papyri, repairing Charters, &c.	228	19	6
Stationery	188	14	5
Coals, Coke and Faggots	311	10	–
Candles, and Gas-light Company	79	17	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use, &c.	191	5	9
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	327	4	11
Purchases in Natural History	702	9	–
For Trays, Stands, Bottles, Spirits of Wine, Camphor, &c., and Stuffing Zoological Specimens	221	2	–
Cabinets for Insects and Botanical Specimens	41	7	–
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities	229	13	6
Cabinets for Coins and Gems	33	10	–
Drawings, Engravings, &c. for the publication of The Gallery of Antiquities	402	3	–
Drawings, &c. from Egyptian Frescos	10	10	–
Printing Tickets, Rules, Statutes, List of Additions, &c.	72	9	–
Printing Catalogue of MSS., with Engraving, colouring of Plates, &c.	375	7	4
Printing Synopsis, folding, stitching, &c.	216	12	10
Purchase of Books	1,974	9	11
Purchase of Manuscripts	528	7	6
Ditto - - pursuant to the Will of the late Earl of Bridgewater, and Binding	331	9	6
Purchase of Prints	225	6	–
Expenditure on account of new Catalogue of Printed Books	382	11	4
Clearing Goods at the Custom-house, Freight, &c.	79	8	8
Law Expenses	149	8	10
Treasury Stamp on Parliamentary Grant	3	2	6
£.	18,577	1	6

Balance of	Receipts	£.	18,825	4 9½
	Expenses		18,577	1 6
Surplus in hand		£.	248	3 3½

(*continued*)

Comparison of the last ESTIMATE with the Actual Receipts and Expenditure of the Year, as far as relates to

(A.)—RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Produce	400	–	–
Actual Produce	354	17	–
Excess of Estimate above actual Produce £.	45	3	–

(B.)—DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE ELGIN AND TOWNLEY MARBLES.

			£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expenditure	for Drawings	£. 130 – –			
	for Engravings	270 – –			
	for Printing	200 – –			
			600	–	–
Actual Expense			402	3	–
Surplus not Expended £.			197	17	–

(C.)—PURCHASES OF BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

		£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expenditure		2,500	–	–
Books and MSS. purchased	£. 2,502 7 5			
Egyptian Papyri, and framing them	228 19 6			
		2,731	16	11
Excess of Expenditure above Estimate £.		231	16	–

(D.)—PURCHASES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

		£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expenditure		950	–	–
Purchases in Natural History	£. 702 9 –			
Cabinets, Trays, Stands, Bottles, Spirits of Wine, &c. to preserve the same	221 2 –			
		923	11	–
Surplus not Expended £.		26	9	–

(E.)—PURCHASES OF ANTIQUITIES, COINS, &c. WITH CABINETS.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expenditure	250	–	–
Purchase of Antiquities, Coins, &c.	263	3	6
Excess of Expenditure above Estimate £.	13	3	6

(F.)—EXPENSE OF THE NEW CATALOGUE OF PRINTED BOOKS.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Expenditure	360	–	–
Actual Expense	382	11	4
Excess of Expenditure above Estimate £.	22	11	4

By Deficiency (A.)	£. 45 3 –		
By Overpaid (C.)	231 16 11		
By ditto (E.)	13 3 6	£. 312 14 9	
By ditto (F.)	22 11 4		
By Surplus (B.)	197 17 –		
By ditto (D.)	26 9 –	224 6 –	
		88	8 9

3.—ACCOUNT OF FUNDS,

For the Year ending Christmas 1835.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand at Christmas	248	3	3½			
Remainder of last Parliamentary Grant, received in February	4,254	5	–			
Balance due from the Bridgewater Fund	140	13	9			
				4,643	2	–½
Dividends on 30,000*l.* Reduced Annuities				900	–	–
Receipts from the Museum Publications, estimated to produce				350	–	–
Dividends on 12,992*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* Three per cent. Consols, bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater	389	15	8			
A small Real Estate, also bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, taken for the year at	20	–	–			
	409	15	8			
To be applied to the purchase of MSS.	187	15	2			
To be applied towards the Salaries of Keepers of MSS.				222	–	6
			£.	6,115	2	6½

4.—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,

From Christmas 1834 to Christmas 1835.

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries, of the old Establishment	2,560	–	–
Ditto for extra Services	1,900	–	–
Salaries and Board Wages of Assistants, Attendants and Servants	4,250	–	–
Salaries of Librarians and Attendants for the King's Library	965	–	–
Officers' Salaries, for the Banksian Library and Collections	500	–	–
Attendants on Stoves	200	–	–
Rent, Rates and Taxes	320	–	–
Bookbinding, binding of MSS. and Portfolios, and framing Papyri	950	–	–
Stationery	200	–	–
Coals, Coke and Faggots	400	–	–
Candles, and Gas-light Company	100	–	–
Incidents, for sundry Articles of domestic use, &c.	250	–	–
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	350	–	–
Purchases in Natural History, and preserving the Collections	950	–	–
Purchases to continue Sir Joseph Banks's Botanical Collection	80	–	–
Cabinets for Coins	50	–	–
Purchase of Coins, Medals and Antiquities	500	–	–
Drawings from the Athenian Marbles	130	–	–
Engravings from ditto	270	–	–
Printing Description of ditto	200	–	–
Drawings and Engravings of Egyptian Inscriptions	100	–	–
Purchase of Books and Manuscripts	2,500	–	–
Purchase of Prints	200	–	–
Continuation of new Catalogue of printed Books	500	–	–
Transcribing Catalogue, with a view to the removing of the Library to the new Wing	200	–	–
Printing Catalogue of Manuscripts	400	–	–
Law Expenses	100	–	–
Treasury and Exchequer Stamps for Parliamentary Grant	3	12	6
£.	19,128	12	6
Estimate for the Fifth Quarter	4,782	3	1½
General Total £.	23,910	15	7½
Deduct, the Sum before specified under No. 3	6,115	2	6½
£.	17,795	13	1
Add the fraction of 1*l.*	–	6	11
£.	17,796	–	–

5.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO VIEW THE BRITISH MUSEUM, From Christmas 1828 to Christmas 1834.

—	From Christmas 1828 to Christmas 1829.	From Christmas 1829 to Christmas 1830.	From Christmas 1830 to Christmas 1831.	From Christmas 1831 to Christmas 1832.	From Christmas 1832 to Christmas 1833.	From Christmas 1833 to Christmas 1834.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
January -	6,000	3,870	7,751	9,179	16,318	16,977
February -	5,101	3,847	6,542	11,547	12,464	16,639
March - -	6,344	7,558	8,969	11,909	17,738	16,181
April - -	4,385	5,970	8,185	12,498	12,994	16,252
May - -	10,218	9,309	10,651	18,158	19,485	19,057
June - -	7,770	8,067	14,882	17,048	28,821	36,652
July - -	12,419	10,537	17,511	26,093	36,191	36,485
August - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28,260	26,144
September -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	207	485
October -	6,902	10,224	12,004	19,878	19,932	29,160
November -	5,773	7,582	8,425	13,626	11,626	12,246
December -	3,189	4,372	4,992	7,960	6,459	11,088
	68,101	71,336	99,912	147,896	210,495	237,366

Number of Visits made to the Reading Rooms, for the purpose of Study or Research, about 1,950 in 1810; 4,300 in 1815; 8,820 in 1820; 22,800 in 1825; 31,200 in 1830; 38,200 in 1831; 46,800 in 1832; 58,800 in 1833; 70,266 in 1834.

Number of Visits, by Artists and Students, to the Galleries of Sculpture, for the purpose of Study, 4,938 in 1831; 4,740 in 1832; 4,490 in 1833; 5,645 in 1834.

Number of Visits made to the Print Room, about 4,400 in 1832; 2,900 in 1833; 2,204 in 1834.

Mem.—The Public are admitted to the British Museum on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in every Week, between the Hours of Ten and Four, except during the month of September.

Persons applying for the purpose of Study or Research are admitted to the Reading Rooms every day, between the Hours of Ten and Four, on bringing proper Recommendations.

Artists are admitted to Study in the Galleries of Sculpture every day, between the Hours of Nine and Four, except Saturday.

The Museum is closed during the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun Weeks; on the 30th of January, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, the 5th of November, and any Fast or Thanksgiving Days ordered by Authority.

British Museum, 17 Feb. 1835. *Mawer Cowtan*, Accountant.

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Appendix, No. 2.

Parliamentary Grants for Purchases. 1811—1835.

Appendix, No. 2.

SPECIAL GRANTS Voted by Parliament between the 1st January 1811 and the 1st January 1835, for the Purchase of Collections to be deposited in the British Museum.

		£.	s.	d.
1813: 7 July	A Collection of Works and MSS. chiefly on Jurisprudence, belonging to Francis Hargrave, Esq.	8,000	–	–
1814: 4 July	A numerous Collection of Ancient Bronzes, of Greek and Roman Coins, of Gems, Drawings, &c. formerly belonging to Charles Townley, Esq.	8,200	–	–
1816: 10 June	The Collection of Greek Antiquities formed by the Earl of Elgin, consisting of Sculptures from the Parthenon, a number of Coins, Vases, and Architectural Drawings, &c.	35,000	–	–
1818: 5 May	A Collection of Biblical and Classical MSS., an extensive series of Editions of Classical Authors, many enriched with MS. Notes by eminent scholars, and a Library of Books in Theology, Criticism, and general Literature, with a rare Collection of Newspapers from the year 1603	13,500	–	–
1825: 25 Apr.	A very extensive Collection of MSS. in the Syriac, Arabic, Persian and Turkish Languages; a numerous series of Cufic and other Oriental Coins, and several Gems and Antiquities, belonging to the late Claudius James Rich, Esq.	7,500	–	–
1834: 5 Aug.	A Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, particularly illustrative of the domestic manners of the ancient inhabitants of Egypt, belonging to Mr. Joseph Sams	2,500	–	–
— —	A Collection of Fossil Saurian Remains, formed by Mr. Thomas Hawkins	1,310	5	–

British Museum,
20 Oct. 1835.

J. Forshall,
Secretary.

Appendix, No. 3.

Appendix, No. 3.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 1 *April* 1833;—*for*,

(1.)—A GENERAL ACCOUNT of all Sums of Money Received and Expended on account of the British Museum, from whatever source the same may have been derived, from 16th February 1821 to 25th March 1833 inclusive, each year respectively, under the following heads:—of Receipts, *viz.* Parliamentary Grant, Dividends on Stock, Rents, Sale of Books, Prints, Synopsis, Museum Publications, Sundries, additional Receipts: Payments, *viz.* 1. Gross Amount of Salaries of all the Officers, and of extra Service Money paid to ditto; 2. Ditto ditto to Attendants; 3. Wages and Board Wages to Servants; 4. Lighting and Warming the Museum; 5. Amount expended on objects of Literature, Science, Fine Arts, Natural History, &c. to be deposited in the Museum; 6. Book-binding; 7. Printing; 8. Stationery; 9. Law Expenses; additional Payments.

(2.)—A GENERAL ACCOUNT of all Bequests, Donations and Contributions above the value of £. 100, made to the British Museum, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833: and distinguishing such Bequests as have any special Conditions annexed to them, and stating how far such Conditions have been complied with.

(3.)—A GENERAL ACCOUNT of all Sums paid on account of the Printing of the Museum Catalogues and other Museum Publications, from 16th February 1821 to 25th March 1833 inclusive; stating the Cost of each Publication, and the Sums paid to the Editor and Engraver, or for otherwise illustrating such Work, and to the Printer and Bookbinder, and to whom paid; with an Account of the Number of Copies printed, and the disposal of the same; distinguishing the Copies printed on Vellum, and their appropriation.

(4.)—A GENERAL ACCOUNT of the Number of Volumes of Printed Books contained in the Library of the British Museum, in the years 1821 and 1832 respectively, as nearly as the same can be ascertained, and of the Additions in each year since 1821; with an Account of the Number of Volumes sold or otherwise disposed of, stating whether such Sale was by Private Auction, or otherwise; also, a similar Account with respect to the Manuscripts.

(5.)—AN ANNUAL ACCOUNT, from 16th February 1821 to the 25th March 1833, of the Number of Librarians, Officers and other Persons employed in the British Museum, with the Amoun of their respective Salaries, Extra Service Money, Gratuities and Perquisites, and any other Sum or Sums of Money received by them beyond their stated Salaries, or of any Emolument derived from other Public Sources, Civil or Ecclesiastical; with an Account, stating the nature and extent of the Service and Attendance of each Officer, and also the nature and extent of the Services for which Extra Service Money may have been paid; and the nature and extent of the accommodation afforded to each Officer in the way of Lodging, &c.

(6.)—A COPY of all Statutes, Rules and Bye-Laws of the Trustees of the British Museum now in force.

(7.)—AN ACCOUNT of all Sums paid by the Board of Works on account of the British Museum, specifying the purposes for which paid; together with an Estimate of any Building or Buildings proposed to be erected by the Board of Works for the purposes of the British Museum, according to the Plan of Sir *Robert Smirke*.

(1.)—ACCOUNT OF MONEY RECEIVED AND EXPENDED FOR - - -

SUMS of Money Received, - - - - - - - - -

YEARS ending	25 March 1821.	25 March 1822.	25 March 1823.	(9 Months.) Christmas 1823.	Christmas 1824.	Christmas 1825.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Parliamentary Grant -	10,007 14 4	8,479 - -	9,425 13 -	8,766 - -	4,847 - -	15,416 - -
Ditto - - Special -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,500 - -
Dividends on Stock - -	900 - -	900 - -	900 - -	900 - -	900 - -	900 - -
Rents - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sale of Books - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sale of Prints - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale of Synopsis, and other Museum Publications -	329 1 1	337 16 10	557 16 1	148 7 1	112 6 6	160 14 6
Additional Receipts; *viz.*						
Decayed Trees - -	5 - -	—	—	—	—	—
Profit on Exchequer Bills -	76 4 2	67 13 4	63 13 4	43 15 -	190 5 10	- - -
Old Furniture sold - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

SUMS of Money Expended, - - - - - - -

Salaries and Extra Service Money to the Officers -	3,771 5 -	3,570 - -	3,712 6 -	2,452 10 -	3,793 19 4	4,622 6 9
Salaries and Extra Service Money to Attendants and Servants - - - -	1,626 14 6	1,747 10 6	1,732 8 5	1,300 7 11	2,019 - 10	2,661 14 10
Lighting and Warming the Museum - - - -	421 9 -	421 12 9	382 9 6	335 15 -	396 2 6	447 2 -
On objects of Literature, Science, Fine Arts, &c. -	1,508 12 9	721 14 -	511 6 6	3,125 19 3	995 12 10	8,755 4 7
Book-binding - - - -	547 2 6	453 7 6	385 5 -	183 9 -	460 14 3	657 16 6
Printing (exclusive of Fac-Simile of Alexandr. MS.) -	50 12 -	- - -	14 1 -	11 4 6	- - -	109 5 -
Stationery - - - -	183 12 -	144 10 6	145 4 -	77 14 6	150 4 6	297 3 6
Additional Payments; *viz.*						
Rent and Taxes, Repairs and Fittings, Freight, Expense of Alexandrian Fac-Simile, Drawings and Engravings for Gallery of Antiquities, Classed Catalogue, Law Expenses, &c. - - - -	2,590 - 9	2,699 10 5	2,302 6 4	1,304 11 -½	2,022 12 7½	2,578 13 10

- - - - THE BRITISH MUSEUM, from 25 March 1820 to 25 March 1833.

- - - - - - - from 25 March 1820 to 25 March 1833.

Christmas 1826.	Christmas 1827.	Christmas 1828.	Christmas 1829.	Christmas 1830.	Christmas 1831.	Christmas 1832.	3 Months to 25 March 1833.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
13,992 - -	12,877 - -	16,649 - -	19,899 - -	16,143 - -	14,451 - -	16,922 - -	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
900 - -	900 - -	900 - -	900 - -	900 - -	1,289 15 8	1,289 15 8	194 17 10
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 11 -	23 11 10	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*956 - 3	*1,087 17 -	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
307 15 -	98 10 -	217 6 7	29 7 4	70 12 -	4 6 10	148 15 4	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58 13 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 8 6	—

* Transferred to the Royal Society, in part payment for the Arundel Collection of MSS.

- - - - - - - - from 25 March 1820 to 25 March 1833.

4,546 7 1	4,304 11 4	5,266 3 8	5,845 17 6	5,789 1 10	5,910 14 5	5,932 5 5	2,055 - -
2,883 1 6	3,340 17 7	3,647 10 -	3,673 15 7	3,822 3 8	3,856 19 4½	3,992 18 4	1,059 3 4
448 3 6	557 18 6	720 13 6	578 - -	594 3 6	530 7 6	512 16 4	37 12 9
1,911 9 4	1,295 14 10	1,012 - 11	2,254 3 2	2,783 3 11	2,817 3 9†	4,522 1 11†	430 6 7
847 9 6	839 9 -	619 10 -	717 19 6	933 14 7	794 14 3	711 7 -	149 4 -
- - -	136 10 -	13 2 -	132 - -	154 1 6	35 7 6	14 - 6	—
197 19 -	197 13 6	243 7 6	188 - 6	169 2 5	138 11 5	181 1 -	36 6 6
3,606 6 9	3,931 14 5½	4,743 2 1½	6,845 1 7	3,210 12 10	2,600 11 6½	2,705 13 2	428 14 8

† Exclusive of the Sums received for the Sale of Duplicate Books transferred to the Royal Society.

Appendix, No. 3.

2. Account of Bequests, Donations and Contributions.

(2.)—BEQUESTS, DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

AN ACCOUNT of all BEQUESTS, DONATIONS and CONTRIBUTIONS above the value of £.100, so far as the same can be estimated, made to The BRITISH MUSEUM, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833; distinguishing such Bequests as have any Special Conditions annexed to them, and stating how far such Conditions have been complied with.

DATE.	DESCRIPTION OF GIFT.	DONOR.	REMARKS.
1821	A painted Sarcophagus of Stone, discovered in a Tomb at Thebes.	The Earl of Belmore.	No conditions.
	A variety of Specimens of Rocks and other objects of Natural History, collected in the Expedition to the Polar Regions.	The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.	No conditions.
1822	A miniature Portrait of John, first Lord Henniker, set with diamonds.	The late John, second Lord Henniker.	No conditions.
1823	The valuable Library formed by His Majesty King George the Third, to the number of more than Seventy thousand Volumes, comprising a judicious selection of the best Authors in all departments of Literature and Science, particularly in History; and including a rich collection of the earliest and rarest productions of the press; together with an extensive series of Maps, Plans and Drawings, chiefly illustrative of the Topography of the British Dominions.	His Majesty King George IV.	No conditions.
	A Statue of Shakespear, by Roubillac - - - -	The late David Garrick, Esq.	No conditions.
	A very valuable Collection of Pictures; sixteen in number.	The late Sir John Beaumont, Bart.	No conditions.
	Numerous Specimens of Rocks, collected by Capt. Parry during his last voyage to the Polar Seas.	The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.	No conditions.
1824	An extraordinary rich and well selected Cabinet of Greek Coins, consisting of Five thousand two hundred and five Pieces, embracing some of the rarest and choicest specimens of ancient medallic art; a collection of One hundred and eleven ancient Gems; a valuable and extensive series of ancient Bronzes, Seven hundred and ninety-eight in number; Eight ancient Busts, in Marble; and Nine Volumes containing Eleven hundred and twenty Drawings by early Masters; and an alto relievo Carving in yellow Stone, by Albert Dürer.	The late Richard Payne Knight, Esq.	No conditions.
1825	A Collection of Works on Italian History and Topography, consisting of nearly Two thousand Volumes.	Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Baronet.	No conditions.
	The Persepolitan Marbles, collected by Sir Gore Ouseley during his embassy to the Court of Persia.	Sir Gore Ouseley	No conditions.
	A very valuable Cabinet of Coins and Medals both ancient and modern, exceeding Fifteen thousand five hundred in number.	His Majesty King George IV.	No conditions.
1826	A gilt Colossal Figure of Gaudma, a Burmese Deity, from Rangoon; with a large Impression of the Foot of the same deity.	Captain Marryat, R. N.	No conditions.
	A Picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, known as "The Captive Lord."	The Rev. William Long, Canon of Windsor.	No conditions.
	A mass of Meteoric Iron from Otumpa in South America, weighing nearly thirteen hundred weight.	Woodbine Parish, Esq.	No conditions.
	A large Collection of Foreign and English Insects -	Dr. Leach - -	No conditions.
1827	The Watering Place; a Landscape by Gainsborough.	The Lord Farnborough.	No conditions.
	The Banishment of Cleombrotus by Leonidas; a Picture by West.	William Wilkins, Esq.	No conditions.

DATE.	DESCRIPTION OF GIFT.	DONOR.	REMARKS.
1827	A very beautiful illuminated Manuscript of Ecclesiastical Services and Prayers, made by order of the Widow of the Duke de Croy and D'Arschott, in 1601.	Adam Askew, Esq.	No conditions.
	A considerable Collection of Books and Manuscripts in the Arabic, Persian and other Oriental Languages.	The late Joseph Fowler Hull, Esq.	No conditions.
1828	Collections for a General History of Derbyshire, with numerous Charters and other Documents relating to the same county.	The late Adam Wolley, Esq.	No conditions.
	A considerable addition to the Collection of Italian History and Topography formerly given by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.	Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Baronet.	No conditions.
	A Collection of Manuscripts and Drawings by the Rev. Thomas Kerrich, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and Mr. Essex, chiefly illustrative of Gothic Architecture in England.	The late Rev. Thos. Kerrich.	No conditions.
	A Gold Snuff Box set with Diamonds, and ornamented with a miniature Portrait of the Emperor Napoleon.	The late Hon. Mrs. Damer.	No conditions. Directions of the Will complied with.
1829	Twenty-two Volumes in folio and quarto, containing the Correspondence of English Ministers, either at home or abroad, with George Stepney, Esq. Envoy to several of the European States, between the years 1690 and 1707.—A Volume of original Letters from Andrew Newport, Esq. and others, 1689–1692.—The original Autograph of Lord Herbert of Cherbury's celebrated Treatise "De Veritate;" and other Manuscripts.	W. R. Stokes, Esq.	No conditions.
	A Collection of original Letters and Papers, consisting of the Correspondence of the Count Joseph de Puisaye, relative to the affairs of the French Royalists, between 1793 and 1825; in One hundred and seventeen Volumes.	The late Count Joseph de Puisaye.	No conditions.
	Sixty-seven Volumes of Manuscripts, and ninety-six Charters.—£. 7,000 to be invested in the Three per cent. Consols, and £. 5,000 sterling; and also Real Estates in Great Britain, producing about £. 25 a year.	The late Francis Henry, Earl of Bridgewater.	No conditions. Directions of the Will complied with.
	A splendid Collection of Minerals from the Hartz Mountains.	His Majesty King George IV.	No conditions.
1830	Manuscript Collections for a General History of Suffolk, in Forty-one folio Volumes.	Hudson Gurney, Esq. M. P.	No conditions.
	Antiquities of Mexico, comprising Fac-similes of ancient Mexican Paintings and Hieroglyphics; together with the Monuments of New Spain, by M. Dupaix: The whole illustrated by many valuable inedited Manuscripts, by Augustine Aglio. Seven Volumes, folio; London 1830: a magnificent Copy, printed on Vellum, with coloured Plates, superbly bound in red morocco.	Viscount Kingsborough.	No conditions.
1831	Fac-simile Drawings of ancient Mexican Paintings or Hieroglyphics preserved in the Library of the Institute at Bologna, in the Vatican Library, in the Royal Library of Dresden, in the Borgian Museum at Rome, in the Imperial Library of Vienna, and in the Royal Library of Berlin; copied by M. Augustin Aglio, for the Engravings in Viscount Kingsborough's "Mexican Antiquities;" in Six quarto Portfolios.	Viscount Kingsborough.	No conditions.
	The Papers of the late Archdeacon Coxe, being chiefly materials for his Literary Works; in Two hundred and six Volumes.	The Rev. George Coxe.	No conditions.
	The large Collection of Architectural and other Casts in Plaster, the property of the late Sir Thomas Lawrence.	The Royal Academy.	No conditions.
	A very valuable Collection of Thirty-five Pictures, chiefly by early Masters.	The late Rev. William Holwell Carr.	No conditions. Directions of the Will complied with.

(3.)—SUMS PAID ON ACCOUNT OF - - - - - - - -

SUMS paid on Account of the Publication of The GALLERY of ANTIQUITIES, - - - -

		£. s. d.
Years ending - - -	25 March 1821 - -	—Nil.—
Ditto - - - -	„ 1822 - -	331 5 —
Ditto - - - -	„ 1823 - -	309 9 —
(Nine Months) ending - -	Christmas 1823 - -	215 5 —
Years ending - - -	„ 1824 - -	362 5 —
Ditto - - - -	„ 1825 - -	511 16 6
Ditto - - - -	„ 1826 - -	1,528 14 6
Ditto - - - -	„ 1827 - -	1,303 7 5

ACCOUNT showing the Manner in which the several SUMS paid on Account of between 16 February 1821 and

YEARS ending -	25 March 1821.	25 March 1822.	25 March 1823.
Artists, for Drawing, Engraving, and Colouring - - -	- - nil. - -	- - Messrs. W. Bromley, F. Engleheart, — Portbury, C. Heath, J. T. Wedgewood, J. Mitchell, H. Moses, Geo. Corbould, £. 328. 13.	- - Messrs. G. Cooke, C. Heath, H. Moses, W. Finden, — Havell, £. 231. 5.
Writing Engravers - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	— Davies, £. 6. 16. 6. -
Paper for Engravings - -	- - nil. - -	{Messrs. Tipper & Fry - -} £. 2. 12.	- - £. 23. 9. - -
Copper-plate Printers - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- £. 47. 18. 6. -
Paper for Printing - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	{Messrs. Tipper & Fry - -} £. 23. 9.
Printers - - - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -
Bookbinder - - - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -
Editor - - - - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -

Christmas 1827.	Christmas 1828.	Christmas 1829.	Christmas 1830.
- - H. Corbould, C. Heath, R. Newton, W. Bromley, W. Finden, J. H. Watt, — Le Keux, W. Greatbatch, C. Rolls, B. P. Gibbon, F. Ransom, £. 1,017. 2.	- - J. H. Watt, H. Corbould, F. Ransom, A. Freebairn, W. Bromley, R. Newton, W. Greatbatch, H. Moses, £. 592. 18.	- - W. Greatbatch, H. Corbould, J. H. Watt, E. Turrell, C. Heath, H. Moses, £. 460. 19.	- - H. Corbould, — Horsburgh, H. Moses, W. D. Taylor, W. Chevalier, F. Engleheart, £. 421. 1.
— Davies, £. 5. 8. - -	- - nil. - -	— Davies, £. 7. 2. 6. -	— Davies, £. 2. 5. - -
- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -
— Dixon, £. 198. 9. -	- - nil. - -	— Dixon, £. 249. - -	— Dixon, £. 103. 17. -
Smith & Co. £. 49. 13. 9.	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -
W. Nicol, £. 33. 14. 8.	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	W. Nicol, £. 50. 12. -
- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	C. Tuckett, £. 74. 4. 3. -
- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil.. - -

- - - - MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS, from 16 Feb. 1820 to 25 March 1833.

- - - - - Vols. V. VI. VII. VIII. and IX. from 16 Feb. 1821 to 25 March 1833.

		£.	s.	d.
Years ending - - -	Christmas 1828 - -	592	18	–
Ditto - - - -	„ 1829 - -	717	1	6
Ditto - - - - -	„ 1830 - -	651	19	3
Ditto - - - -	„ 1831 - -	815	–	6
Ditto - - - -	„ 1832 - -	559	17	–
(Three Months) ending - -	25 March 1833 - -	126	–	–
	TOTAL - - - - £.	8,024	18	8

the Publication of The GALLERY of ANTIQUITIES, Vols. V. VI. VII. VIII. and IX. 25 March 1833, were distributed.

(9 Months) Christmas 1823.	Christmas 1824.	Christmas 1825.	Christmas 1826.
- - H. Corbould, — Romney, W. Finden. £.215. 5.	- - H. Corbould, H. Freebairn, J. H. Watt. £.362. 5.	- - G. Corbould, H. Corbould, R. Newton, W. Bromley, £.511. 16. 6.	- - H. Corbould, — Portbury, H. Moses, W. Bromley, C. Heath, A. Duncan, J. H. Watt, G. Cooke, G. Corbould, G. Romney, F. Engleheart, F. Ransom, G. T. Doo, E. F. Finden. £.1,454. 17.
- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -
- nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. -
- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -
- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -
- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -
- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	C. Tuckett, £.73. 17. 6. -
- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -

Christmas 1831.	Christmas 1832.	(3 Months) 25 March 1833.	
- - H. Corbould, G. Corbould, J. H. Watt, H. Moses, G. T. Doo, W. Bromley, A. Freebairn, E. Finden, W. Taylor, £.761. 2.	- - E. Finden, G. Corbould, — Le Keux, H. Moses, R. Newton, H. Corbould, A. Warren, W. Bromley, £.459. 17.	- - H. Corbould, F. Bacon, H. Moses, S. Davenport, £.126.	Artists, for Drawing, Engraving, and Colouring.
- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	Writing Engravers.
- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	Paper for Engravings.
- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	Copper-plate Printers.
Lepard & Smith, £.53. 18. 6.	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	Paper for Printing.
- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	Printers.
- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	- - nil. - -	Bookbinder.
- - nil. - -	C. R. Cockerell, £.100. -	- - nil. - -	Editor.

Appendix, No. 3.

3. Expense of Printing Catalogues and other Publications.

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Copies of the Publication of The GALLERY of ANTIQUITIES, Vols. V. VI. VII. VIII. and IX.* which were printed, and the Manner in which they have been disposed of.

VOL. V.			VOL. VI.		
Printed		1,000	Printed		1,000
Distributed according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library and the Museum	91		Distributed according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library and the Museum	82	
Sold	96		Sold	36	
		187			118
Remain in Stock		813	Remain in Stock		882

* Vols. VII. VIII. and IX. have not yet been printed.

SUMS paid on Account of the Publication of the FAC-SIMILE of the ALEXANDRIAN MS. from 16th February 1821 to 25th March 1833.

		£. s. d.
Years ending	25 March 1821	nil.
Ditto	„ 1822	1,033 16 3
Ditto	„ 1823	417 3 –
Nine Months ending	Christmas 1823	410 3 6
Years ending	„ 1824	433 12 6
Ditto	„ 1825	nil.
Ditto	„ 1826	nil.
Ditto	„ 1827	12 10 –
Ditto	„ 1828	460 18 6
Ditto	„ 1829	nil.
Ditto	„ 1830	nil.
Ditto	„ 1831	nil.
Ditto	„ 1832	nil.
Ditto	25 March 1833	4 4 –
	TOTAL £.	2,772 7 9

ACCOUNT showing the Manner in which the several Sums paid on Account of the FAC-SIMILE of the ALEXANDRIAN MS. between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833, were distributed.

		YEARS ending	25 March 1822.	25 March 1823.	(9 Months) Christmas 1823.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Printer	Taylor and Co.		362 11 3	287 4 –	290 8 6
Engraver	J. Basire		nil.	nil.	nil.
Editor	Rev. H. H. Baber		588 – –	115 10 –	115 10 –
Transcriber	Rev. J. Mentor		50 – –	nil.	nil.
Bookbinder	B. Pippin; after 1826, C. Tuckett		33 5 –	14 9 –	4 5 –

Christmas 1824.	Christmas 1827.	Christmas 1828.	(3 Months) 25 March 1833.	TOTALS.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
92 2 6	nil.	126 5 6	nil.	1,159 11 9	Printer.
nil.	nil.	19 13 –	nil.	19 13 –	Engraver.
298 – –	nil.	262 10 –	nil.	1,379 10 –	Editor.
nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	50 – –	Transcriber.
42 10 –	12 10 –	52 10 –	4 4 –	163 13 –	Bookbinder.

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Copies of the FAC-SIMILE of The ALEXANDRIAN MS. which were printed, and the Manner in which they have been disposed of.

TOM. I.—PARS I.

Printed		250
Distributed according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library	107	
Sold	9	
		116
Remain in Stock		134

TOM. I.—PARS II.

Printed		250
Distributed according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library	94	
Sold	7	
		101
Remain in Stock		134

TOM. II.—PARS I.

Printed		250
Distributed according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library	74	
Sold	3	
		77
Remain in Stock		173

TOM. II.—PARS II.

Printed		250
Distributed according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library	74	
Sold	3	
		77
Remain in Stock		173

TOM. III.

Printed		250
Distributed according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library	43	
Sold	4	
		47
Remain in Stock		203

NOTÆ.—PARS I.

Printed		250
Distributed according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library	107	
Sold	9	
		116
Remain in Stock		134

NOTÆ.—PARS II.

Printed		250
Distributed according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library	94	
Sold	7	
		101
Remain in Stock		149

NOTÆ.—PARS III.

Printed		250
Distributed according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library	74	
Sold	3	
		77
Remain in Stock		173

NOTÆ.—PARS IV.

Printed		250
Distributed according to the provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library	43	
Sold	4	
		47
Remain in Stock		203

SUMS paid on Account of the Publication of the OUTLINES of CLASSIFICATION of a LIBRARY,
[Not printed for Sale,]
between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833.

Year ending Christmas 1825 - - - - - £.63. 14. 6.

ACCOUNT showing the Manner in which the several Sums paid on Account of the Publication of the OUTLINES of CLASSIFICATION of a LIBRARY, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833, were distributed.

			£.	s.	d.
Year ending Christmas 1825.	Printer	George Woodfall	50	12	–
	Bookbinder	B. Pipping	13	2	6

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Copies of the OUTLINES of CLASSIFICATION of a LIBRARY which were printed, and the Manner in which they have been disposed of.

Printed	105	Copies.
Distributed as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library	65	
Remain	40	

Appendix, No. 3.

3. Expense of Printing Catalogues and other Publications.

SUMS paid on Account of the Publication of the CATALOGUE of MAPS and TOPOGRAPHICAL PRINTS and DRAWINGS in the LIBRARY of H. M. King *George* IV. between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1838.

	£.	s.	d.
Years ending Christmas 1829 - - - -	782	10	3
Ditto - 1830 - - - -	25	9	–
TOTAL - - - £.	807	19	3

ACCOUNT showing the Manner in which the several Sums paid on Account of the Publication of the CATALOGUE of MAPS and TOPOGRAPHICAL PRINTS and DRAWINGS in the LIBRARY of H. M. King *George* IV., between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833, were distributed.

		Years ending Christmas 1829.			Christmas 1830.			TOTAL.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Paper - - - -	George Woodfall - -	367	17	6	-	nil.	-	367	17	6
Printing - - -	- - - - -	385	17	9	-	nil.	-	385	17	9
Bookbinder - - -	C. Tuckett - - -	28	15	–	25	9	–	54	4	–

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Copies of the CATALOGUE of MAPS and TOPOGRAPHICAL PRINTS and DRAWINGS in the LIBRARY of H. M. King *George* IV., which were printed, and the Manner in which they have been disposed of.

Printed - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		763
Distributed according to the Provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library and the Museum -	308	
Sold - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	11	
		319
Remain in Stock - - - - -		344

SUMS paid on Account of the Publication of the CATALOGUE of ANGLO-GALLIC COINS, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833.

	£.	s.	d.
Years ending Christmas 1826 - - - -	6	6	–
Ditto - 1827 - - - -	169	16	10
TOTAL - - - £.	176	2	10

ACCOUNT showing the Manner in which the several Sums paid on Account of the Publication of the CATALOGUE of ANGLO-GALLIC COINS, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833, were distributed.

	Years ending	Christmas 1826.			- - -	Christmas 1827.			TOTAL.		
		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Artists, for Drawing and Engraving -	H. Corbould, H. Moses -	6	6	–	- - -	-	nil.	-	6	6	–
Paper - - -	- - -	-	nil.	-	Smith & Co.	49	18	9	49	18	9
Printer - - -	- - -	-	nil.	-	W. Nicol -	91	13	4	91	13	4
Bookbinder - -	- - -	-	nil.	-	C. Tuckett -	28	4	9	28	4	9

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Copies of the CATALOGUE of ANGLO-GALLIC COINS, which were printed, and the Manner in which they have been disposed of.

Printed - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		250
Distributed according to the Provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library and the Museum -	91	
Sold - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	37	
		128
Remain in Stock - - - - - -		122

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Appendix, No. 3.

3. Expense of Printing Catalogues and other Publications.

SUMS paid on Account of the Publication of Mr. *R. P. Knight's* CATALOGUE of his COLLECTION of GREEK COINS, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833.

	£.	s.	d.
Year ending Christmas 1829	126	8	–
Ditto - 1830	156	2	9
TOTAL - - - £.	282	10	9

ACCOUNT showing the Manner in which the several Sums paid on Account of the Publication of Mr. *R. P. Knight's* CATALOGUE of his COLLECTION of GREEK COINS, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833, were distributed.

	Years ending	Christmas 1829.			- - -	Christmas 1830.			TOTALS.		
		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Paper - -	Lepard & Co. -	26	8	–	Lepard & Co. -	75	12	–	102	–	–
Printer - -	W. Nicol -	100	–	–	W. Nicol - -	52	1	6	152	1	6
Bookbinder - -	- - -	–	nil.	–	C. Tuckett -	28	9	3	28	9	3

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Copies of the CATALOGUE of Mr. *R. P. Knight's* COLLECTION of GREEK COINS, which were printed, and the Manner in which they have been disposed of.

Printed - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		250
Distributed according to the Provisions of the Copyright Act, and as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library and the Museum -	82	
Sold - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2	
		84
Remain in Stock - - - - -		166

SUMS paid on Account of the Publication of the CATALOGUE of DONATIONS for 1828, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833.

	£.	s.	d.
Year ending Christmas 1830 - - - -	31	17	–
Ditto - 1831 - - - -	4	2	–
TOTAL - - - £.	35	19	–

ACCOUNT showing the Manner in which the several Sums paid on Account of the Publication of the CATALOGUE of DONATIONS for 1828, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833, were distributed.

	Years ending	Christmas 1830.			Christmas 1831.			TOTALS.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Printer - - -	George Woodfall -	23	8	–	nil.		–	23	8	–
Bookbinder - -	C. Tuckett - -	8	9	–	4	2	–	12	11	–

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Copies of the CATALOGUE of DONATIONS for 1828, which were printed, and the Manner in which they have been disposed of.

Printed - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	251 Copies.
Distributed as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library - -	108
Remain - - - -	143

Appendix, No. 3.

3. Expense of Printing Catalogues and other Publications.

SUMS paid on Account of the Publication of the CATALOGUE of DONATIONS for 1829, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833.

	£.	s.	d.
Year ending Christmas 1831 - - - - - -	26	7	–

ACCOUNT showing the Manner in which the several Sums paid on Account of the Publication of the CATALOGUE of DONATIONS for 1829, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833, were distributed.

			£.	s.	d.
Year ending Christmas 1831.	Printer - - -	George Woodfall -	13	12	–
	Bookbinder - -	C. Tuckett - -	12	15	–

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Copies of the CATALOGUE of DONATIONS for 1829, which were printed, and the Manner in which they have been disposed of.

Printed - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	255 Copies.
Distributed as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library - - -	155
Remain - - - -	100

SUMS paid on Account of the Publication of the CATALOGUE of DONATIONS for 1830, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833.

	£.	s.	d.
Year ending Christmas 1831 - - - - -	30	7	6

ACCOUNT showing the Manner in which the several Sums paid on Account of the Publication of the CATALOGUE of DONATIONS for 1830, between 16th February 1821 and 25th March 1833, were distributed.

			£.	s.	d.
Year ending Christmas 1831.	Printer - - -	George Woodfall -	17	17	6
	Bookbinder - -	C. Tuckett - -	12	10	–

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Copies of the CATALOGUE of DONATIONS for 1830, which were printed, and the Manner in which they have been disposed of.

Printed - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	250 Copies.
Distributed as Presents, and retained for the use of the Library - - -	106
Remain - - - -	144

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Copies of the SYNOPSIS of the BRITISH MUSEUM, which have been printed, and the Manner in which they have been disposed of, from 16th February 1821 to 25th March 1833.

Thirteen Editions or Impressions of the Synopsis have been printed, comprising 39,290 copies; of which, almost the entire number have been sold.

The total Cost of Printing, &c. appears to be about - - -	£. 2,539.
The total Receipts, about - - - - - - - -	£. 3,898.

No COPIES of any MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS have been printed on Vellum at the Public Expense.

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(4.)—MANUSCRIPTS AND CHARTERS AND PRINTED BOOKS.

Appendix, No. 3.

4. Printed Books and MSS. in the Museum, and Number of Volumes sold.

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Vols. of MSS. contained in the Library of the British Museum in the Years 1821 and 1832 respectively, and of the Additions in each Year since 1821.

		MSS.	CHARTERS, &c.			MSS.	CHARTERS, &c.
Total in	1821	17,937	16,423	Added in	1822	4	none.
				Ditto	1823	19	none.
Ditto	1832	21,604	19,093	Ditto	1824	8	none.
				Ditto	1825	817	none.
				Ditto	1826	149	none.
				Ditto	1827	5	none.
				Ditto	1828	482	1,007
				Ditto	1829	413	937
				Ditto	1830	86	82
				Ditto	1831	1,418	594
				Ditto	1832	266	50

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Vols. of Printed Books, so nearly as the same can be ascertained, contained in the Library of the British Museum in the Years 1821 and 1832 respectively, and of the Additions in each Year since 1821.

		PRINTED BOOKS.			PRINTED BOOKS.
Total in	1821	115,925	Added in	1822	1,208
			Ditto	1823	1,163
Ditto	1832	218,957	Ditto	1824	1,895
			Ditto	1825	4,829
			Ditto	1826	2,764
			Ditto	1827	16,310
			Ditto	1828	73,979
			Ditto	1829	2,981
			Ditto	1830	3,941
			Ditto	1831	4,276
			Ditto	1832	4,096

ACCOUNT showing the Number of Vols. of Printed Books * sold, or otherwise disposed of, from the Library of the British Museum, between the Years 1820 and 1833, stating whether such Sale was by Private Auction or otherwise.

DATE.	NUMBER OF VOLUMES.	REMARKS.
1830	2,072 Duplicates	Transferred to the Library of the Royal Society of London, in exchange for the Arundel Collection of MSS.
1831	5,639 Ditto	Sold by Public Auction by Messrs. Sotheby & Son.
1832	6,699 Ditto	Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto.

* No MSS. received into the Collections of the British Museum have at any time been sold, or otherwise disposed of.

(5.)—OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN - - - - - - - -

ANNUAL ACCOUNT of the Number of Officers employed in the British Museum,

OFFICE.	NAME Of the present Officer.	RECEIPTS IN THE YEARS ENDING - - -											
		25 March 1821.			25 March 1822.			25 March 1823.			(9 Months) Christmas 1823.			Christmas 1824.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Principal Librarian - -	Sir Henry Ellis -	500	–	–	500	–	–	500	–	–	375	–	–	500	–	–
Keeper of MSS. - - -	Rev. J. Forshall -	350	–	–	350	–	–	350	–	–	225	–	–	350	–	–
Assistant Keeper of MSS. -	Sir Frederic Madden	120	–	–	120	–	–	120	–	–	90	–	–	115	1	–
Keeper of Printed Books -	Rev. H. H. Baber -	350	–	–	350	–	–	350	–	–	225	–	–	350	–	–
Assistant Keeper - - -	Rev. H. F. Cary -	270	–	–	270	–	–	270	–	–	165	–	–	270	–	–
Additional Assistant Keeper -	Antonio Panizzi, Esq.	243	15	–	275	–	–	173	9	–	150	–	–	280	15	–
Keeper of Printed Books - Attached to the Royal Library for eighteen years, previously to its removal to the Museum.	N. Carlisle, Esq. -	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Assistant Keeper - - - Attached to the Royal Library for forty-five years, previously to its removal to the Museum.	W. Armstrong, Esq. -	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Assistant Keeper - - - Attached to the Royal Library for eighteen years, previously to its removal to the Museum.	J. H. Glover, Esq. -	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	

REMARKS.

(1) *Principal Librarian.*—Joseph Planta, Esq. was Principal Librarian until December 1827: since that time, Sir Henry Ellis. Has the general custody of the Museum, and is to take care that the duties assigned to the other Officers and Servants are properly performed. Is to grant all admissions to the Reading Room, and to conduct the correspondence relating to it. Has apartments in the Museum, consisting of eleven rooms, in which he is bound to reside; and an allowance of Stationery to the amount of about £. 5 a year. During the period specified in the Order of The House, Sir Henry Ellis has derived no emolument from any other public source. Is also Expenditor, for which Office he receives no remuneration.

(2) *Keeper of MSS.*—Henry Ellis, Esq. until December 1827: since that time, the Rev. J. Forshall. Mr. Forshall has the custody and arrangement of the MSS. and Charters; gives five days in every week to the service of the Museum: has apartments, consisting of nine rooms, in which he is bound to reside; has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £. 5 a year; is entitled, as Keeper of the MSS., to certain Fees when he produces any document as evidence in a Court of Justice: these Fees, on an average of the last five years, do not exceed £. 5 a year. He is also entitled, under the will of the late Dr. Birch, to a yearly stipend of £. 5. 4. 7. Has at no time derived any other emolument from public sources. Is also Secretary.

(3) *Assistant Keeper of MSS.*—The Rev. J. Forshall until December 1827: since January 1828, Sir Frederic Madden. Sir F. Madden assists in the care and arrangement of the MSS. and Charters; gives five days in every week to the service of the Museum; has an allowance of Stationery to the amount of about £. 5 a year. Being the Junior Assistant Librarian, is not entitled to apartments, but occupies those belonging to the next Senior Librarian, which consist of five rooms. Since his appointment to the Museum, has derived no emolument from other public sources.

(4) *Keeper of Printed Books.*—Has the custody and arrangement of the Printed Books; gives five days in every week to the service of the Museum; has apartments, consisting of nine rooms, in which he is bound to reside; has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £. 5 a year. Is entitled to certain Fees, when he produces any Book in a Court of Justice: these Fees, on an average of the last twelve years, do not exceed £. 5 a year. Is also entitled, under the will of the late Dr. Birch, to a yearly stipend of £. 5. 4. 7. During the period included in this account, has derived no emolument from other public sources, except the sums specified in the Return made

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

with the Amount of their respective Salaries, &c.; from 25 March 1820 to 25 March 1833.

RECEIPTS IN THE YEARS ENDING

Christmas 1825.	Christmas 1826.	Christmas 1827.	Christmas 1828.	Christmas 1829.	Christmas 1830.	Christmas 1831.	Christmas 1832.	(3 Months) 25 March 1833.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
500 – –	500 – –	464 – 10	494 10 1	500 – –	500 – –	500 – –	500 – –	125 – –([1])
350 – –	350 – –	350 – –	520 14 8	425 – –	425 – –	425 – –	425 – –	162 10 –([2])
249 16 –	420 – –	420 – –	105 6 5	236 1 5	345 – –	345 – –	345 – –	142 10 –([3])
425 – –	425 – –	425 – –	425 – –	425 – –	425 – –	425 – –	425 – –	162 10 –([4])
270 – –	226 4 6	158 18 6	345 – –	345 – –	345 – –	345 – –	345 – –	142 10 –([5])
290 17 3	275 – –	300 19 –	292 6 2	295 3 10	293 15 –	267 19 10	275 – –	87 10 –([6])
– –	– –	– –	50 – –	200 – –	200 – –	200 – –	200 – –	50 – –([7])
– –	– –	– –	30 – –	186 6 11	195 – –	195 – –	195 – –	67 10 –([8])
– –	– –	– –	30 – –	319 – 9	345 – –	345 – –	345 – –	142 10 –([9])

(*continued*)

REMARKS.

made to The House of the expenses of publishing the Fac-Simile of the Alexandrian MSS. Holds the Living of Streatham-cum-Thetford, County Cambridge, conferred upon him by the Crown for the services rendered to Biblical Literature by the editing of the Alexandrian MSS. The gross value of the Living is about £. 900 per annum, but Mr. Baber states that he does not clear more than one-third of this sum.

([5]) *Assistant Keeper.*—The Rev. J. Bean until May 1826; since June 1826, the Rev. H. F. Cary. Mr. Cary assists in the care and arrangement of the Printed Books; gives five days in every week to the service of the Museum; has apartments, consisting of five rooms; and an allowance of Stationery to the amount of about £. 5 a year. Derives no emolument from other public sources. Has a small Living, which does not produce to Mr. Cary more than £. 100 a year.

([6]) *Additional Assistant Keeper.*—Dr. Noehden until 1833; in that year, Dr. Bliss; subsequently F. A. Walter, Esq.; and in 1831 Antonio Panizzi, Esq. Mr. Panizzi assists in the care and arrangement of the Printed Books; gives six days in every week to the service of the Museum. Has no apartments. Has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £. 5 a year. Has no other emolument or perquisite whatever.

([7]) *Keeper of Printed Books.*—Assists in the care and arrangement of the Printed Books; gives two days in every week to the service of the Museum. Has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £. 5 a year. Has no apartments, or other emolument or perquisite whatever from the Museum. Was Secretary to the Commissioners of Charities, at a salary of £. 500 a year, when appointed to the Museum in 1828. This appointment terminated in 1831. Has since been appointed one of the Commissioners, at a salary of £. 800 a year. The Commission was to continue for two years, and thence to the then next Session of Parliament.

([8]) *Assistant Keeper.*—Assists in the care and arrangement of the Printed Books; gives three days in every week to the service of the Museum. Has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £. 5 a year. Has no apartments, nor any other emolument or perquisite whatever.

([9]) *Assistant Keeper.*—Assists in the care and arrangement of the Printed Books; gives five days in every week to the service of the Museum. Has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £. 5 a year. Has no apartments, nor any other emolument or perquisite whatever.

OFFICE.	NAME Of the present Officer.	RECEIPTS IN THE YEARS ENDING - - -				
		25 March 1821.	25 March 1822.	25 March 1823.	(9 Months) Christmas 1823.	Christmas 1824.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Keeper of Natural History -	Charles König, Esq. -	425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	262 10 -	425 - -
Assistant Keeper - - -	J. G. Children, Esq. -	302 10 -	120 - -	345 - -	202 10 -	345 - -
Keeper of Sir Joseph Banks's Botanical Collection, and having the charge of them for many years previously to their removal to the Museum - - - -	Robert Brown, Esq. -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -
Assistant - - - -	Mr. J. J. Bennett -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -
Keeper of Antiquities - -	Edward Hawkins, Esq.	425 - -	425 - -	425 - -	262 10 -	425 - -
Assistant Keeper - - -	C. F. Barnwell, Esq. -	345 - -	345 - -	327 13 -	202 10 -	345 - -
Keeper of the Prints - -	W. Y. Ottley, Esq. -	200 - -	200 - -	200 - -	150 - -	237 10 -
Secretary - - - -	Rev. J. Forshall -	60 - -	60 - -	60 - -	45 - -	60 - -
Expenditor - - - -	Sir Henry Ellis -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	- -
Assistant to Expenditor until December 1828 - -	- - - -	10 - -	20 - -	20 - -	20 - -	20 - -
Accountant - - - -	Mr. F. Scotney -	30 - -	30 - -	30 - -	22 10 -	28 13 4

REMARKS.

([10]) *Keeper of Natural History.*—Has the custody and arrangement of the Minerals, Fossils, Zoological and other objects of Natural History; gives five days in every week to the service of the Museum. Has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £. 5 a year. Is also entitled, under the will of the late Dr. Birch, to a yearly Stipend of £. 5. 4. 7. Has apartments, consisting of seven rooms, in which he is bound to reside. Has derived no emolument from other public sources.

([11]) *Assistant Keeper.*—Dr. Leach until 1822; since that period, J. G. Children, Esq. Mr. Children assists in the care and arrangement of the Minerals, Fossils, Zoological and other objects of Natural History; give five days in every week to the service of the Museum. Has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £. 5 a year. Has apartments, consisting of seven rooms, in which he is bound to reside. Has derived no emolument from other public sources.

([12]) *Keeper of Sir Joseph Banks's Botanical Collections.*—Has the custody and arrangement of the Botanical Collections; gives four days in every week to the service of the Museum. Has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £. 5 a year. Has no apartments, nor any other emolument or perquisite whatever.

([13]) *Assistant.*—Assists in the arrangement of the Botanical Collections; gives five days in every week to the service of the Museum. Has no emolument or perquisite beyond his Salary.

([14]) *Keeper of Antiquities.*—Taylor Combe, Esq. until 1826; since that time Edward Hawkins, Esq. Mr. Hawkins has the custody and arrangement of the Antiquities, Coins and Medals, and the chief custody of the Prints and Drawings; gives five days in every week to the service of the Museum. Has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £. 5 a year. Has apartments, consisting of nine rooms, in which he is bound to reside. Has derived no emolument from other public sources.

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RECEIPTS IN THE YEARS ENDING

Christmas 1825.	Christmas 1826.	Christmas 1827.	Christmas 1828.	Christmas 1829.	Christmas 1830.	Christmas 1831.	Christmas 1832.	(3 Months) 25 March 1833.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
425 – –	425 – –	425 – –	425 – –	425 – –	425 – –	425 – –	425 – –	162 10 –([10])
345 – –	345 – –	345 – –	345 – –	345 – –	345 – –	345 – –	345 – –	142 10 –([11])
– –	– –	55 15 –	334 2 8	350 – –	350 – –	350 – –	350 – –	125 – –([12])
– –	– –	29 3 7	150 – –	150 – –	150 – –	150 – –	150 – –	37 10 –([13])
425 – –	313 7 8	425 – –	425 – –	425 – –	425 – –	425 – –	425 – –	162 10 –([14])
*458 13 6	*405 9 4	120 – –	262 15 9	345 – –	345 – –	345 – –	345 – –	142 10 –([15])
275 – –	256 5 –	275 – –	275 – –	275 – –	275 – –	275 – –	275 – –	87 10 –([16])
100 – –	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –	25 – –([17])
– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– – –	– – –	– – ([18])
20 – –	20 – –	20 – –	19 8 –	– –	– –	– – –	– – –	– – ([19])
30 – –	30 – –	30 – –	30 – –	30 – –	30 – –	30 – –	30 – –	7 10 –([20])

REMARKS.

([15]) *Assistant Keeper.*—J. G. Children, Esq. until 1823; then Dr. Noehden until 1826; then Edward Hawkins, Esq. From 1827, C. F. Barnwell, Esq. Mr. Barnwell assists in the care and arrangement of the Antiquities, Coins, Medals, and Prints and Drawings; gives five days in every week to the service of the Museum. Has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £. 5 a year. Is entitled to apartments, consisting of five rooms, but gives them up to the next Junior Librarian. Has derived no emolument from other public sources.

* Part of the sums marked with an asterisk were paid to Mr. Hawkins, who gave his assistance to Mr. Combe and Dr. Noehden during these years.

([16]) *Keeper of the Prints.*—Mr. J. T. Smith until 1833; now W. Y. Ottley, Esq. Mr. Ottley has the particular charge and arrangement of the Prints and Drawings; gives six days in the week to the service of the Museum. Has an allowance of Stationery to the value of about £. 5 a year. Has no apartments or other perquisites whatever.

([17]) *Secretary.*—Henry Ellis, Esq. until 1828; since that time the Rev. J. Forshall. Mr. Forshall issues all summonses to the Trustees, makes the minutes of their proceedings, and conducts their correspondence; prepares all money drafts for their signature, and keeps an account of the same; notifies all vacancies in the Establishment to the Principal Trustees. There is no perquisite attached to this Office beyond the salary.

([18]) *Expenditor.*—Joseph Planta, Esq. until Dec. 1827; since that time Sir Henry Ellis. The Expenditor certifies the correctness of the Tradesmen's Bills; makes all payments, takes the proper receipts, and keeps a general cash account. There is no salary, emolument or perquisite attached to this Office. Its duties have been usually performed by the Principal Librarian.

([19]) *Assistant to Expenditor.*—Joseph Planta, Esq. who died in 1828, having been fifty-five years in the service of the Trustees, was assisted in the duties of the Office of Expenditor by Henry Ellis, Esq.

([20]) *Accountant.*—Mr. T. Keith until 1824; since that time Mr. F. Scotney keeps the accounts of the Trust.

ATTENDANTS, SERVANTS AND OTHER PERSONS.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of ATTENDANTS, SERVANTS and other PERSONS (not Officers, and not included in the preceding Account,) employed in the BRITISH MUSEUM, for the Years ending 25th March 1820 and 25th December 1832; with the Amount of their respective Salaries, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF MSS.:

NATURE of EMPLOYMENT.	YEAR ending 25th March 1820.		YEAR ending 25 December 1832.		REMARKS.
	NAME.	SALARY.	NAME.	SALARY.	
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Clerk and Assistant -	- - - -	- -	Mr. John Holmes -	130 4 –	- - 12 *s.* a day for every day actually employed.
Ditto - - ditto -	- - - -	- -	Mr. Joseph Stevenson	146 – –	- - 12 *s.* a day for every day actually employed.
Ditto - - ditto -	- - - -	- -	Dr. G. Schier' -	44 – –	- - 10 *s.* a day for every day actually employed.
Ditto - - ditto, to assist in describing Oriental MSS.	- - - -	- -	Mr. James Mitchell	33 10 –	- - 10 *s.* a day for every day actually employed.
Attendant - -	Simon Hehl - -	75 – –	Benjamin Bromley -	95 – –	- - Yearly Salary, with an increase of £.5 a year after every five of the first ten years from Midsummer 1831. Twenty-three years' service.*
Ditto - - -	- - - -	- -	Robert Chambers -	75 – –	- - Yearly Salary; no increase. Attendance five days in the week, from 10 to 4. Seven years' service.
Ditto - - -	- - - -	- -	K. E. Mackenzie -	65 – –	- - Yearly Salary, with an increase of £.5 a year after every five of the first 20 years from Midsummer 1831.
Employed on General Index to the MS. Collections.	- - - -	- -	Mr. John Millard -	300 – –	- - For five days' service in every week.

DEPARTMENT OF PRINTED BOOKS:

Clerk and Assistant	- - - -	- -	Mr. Thomas Yeates	109 4 –	Nine years' service.
Ditto - - ditto -	- - - -	- -	Mr. Charles Coke	109 4 –	Nine years' service.
Attendant - -	John Bygrave -	75 – –	John Bygrave	75 – –	- - Yearly Salary. Attendance five days in the week from 10 to 4. Twenty-three years' service.
Ditto - -	William Turner -	104 11 8	William Turner -	105 – –	- - Yearly Salary; no increase. 23 years' service.
Ditto - -	Benjamin Bromley	78 5 –	John Birche ll -	65 – –	- - Yearly Salary, with an increase of £.5 a year after every five of the first ten years from Midsummer 1831. Nine years' service.

* Attendance is given by the Attendants, except where it is otherwise specified, every day in the week, from 9 o'clock to 5 in the Summer, and from 10 to 4 in the Winter.

NATURE of EMPLOYMENT.	YEAR ending 25 March 1820.		YEAR ending 25 December 1832.		REMARKS.
	NAME.	SALARY.	NAME.	SALARY.	
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Attendant - -	William Phillipps -	78 12 6	Joseph Phillipps -	90 – –	- - Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 5 a year after every five of the first fifteen years from Midsummer 1831. Eight years' service.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- -	Daniel Buckland -	90 – –	- - Yearly Salary; no increase. Eight years' service.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- -	St. John Bygrave -	70 – –	- - Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 5 a year after every five of the first fifteen years from Midsummer 1831. Seven years' service.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- -	John Turner -	75 – –	- - Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 5 a year after every five of the first ten years from Midsummer 1831. Seven years' service.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- -	Hugh Caston -	51 4 –	- - £. 52 yearly, with an increase of £. 2. 12. a year after every five of the first twenty years from Midsummer 1831.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- -	C. W. Kellet -	43 10 –	- - £. 52 yearly, with an increase of £. 2. 12. a year after every five of the first twenty years from Midsummer 1831.
Employed in making Classed Catalogue.	- - - -	- -	Rev. T. H. Horne -	360 – –	- - For six days' service in every week; has no perquisites; derives no emolument from other public sources; was appointed to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1831, from which, in 1832, he received £. 6. 12. 10., and it will require the receipts of six years to reimburse the sums paid for Stamp Duty, &c. on institution.

KING'S LIBRARY:

Attendant - -	- - - -	- -	John Williams -	100 – –	- - Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 5 after five years from Midsummer 1831. Thirty-six years' service in the King's Library.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- -	William Leach -	60 – –	- - Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 5 a year after every five of the first ten years from Midsummer 1831.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- -	John Griffiths -	51 4 –	- - £. 52 yearly; with an increase of £. 2. 12. a year after every five of the first ten years from Midsummer 1831.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL HISTORY:

NATURE of EMPLOYMENT.	YEAR ending 25 March 1820. NAME.	SALARY. £. s. d.	YEAR ending 25 December 1832. NAME.	SALARY. £. s. d.	REMARKS.
Clerk and Assistant	- - - -	- -	Mr. G. Samouelle -	195 - -	- - For five days' service in the week; employed in the Museum 12 years.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- -	Mr. J. E. Gray -	195 - -	- - For five days' service in the week; employed in the Museum nine years.
Attendant - -	William Church -	99 10 -	William Sanders -	105 - -	- - Yearly Salary; no increase. 23 years' service.
Ditto - -	William Sanders -	88 6 2	Edward Holman -	85 - -	- - Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 5 a year after every five of the first ten years from Midsummer 1831.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- -	Frederic Sanders -	60 - -	- - Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 5 a year after every five of the first ten years from Midsummer 1831.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- -	Thomas Priestley -	51 4 -	- - £. 52 yearly; with an increase of £. 2. 12. a year after every five of the first twenty years from Midsummer 1831.
Employed in writing Labels for Specimens of Natural History	- - - -	- -	Mr. G. R. Gray -	54 12 -	No increase.

DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES:

Attendant - -	John Conrath -	75 - -	John Conrath -	75 - -	- - Yearly Salary; no increase. Attendance five days in the week, from ten to four. 17 years' service.
Ditto - -	John Hare - -	92 - -	John Hare - -	89 - -	- - £. 75 yearly; no increase. Additional payments for extra time given to the service of the Museum. 22 years' service.
Ditto - -	Joseph Garrett -	56 18 -	Joseph Garrett -	78 - -	- - £. 54. 12. yearly; no increase. Additional payments for extra time given to the service of the Museum.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- -	John Dutz - -	55 - -	- - Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 5 a year after every five of the first twenty years from Midsummer 1831.
Attendant in the Print Room -	- - - -	- -	George Reid -	52 - -	- - Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 2. 12. a year after every five of the first twenty years from Midsummer 1831.

READING ROOM:

Principal Attendant	Mr. James Cates -	115 5 -	Mr. James Cates -	140 - -	- - Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 10 a year after five years from Midsummer 1831. Has a very confidential and responsible situation. 23 years' service.
Attendant - -	- - - -	- -	John Harris -	95 - -	- - Yearly Salary; no increase. 13 years' service.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- -	John Scott - -	85 - -	- - Yearly Salary; no increase. Seven years' service.
Ditto - -	- - - -	- -	William Osman -	85 - -	- - Yearly Salary, with an increase of £. 5 a year after every five of the first twenty years from Midsummer 1831. Six years' service.

EXTRA ATTENDANTS to keep Order on the DAYS of PUBLIC ADMISSION:

NATURE of EMPLOYMENT.	YEAR ending 25th March 1820. NAME.	SALARY. £. s. d.	YEAR ending 25th December 1832. NAME.	SALARY. £. s. d.	REMARKS.
Extra Attendant -	J. J. Brown - -	45 5 –	George Spencer -	30 – –	- - 5*s.* a day for every day actually employed.
Ditto - -	John Game - -	43 15 –	Thomas Finch -	30 – –	- - 5*s.* a day for every day actually employed.
Ditto - -	D. Masters - -	30 10 –	Henry Adams -	30 – –	- - 5*s.* a day for every day actually employed.
Ditto - -	Joseph Towlerton -	30 10 –	George Byard -	30 – –	- - 5*s.* a day for every day actually employed.
Ditto - -	M. Meyer - -	34 12 –	- - - -	- -	- - 5*s.* a day for every day actually employed.

HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS, &c.

Messenger - -	James Alloway -	52 4 –	George Noble -	60 – –	- - Yearly Salary, with five guineas a year additional for his trouble in selling the Synopsis; lodgings, coals and candles.
Assistant Messenger	Charles Stuart -	44 – –	Charles Monticelli	46 12 –	- - Yearly Salary, lodging, coals and candles.
Porter - - -	James Thurston -	52 4 –	James Thurston -	54 16 –	- - Yearly Salary, a perquisite of one guinea a year, lodging, coals and candles.
Watchman & Evening Porter.	W. Robins - -	51 5 –	H. Marshall -	55 – –	
Watchman & Evening Porter.	R. Robins - -	51 5 –	William Bates -	55 – –	
Labourer and Stovekeeper.	John Young - -	54 12 –	John Young - -	54 12 –	- - Care of stoves in West Wing, and common duties of a labourer.
Ditto - - ditto -	- - - -	- -	Christopher Clinch	50 1 –	- - Common duties of a labourer.
Ditto - - ditto -	- - - -	- -	James Thurston -	54 12 –	- - Care of stoves in East Wing, and common duties of a labourer.
Ditto - - ditto -	- - - -	- -	Cornelius Sullivan -	38 7 –	- - Care of stoves in Old House, and common duties of a labourer, 18*s.* per week.
Gardener - -	James Dickson -	70 – –			
Chief Housemaid -	Mary Bygrave -	44 7 –	Mary Bygrave -	49 11 –	- - Has the charge of the linen, and superintendence of the other female servants; lodging, coals and candles. 31 years' service.
Housemaid - -	F. Stuart - -	36 10 –	Mary Alloway -	41 14 –	- - The Housemaids are employed in sweeping and dusting several parts of the Museum; in lighting, supplying and extinguishing the fires; in opening and shutting the windows, and in the washing and repairing of the linen reserved for the use of the Museum. Lodging, coals and candles.
Ditto - - -	M. Alloway - -	36 10 –	Elizabeth Alloway -	41 14 –	
Ditto - - -	R. Thurston - -	36 10 –	Ann Firth - -	41 14 –	
Ditto - - -	E. Alloway - -	36 10 –	Sarah Griffin -	41 14 –	
Ditto - - -	- - - -	- -	Lucy Simmons -	41 14 –	
Ditto - - -	- - - -	- -	Georgiana Dixon -	41 14 –	

Appendix, No. 3.

6. Statutes, Rules and Bye Laws.

(6.)—STATUTES and RULES for the BRITISH MUSEUM, as altered in consequence of the Report of a Committee of the Trustees appointed 9th February 1833.

STATUTES AND RULES.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Meetings, Functions and Privileges of the Trustees.

General Meetings.

1. THERE shall be Four General Meetings of the Trustees, at the Museum, in every year, namely, upon the Second Saturday in February, May, July and December.*

2. Special General Meetings may be summoned by the Secretary, upon receiving a notice to that effect signed by three at least of the Trustees.

Standing Committee.

3. The ordinary business of the Museum shall be managed by a Standing Committee, consisting of fifteen Trustees to be appointed at a General Meeting, and of such other Trustees as may from time to time signify to the Secretary their willingness to attend; which Committee shall meet at the Museum on such stated day in every month as they shall appoint, and as much oftener as they shall judge to be necessary or expedient for the service of the Museum, and at such other times as they shall be summoned by order of any three Trustees, signified in like manner as is expressed in the preceding Article; and all the Trustees who shall at any time come to the Committee, shall have voices in the said Committee: Provided that no business shall be transacted at any Committee unless three Trustees at least be present.

4. The said Committee shall have power to make temporary orders in such cases as may seem of too little importance to require the immediate calling of a General Meeting, or on pressing emergencies which require immediate attention; in all which cases they shall report such orders to the next General Meeting.

5. They shall also have power to affix the Seal of the Corporation to any application to Parliament for money, and also to the Memorial to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, requesting payment of the same.

6. They are also to inquire, as often as they shall think fit, into the conduct of all the Officers and Servants; to receive any scheme or proposal for the better ordering or managing the Museum, or any part of it; as also any complaint of neglect, or of disobedience to the orders of the General Meeting or Committee; and to give such directions therein as they shall think proper.

7. They are also to give to the Officers such leave of absence as they shall think proper, provided that such absence do not extend beyond the space of thirty days in the year, to be taken between the 1st of August and the 31st of October inclusive, in addition to the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun weeks, during which the Museum is closed; unless for special reasons the Committee should think it necessary to permit a longer absence; and the said leave is not to be granted to more than four of the Resident Officers at the same time, nor to so many, unless in cases of necessity; it being positively enjoined, that either the Keeper of each Department, or his Assistant, shall always remain resident in the house. The Junior Assistant Keeper, to whose office apartments are not attached, is required to have his usual abode within one mile of the Museum, and strictly to reside there during the absence of his colleague from the Museum.†

8. They are also to examine the bills of tradesmen, and all other demands upon the Museum; and if they approve the same, to order payment thereof.

9. All monies belonging to or at the disposal of the Trustees, shall be kept at the Bank of England; and all drafts for payments out of the same, shall be signed by three of the Trustees.

Visitation.

10. There shall be a general Visitation of the Museum by the Trustees on the day of the General Meeting appointed to be holden on the second Saturday of May in each year; the Visitation to commence immediately after the conclusion of the business of the General Meeting; but in case there shall not be a sufficient attendance of Trustees to constitute a General Meeting, the said Visitation shall nevertheless be made by such Trustees as shall be then present.

11. Besides the said Annual Visitation, the Trustees, in a General Meeting, may appoint Visitations either of the whole or any part of the Collections, as often and on such days as they shall think fit; five days' notice of the day and hour of every Visitation, whether general or partial, shall be sent by the Secretary to each of the Trustees.

12. Every Trustee shall have free access to any part of the Museum, and may take with him any number of persons he shall please to introduce; but only during such hours as the Museum shall be open to view.

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* A General Meeting must consist of Seven Trustees at the least. *Vide* 27 Geo. 2.

† By Stat. 26 Geo. 2, no Officer's place can be supplied by Deputy, unless for occasional sickness, or other cause of absence approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, or any two of them.

Chapter II.

The Officers and Servants of the Museum.

Establishment of Officers, &c.

The Establishment of the Museum consists at present of the following Officers and Attendants:

1. A Principal Librarian, who is now likewise Expenditor.

2. Four Keepers of Departments, having severally the custody and arrangement of their respective departments; namely, those of Printed Books; Manuscripts; Natural History; Arts and Antiquities.

3. Four Assistant Keepers of Departments; namely, one to each of the above-mentioned departments, with the like duties as the Keepers, but subject to their direction respectively.

4. Two additional Assistant Keepers; one attached to the department of Printed Books; the other to that of Arts and Antiquities, who is entrusted with the care and arrangement of the Prints and Drawings.

5. An Under Librarian, and two Assistant Librarians, who were attached to the King's Library previous to its removal to the Museum; and a Keeper of Sir Joseph Banks's Botanical Collections, in like manner having the custody of those Collections previous to their removal. It is intended that these four Offices should be placed upon a different footing as they may severally become vacant, and that the whole care of the King's Library and Sir J. Banks's Botanical Collections should be ultimately transferred to the regular Officers of the Museum.

6. Seven Clerks, who, under the direction of the Keepers of the several Departments, are engaged *pro tempore*, to assist in the arrangement and description of the Collections.

7. A Secretary, who attends all Meetings of the Trustees, conducts their correspondence, prepares all drafts for payments made by them, makes the minutes of their proceedings, and issues all summonses. He also notifies to the Principal Trustees all vacancies in the Establishment.

8. A Principal Attendant and three inferior Attendants of the Reading Room, who receive the requests of the persons frequenting the room, and supply them with Books and Manuscripts.

9. Twenty-five Attendants, who, under the direction of the Librarians, are to perform all menial services in the different Departments; and some of whom are stationed, on open days, in different parts of the house, to prevent any trespass or irregularity. Also four extra Attendants, who are employed solely in this last-mentioned duty.

10. A Messenger and Assistant Messenger, a Porter, seven Housemaids, two Watchmen, who are also Evening Porters, and four Labourers and Stove-keepers.

Chapter III.

Rules relative to the Officers and Servants.

Apartments and Residence.

1. The Principal Librarian, the four Keepers of Departments, and three of the Assistant Keepers, who have apartments allotted to them respectively *, are strictly enjoined to reside in them, unless when leave of absence is granted by the Trustees. Every Officer shall continue to occupy the apartments first assigned to him, so long as he shall remain in the same situation.

Principal Librarian.

2. The Principal Librarian being chiefly entrusted with the care and custody of the Museum, is expected to exercise a constant superintendence over every department, and to take care that all orders made by the Trustees, relative to the internal management of the Museum, are duly carried into effect. He is also to report to the Trustees any instance of neglect or irregularity.

3. Upon extraordinary occasions, such as when persons of eminence, either for rank or learning, especially Foreigners, are desirous of inspecting the whole or any part of the Museum, and shall make it appear that they cannot conveniently avail themselves of the usual mode of admission, the Principal Librarian shall be allowed to grant admission to such persons; and he shall either attend them himself, or appoint some other Officer to accompany them.

4. The Principal Librarian, and in his absence the Secretary, shall grant admission to the Reading Room, according to the regulations laid down in Chapter IV.

5. In case of sickness, death, or allowed absence of the Principal Librarian, the Secretary, if that office be holden by one of the Keepers of Departments, or, if not, the senior Officer in residence, shall be considered as his representative, and be empowered to exercise all the functions prescribed in the foregoing Articles.

The Principal Librarian, if he shall absent himself from the Museum, either by reason of the leave given to him by the Committee, or from urgent necessity, shall give notice in writing of his absence to the Secretary or senior Officer in residence. And no Officer shall in any case absent himself from the Museum, without giving notice in writing to the Principal Librarian, and to the senior Officer of his own Department; and the Principal Librarian shall report the said absence to the Trustees at their next meeting, unless leave of absence shall have been given by the Trustees themselves.

6. The subordinate Officers are to aid and assist the Principal Librarian in all matters relating to his duty, in respect to the care and custody of the Museum; and they are strictly enjoined to give immediate

* The Junior Assistant Keeper has, for want of room, no apartments allotted to him in the house.

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6. Statutes, Rules and Bye Laws.

immediate notice to the Principal Librarian, if any article in the Museum shall be lost or damaged, in order that he may report the same to the Trustees at their next meeting.

Keepers of Departments, and their Assistants.

7. The Keepers of Departments and their Assistants are to be particularly careful that every thing within their respective Departments be at all times preserved in good and exact order; that full and accurate catalogues and lists be made and kept, comprising every article in their respective custodies; and that the apartments containing that part of the Collection which is under their care, be kept as neat and clean as is consistent with the admission of persons to view and make use of the same.

8. One of the Keepers, or Assistant Keepers, according to a rota to be agreed upon among themselves, and confirmed by the Principal Librarian, shall be always in waiting in the Museum, and be considered the Directing Officer of the day. He shall regulate the admission of visitors, according to the directions laid down in Chap. IV. sect. 3, and shall likewise see that due order and decency be observed by all persons in the Museum, whether visitors or domestics. The Secretary shall be exempt from this duty.

Duty of the Officers of the several Departments.

9. The Officers of the several Departments shall give the whole of their time, for which they are respectively engaged by the Trustees, to the service of the Museum, and shall employ themselves in arranging scientifically, and in making catalogues of all additions that may be made from time to time to the Collections entrusted to their care; and also in re-arranging the old Collections, and correcting the old catalogues, whenever either may stand in need of it. In performing this duty, they shall be particularly careful to enter in the catalogues, references to the places where the respective articles are deposited, and also to note and affix to the said articles the references made in the catalogues; and they shall severally report their progress in these works to the Monthly Committees of the Trustees, specifying the point from which, as well as the point to which, their Reports extend; besides which, they shall state annually to the Trustees, at their General Meeting on the second Saturday in May, being the Visitation Day, the whole of the work by them severally executed in the year then ended; laying before the Trustees at that time the several Works upon which they have been employed in the preceding year, and in which they are then respectively engaged.

On the day of Annual Visitation, the Catalogues and Inventories of the several Collections in the Museum shall be laid before the Trustees, and the Secretary shall particularly bring to their notice the Inventory of the Pictures presented through them to the National Gallery, in order that the Trustees may appoint a day for the visitation of those Pictures.

The Keepers of the several Departments, and the Officer charged with the care of the Prints and Drawings, shall on the Visitation Day lay before the Trustees a Manuscript List of all Additions made to the Collections in their charge in the preceding year, distinguishing such Additions as have been presented or bequeathed to the Museum, with the names of the respective donors; and the List, having been approved by the Trustees, shall be printed, and a copy transmitted by the Secretary to each Person whose present is recorded therein, or, in case of the decease of such person, to his Representative.

The Keepers of the several Departments, and the Officer charged with the care of the Prints and Drawings, are also to be particularly careful to mark every article bequeathed or presented to the Museum, with the name of the person making such bequest or donation, and with the date of its presentation; and they shall pay especial attention to the preservation of these objects, which the Trustees do not allow to be sold as duplicates, or otherwise disposed of.

Principal Librarian to make remarks upon the Monthly and Annual Reports.

10. The Principal Librarian shall make such remarks on the Monthly Reports of the Officers as he may think necessary for the information of the Trustees; and at the foot of their Annual Reports he shall state his opinion as to the efficiency of the services performed by them respectively.

Reading Room.

11. As the proper management of the Reading Room is essentially important to the usefulness of the Museum, it is expressly enjoined, that the Principal Attendant do regularly attend in the said room; and that he do on no account whatever leave it, unless the next senior Attendant shall be there, or some other competent person appointed by the Principal Librarian.

12. The Principal Attendant shall keep a book, in which shall be entered the names of all those who have duly obtained admission into the Reading Room; and it shall be his duty to take care that no person enter the room without being authorized; to see that the readers are provided with such books or manuscripts as they may require, and to assist them, so far as may be in his power, in the objects of their research: he shall also see that they do not damage the books or manuscripts, nor annoy any of the other readers.

13. The Expenditor shall keep an exact Account of all the Imprests and Expenditures, which Account shall be audited, at a General Meeting or Committee, at least once a year. He shall likewise examine and check all bills sent in by tradespeople, and certify that the respective articles have been ordered by the proper authority, that the charges are duly made, and that the computations are accurate. He shall likewise take care to obtain proper receipts for the monies which pass through his hands. In the accounts of workmen, the correctness of their charges shall be certified by the Clerk of the Works, or other person supplying his place.

14. The Principal Librarian and one Officer, at least, of each Department, shall give due attendance at all ordinary Meetings of the Trustees; and all the Officers shall be within the precincts of the Museum during the time of any Visitation.

General Instructions.

15. In framing these Regulations, the Trustees are aware that it is impossible for them to define the duty of each Officer with a sufficient degree of precision for all possible emergencies; in addition, therefore, to the above Rules, it is to be considered as a general instruction to the several Officers, that they conduct themselves as becomes men of honour, integrity and liberality, in the conscientious discharge of the duties of their respective stations, and as men who have the credit and utility of the Institution truly at heart.

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Chapter IV.

Concerning Admission into the British Museum.

Days and Hours of Admission.

1. The Museum shall be kept open for public Inspection every Monday, Wednesday and Friday in every week, except in the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun Weeks; on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday; on Thanksgiving and Fast Days ordered by Authority; and during the month of September. The Tuesdays and Thursdays in every week are reserved by the Trustees for the purpose of exhibiting the several Collections to Persons eminent for learning or rank, or to those who may be desirous of examining more particularly into any of the departments of Art or Science with less interruption than they would be liable to on the days of general admission. The Museum Hours are from Ten till Four, as well for viewing the Collections, as for admission to the Reading Room.

Mode of Admission upon open Days.

2. Persons who wish to see the Museum, are to apply on any of the above-mentioned Open Days, in the Anti-Room of the House, where each individual will be required to inscribe his or her Name and Place of Abode, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

3. The Principal Librarian, or the senior Officer in residence, shall be authorized to grant Admission, particularly to Foreigners, during the month of Vacation; one of the Attendants being always in waiting to accompany them through the House.

4. It is expected that Persons who visit the Museum be decent and orderly in their appearance and behaviour; the Officers being instructed to refuse admission to, or cause to withdraw, any Person who shall disregard this caution. No Children apparently under 10 years of age will be admitted.

Reading Room.

5. The Reading Room of the Museum shall be kept open from Ten till Four every day in the week, except Sundays, Good Friday, the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun Weeks, and any Thanksgiving and Fast Days ordered by Authority.

6. Persons desirous of admission into the said Room, are to send their Applications in writing to the Principal Librarian, or in his absence to the Secretary or other senior Officer; these Officers, if they see no objection, will grant admission for a term not exceeding half a year. In cases where there may be any doubt as to the propriety of admission, the applications shall be referred to the next meeting of the Trustees. Every reader may, at the expiration of his term, apply for a prolongation of the same, without a fresh recommendation.

7. Persons who apply for admission to the Reading Room, are to specify their descriptions and places of abode; and as some risk would be incurred by the indiscriminate admission of all applicants, it is expected that every one who applies should produce a recommendation satisfactory to a Trustee, or an Officer of the House.*

Regulations and Cautions.

8. Readers are allowed to take extracts from any printed book or manuscript; but no entire manuscript is to be transcribed without leave from the Trustees. Transcribers are not to lay the paper, on which they write, on any part of the book or manuscript they are using.

9. No person is, on any pretence whatever, to write on any part of a printed book or manuscript belonging to the Museum; but if any one should observe a defect in such book or manuscript, he is requested to signify the same to the Officer in waiting.

10. Persons engaged in Works of learning, or in the prosecution of any useful design, and having occasion to examine any part of the Collection with more attention than can be done in the ordinary way of viewing the Museum, or using the Reading Room, or having occasion to make a drawing of anything contained in the Museum, are to apply to the Trustees for particular leave for that purpose.

11. The respective Officers whom it may concern, viz. the Keeper of the Manuscripts and the Principal Attendant in the Reading Room, are charged to be particularly attentive in observing persons who may have occasion to inspect manuscripts, charters, deeds or other instruments, which are liable to be called for as evidence.

12. No part of the Collections belonging to the Museum shall be at any time carried out of the precincts thereof; except such books, charters, deeds or other manuscripts as are wanted to be produced in evidence; in this case, application shall be made for leave to a Meeting of the Trustees; or, in case of urgency in point of time, to the Principal Librarian; which leave being obtained, one of the Under or Assistant Librarians shall be allowed to carry out the article required; but he shall keep it constantly in his custody, and allow it to be inspected only in his presence.

13. The Members of the Royal Academy, and Artists, may have admission for the purpose of copying the Sculptures in the Gallery of Antiquities, from nine o'clock to four, during every day in the week, Saturday and Sunday excepted, application being made to the Trustees, or to the Principal Librarian, or the senior Officer in residence; but it is expected that Artists or Students, who are not Members of the Royal Academy, produce satisfactory recommendations.

14. One of the Attendants shall be always present in the Gallery during the time when persons are employed in taking copies.

15. The Collections of Coins and Medals shall not be shown to any one without due precaution; no person shall be admitted into the room, except in the presence of the Keeper or Assistant Keeper of the Collection; and in no case whatever shall more than four persons, exclusive of the Officers of the Museum, be admitted at the same time.

The Collection of Prints and Drawings shall not be shown to more than eight persons at the same time.

It

* *See* Minutes of General Meeting, May 11, 1822.

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6. Statutes, Rules and Bye Laws.

It is expected that persons wishing to see the Medals or Prints, give one day's notice of their intention; and all applications from persons desiring to copy Pictures, Prints or Drawings, shall be made in writing, and shall be laid before the Trustees at their next Meeting subsequent to the application.

16. No Officer, Attendant or Servant shall take any fee, reward or gratuity from persons visiting the Museum.

Chapter V.

Concerning the Security of the Museum.

Precautions against Fire and other Accidents.

1. The Museum shall at no time whatsoever be left without one at least of the resident Officers within the same, or the precincts thereof, that proper orders may be given, and due care taken for its preservation in case of fire, or any other accident which may endanger the Building or its contents. And in order to provide more effectually for the observance of this regulation, each resident Officer of the Establishment, in weekly rotation, shall consider himself responsible for the care of the Museum Buildings, and shall not leave the Museum between the hours of ten o'clock in the evening and eight o'clock in the morning, without having first procured some other of the resident Officers to supply his place. In case of any accident, the Principal Librarian, or in his absence the Secretary, or the next Officer in rank who shall be in the Museum, shall give such orders as in his judgment will best conduce to the safety and preservation of the same.

2. Each of the Officers shall pay particular attention to the security of his Department; and for this purpose he shall take care that, after the companies leave the House, the windows and doors be properly secured, and that the fires in the stoves be left in such a state that no danger may arise therefrom. The Messenger and his Assistant shall likewise, under the direction of the Principal Librarian, frequently visit the Hall, passages, especially those on the basement story, and other places where danger may be apprehended; they shall examine whether every part of them is secure; and see that no person is lurking therein; and in the performance of this duty they shall, if requisite, be assisted by the Porter and the two Watchmen, or any of them.

3. And since for this service, and for lighting the fires, or in case of accidents happening in the night, it may be necessary that lighted candles should be brought into the Museum, or body of the House, such lighted candles, for those uses, shall be carried in lanterns to be provided for that purpose: but lighted candles are never to be brought into the Museum on any other occasion, nor in any other manner.

4. But if, notwithstanding all these precautions, a fire should unfortunately break out in the Museum itself, or in any of the buildings thereto belonging, or even in the neighbourhood thereof, or if any other accident should happen whereby the Museum or Collection should be in danger, every Officer or Servant discovering it, or being apprised thereof, shall immediately give notice of it to all the other Officers and Servants, who are forthwith to give their attendance and utmost assistance for the preservation of the Museum and its appurtenances; and also give immediate notice to such of the Trustees as live within a reasonable distance.

5. The Principal Librarian shall take care that the Engines for extinguishing fire, and the pipes belonging to them, be continually kept in good order; and that the Reservoir over the engine-house be always full or nearly full of water. He shall also take care that the keys of the cases of the stop-cocks, which, by the contract with the New River Company, are to be left in his custody, be always deposited in a proper place, where they may be come at in case any accident by fire should happen during his absence.

6. The Military Guard stationed at the Museum by Command of His Majesty are expected to preserve due order at and about the great Entrance, and in the Courts and the Garden; and also to use their utmost exertions for the security of the premises, in case of fire, riot, or other occurrences which may endanger their safety.

(7.)—SUMS PAID BY BOARD OF WORKS, &c.

7. Sums paid by Board of Works, &c.

THE TRUSTEES of the British Museum have not the means of making an accurate Return to this Order.

Application, it is presumed, must be made to the Board of Works.

British Museum,
June 4th, 1833.

J. Forshall,
Secretary.

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Appendix, No. 4.

Appendix, No. 4.

Sums paid for Buildings by the Board of Works.

AN ACCOUNT, from 16th February 1821 to 25th March 1833 inclusive, of all SUMS of MONEY paid by the BOARD OF WORKS on Account of the BRITISH MUSEUM; specifying the Purposes for which they have been paid, together with an ESTIMATE of any Building or Buildings proposed to be erected by the BOARD OF WORKS for the Purposes of the BRITISH MUSEUM, according to the PLAN of Sir *Robert Smirke*.

THE following Account includes the Expense from 5th January 1821 to 31st March 1833, instead of from the 16th February 1821 to 25th March 1833, as required by the Order. The Accounts being made up quarterly, the portions for the broken periods cannot be accurately separated.

ACCOUNT.

	£.	s.	d.
PAID for Ordinary Works and Repairs, and necessary Fittings in the old Buildings	14,566	13	7
These Expenses have arisen from the almost constant necessary annual Repairs to the old Buildings of the British Museum, including those of several Official Houses attached to that Institution. They include also considerable Expenses for the removal of portions of the valuable collection of Marbles to different parts of the Building, and in supplying large glass tables and cases for the collection of Minerals, &c.			
PAID on account of the new Buildings of the East and West Wings - - -	213,098	17	2
TOTAL of Sums paid upon the old and new Buildings, from 5th January 1821 to 31st March 1833 - - £.	227,665	10	9

ESTIMATE.

THE probable Expense of the North Wing, now proposed to be carried into execution, according to the Plan of Sir Robert Smirke - - - - - - - £.	70,000	–	–

Ex^d, *Henry Hake Seward*,
Surveyor of Works and Buildings.

Office of Woods, &c.
1 August 1833.

Duncannon.
W. D. Adams.
B. C. Stephenson.

Appendix, No. 5.

Appendix, No. 5.

Report from Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Royal Library.

REPORT from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on Papers relating to the ROYAL LIBRARY, which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to present to the British Nation. Ordered to be printed, 18 April 1823.

THE COMMITTEE, to whom the Papers relating to the LIBRARY, which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to present to the British Nation, were referred to consider the Matter thereof, and to report their Observations thereupon to The House,

FEEL themselves called upon, in the first place, to give some account to The House of the nature and extent of this valuable Collection, and of the circumstances under which it was formed.

The general plan of its formation appears to have been determined upon by his late Majesty King George the Third, soon after his accession to the Throne; and the first extensive purchase which he made was that of the library of Mr. Joseph Smith, the British Consul at Venice, in 1762.

In 1768, Mr. Barnard, the librarian, was sent to the Continent by his Majesty; and in France, Italy, and Germany, he bought numerous books of great variety and value. Previous to his departure, he received a letter from Dr. Johnson, who frequently visited the Library, pointing out the best means of completing it. The rules laid down in that letter have been followed with unremitting attention. Appendix (A.)

Under Mr. Barnard's judicious directions the entire Collection has been made and arranged; and manuscript catalogues of the whole, both classed and alphabetical, have been prepared and completed with the greatest care and judgment.

The classed catalogue consists of 13 volumes in large folio; and is arranged under the heads of the different classes of Theology, Law, Arts and Sciences, Belles Lettres and History.

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Report from Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Royal Library.

Of the Alphabetical Catalogue, the letters A and B are already printed, and form a volume of 422 pages in folio. The printing of the second volume is also commenced. It comprehends a portion of the letter C, which with the remaining letters of the alphabet will probably constitute six more volumes.

The number of Books in the Library are about 65,250 *, exclusive of a very numerous assortment of Pamphlets, principally contained in 868 cases, and requiring about 140 more cases to contain the whole.

There is likewise a very extensive collection of Geography and Topography, a great part of which is also kept in cases; but a considerable number of Maps, too large to be thus disposed of, are rolled, and arranged upon the shelves of large tables; correct catalogues have been made of this division of the collection, under the following titles; viz. Geography and Topography, five volumes (folio); Charts, one volume (folio).

This Library has been considered as very complete, for its extent, in all branches of science and literature; besides the geographical and topographical works above-mentioned, to the acquisition of which his late Majesty paid the most particular attention, it is very rich in Classics, in English History, in Italian, French and Spanish literature, and in the scarce early printed books of the 15th century.

His Majesty has accompanied his munificent donation of this Library to the public, with the gift of a valuable selection of Coins and Medals, the description of which was carefully revised by the late Dr. Coombe.

During his late Majesty's long and lamented indisposition, an annual allowance, equal to the sum usually expended, was appropriated to the purpose of carrying his known intentions respecting the Library into effect, and the trustees of his private property submitted to the present King the propriety of granting an increase of that allowance to defray the expense of printing the catalogue. This proposal was sanctioned by his Majesty's entire approbation.

The sum expended in the purchase of Mr. Smith's library was about 10,000 *l.*, and the sum applied for the purchase of books, for a period of 60 years, has been about 2,000 *l.* annually; in the course of that time, many opportunities occurred, and which were not neglected, of making most valuable acquisitions upon very advantageous terms.

It is also to be observed, that additions have been made to the collection by persons anxious to show their respect to his late Majesty, and to promote his views. Among these the late Mr. Jacob Bryant deserves particularly to be mentioned, as having enriched the Library with some of the rarest specimens of the art of printing, at its commencement in this country.

On the demise of his late Majesty, all the expenses of the Library were paid up to the 28th February 1820, inclusive.

The following payments have since been made by his present Majesty, for periodical publications and works in progress:

	£.	s.	d.
In 1820 - - - - - -	767	19	3
In 1821 - - - - - -	1,056	4	3
In 1822 - - - - - -	1,051	9	8

The gentlemen employed in the Library, with the time of their service, and their annual salaries, are as follows:

		£.	s.	d.
F. A. Barnard - - - -	60 years' service - -	400	–	–
N. Carlisle - - - - -	11 years - - -	200	–	–
W. Armstrong - - - -	40 years - - -	182	10	–
J. H. Glover - - - - -	11 years - - -	140	–	–
Extra:				
A. Macpherson - - - -	11 years - - -	140	–	–
G. Harding - - - -	about 5 years - - -	109	4	–
	Amounting in the whole to - -	£. 1,171	14	–

It is no more than justice to these gentlemen to state, that the general arrangements of the Library are considered by all those who have resorted to it, as very complete, and that the readiest access is easily obtained to any book to which the reader may have occasion to refer.

Your Committee having satisfied themselves as to the general description and value of this Collection, proceeded to consider the mode of disposing of it, so as to render it most available to the public, and best to fulfil his Majesty's most gracious intentions.

It is obvious that for the purpose of affording to students as enlarged and as general a reference as possible, it might be desirable to connect it with some other extensive public library; and the documents which have been referred to Your Committee, containing the the correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the British Museum, led them to consider the propriety of placing it under the care of the Trustees of the latter establishment. They were further induced to entertain this proposition from knowing

* The books were counted for the first time very lately; they had been previously estimated at a much higher number; but probably that estimate had been formed by considering every tract in the Library as a separate volume.

knowing that King George the 2d, in the year 1757, had transferred the valuable Royal Library, consisting of about 9,000 volumes, which had been collected by his Royal predecessors, beginning with Henry VII., to the custody of these Trustees, for the use of the public.

His late Majesty also evinced the interest he took in this Institution. In 1762, he purchased a most valuable collection of pamphlets and periodical papers published between the years 1640 and 1660, and presented it to the Museum. This collection is contained in about 2,000 volumes, consists of about 32,000 articles, and includes almost all the tracts published during that interesting period.

The examination, however, of the contents of the Royal Library furnishes the strongest reason for placing it in the same building as the Museum Library, the former being very rich in many of those classes in which the latter is very deficient, particularly in works illustrative of the history of printing, in geography, in heraldry, and antiquity, in theology, in various branches of belles lettres, in grammars and dictionaries, in Italian and Spanish literature, and in general history. In these and other branches the Royal Library would supply great deficiencies which exist in that of the Museum.

The Library of the British Museum contains about 125,000 volumes, and the Royal Library, as before stated, about 65,000. It was however suggested, that there might probably be so large a number of duplicates in these Libraries when united, as to form an objection to bringing them together, and placing them in the same building.

In consequence of this suggestion, Your Committee directed an examination to be made of the number of duplicates contained under the letter A of the catalogues of both Libraries, and with a view of checking the estimate which had been formed from this examination, they desired that a similar inquiry might be made as to the duplicates under the letter S. The comparison of the letter S in each catalogue furnished nearly the same result as that of the letter A; from whence it is presumed that the number of duplicate volumes in the two collections does not exceed 21,000.

It will be observed, that as this estimate is formed from a comparison of the titles only, it is probable that upon comparing the books themselves several of them would not be found to be strictly duplicates; and it is obvious that in a Library intended for general use, it will be desirable to keep duplicates of several of those books to which the most frequent reference is likely to be made. Of 21,000 duplicates, it would not be advisable therefore to part with more than 12,000, so that in relation to the duplicates, no reasonable objection occurs to placing these two Libraries in the same building, and affording the public the facility of referring to both at the same time.

Before Your Committee, however, felt themselves justified in recommending that this Library should be connected with that of the Museum, they thought it necessary to examine the regulations under which students are admitted to the Reading Room in that establishment. A copy of these Regulations will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix (B.)

The most liberal construction is given to these rules in practice; and they do not appear to Your Committee more restrictive than is necessary, with a view to the care and preservation of the Library itself. It has been stated in evidence to them, that the want of similar regulations has exposed some of the public libraries on the Continent to great depredations.

Your Committee are of opinion, under all the circumstances of the case, that the public will derive the greatest benefit from placing this noble donation under the care of the Trustees of the Museum; and they are sure the House will concur with them in opinion, that from respect to his late Majesty it should be kept distinct and entire; that a separate room should be appropriated for its reception, and that whatever disposable duplicates there may be in the two Libraries, should be taken from the books now in the Museum.

Whether these disposable duplicates, calculated at about 12,000 volumes, should be sold, and the produce applied in diminution of the annual grant of Parliament, for the general purposes of the Museum; or whether it would be more advisable to make them the foundation of a separate public library, may be for the House to decide at some future period.

It appears by the papers referred to Your Committee, as well as from an examination and actual inspection of the buildings belonging to the British Museum, that if the Royal Collection should be transferred thither, the books could not be there arranged, unless a new building were constructed and appropriated for that purpose. Such a building should evidently form part of an entire plan, for the present edifice of the Museum, in which treasures of very high value are deposited, is in a decaying state; is not fire-proof; and is not besides, in other respects, well calculated for the purposes to which it is applied; so that many years will not elapse before an entirely new building must be constructed for these purposes.

Under these circumstances, Your Committee had to consider whether any spot of ground could be obtained upon which a large edifice might be erected, adequate to all the purposes of this National Repository, more eligible than the site of the present Museum. The space belonging to it is very nearly eight acres. Other situations were brought under the consideration of Your Committee, but none have been suggested sufficiently extensive for the purpose, and possessing the same local convenience. They therefore recommend that the new building should be erected on this ground, and also that the part of it which shall be first begun should be appropriated for this Library, and for a safe depository of the very valuable manuscripts now in the Museum, and that care should be taken, in its construction, to render it fire-proof.

Appendix, No. 5.

Report from Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Royal Library.

It did not appear to Your Committee that they were called upon to enter into any minute consideration of the plans which might be offered for carrying this general design into effect; but they have satisfied themselves that the existing building would not interfere with the execution of such general design; it would remain appropriated to its present uses until the various objects contained in it were gradually removed into the new edifice as it became fit for their reception.

Since the foundation of the National Museum in 1755, the sums which have been granted by Parliament, for works of art, of science, and of literature, have been very considerable: the principal of which have been applied to the following purchases, viz.

		£.
1753.	For the Sloanian collection	20,000
1753.	„ the Harleian collection	10,000
1772.	„ the Hamilton collection of vases	8,410
1805.	„ the Townley collection of statues	20,000
1807.	„ the Lansdowne manuscripts	4,925
1810.	„ the Greville minerals	13,727
1813.	„ the Hargrave library	8,000
1814.	„ the remainder of the Townley collection	8,200
1815.	„ the Phigalian marbles	15,000
1816.	„ the Elgin marbles	35,000
1818.	„ the Burney library	13,500

The donations also of individuals have been most liberal and extensive. Your Committee are sure that the House will feel both the policy and the justice of providing a fit place for their reception, and of enabling the persons to whom the care of these treasures are confided, to secure them from danger.

Amongst these donations, should be particularly noticed the library of the late Sir Joseph Banks, so highly valuable in the branch of natural history; which, at no distant period, according to his bequest, must be transferred to the British Museum; where, however, from want of space and accommodation, there is at present a total inability to receive it.

It is surely most desirable also, to give to those who may be disposed hereafter to present similar gifts to this establishment, for the use of the public, the fullest confidence that the best means will be taken for their preservation.

There is great reason to believe that some valuable collections of works of art have already been lost to the public from the want of a fit receptacle for them. In forming the plan of the proposed new building, this deficiency might be provided for without any considerable addition to the expense, by connecting the Repository for such donations with the Royal Library.

Your Committee therefore trust that the House will in its liberality be disposed to make such grants, from time to time, as may be sufficient to effect these purposes, and may ultimately be the means of raising a structure worthy of the taste and dignity of the Nation.

They recommend that the first of these grants should be made in the present session, comprehending such a sum as may be necessary for the commencement and conducting of the work they have proposed, and comprising also what may be sufficient for providing for the salaries of the officers, and the incidental expenses of the Royal Library, until the new building shall be fit for its reception.

Your Committee would not do justice to the sentiments with which they are affected, if in concluding their Report they failed to express in the strongest terms, the gratitude they feel, in common with the Nation, for the act of munificent liberality which has brought this subject under their consideration; and for the disposition which is so strongly evinced by that act, on the part of his Majesty, of promoting by the best means, the Science and Literature of the Country.

18 *April* 1823.

Appendix (A.)

Sir,

It is natural for a Scholar to interest himself in an expedition, undertaken, like yours, for the importation of literature; and therefore, though having never travelled myself, I am very little qualified to give advice to a traveller, yet, that I may not seem inattentive to a design so worthy of regard, I will try whether the present state of my health will suffer me to lay before you what observation or report have suggested to me, that may direct your inquiries, or facilitate your success. Things of which the mere rarity makes the value, and which are prized at a high rate by a wantonness rather than by use, are always passing from poorer to richer countries, and therefore, though Germany and Italy were principally productive of Typographical curiosities, I do not much imagine, that they are now to be found there in great abundance. An eagerness for scarce books and early editions, which prevailed among the English about half a century ago, filled our shops with all the splendour and nicety of literature, and when the Harleian Catalogue was published, many of the books were bought for the Library of the King of France.

I believe, however, that by the diligence with which you have enlarged the Library under your care, the present stock is so nearly exhausted, that till new purchases supply the booksellers with new stores, you will not be able to do much more than glean up single books, as accident shall produce them; this, therefore, is the time for visiting the Continent.

What addition you can hope to make by ransacking other countries, we will now consider. English Literature you will not seek in any place but in England. Classical Learning is diffused everywhere,

everywhere, and is not, except by accident, more copious in one part of the polite world than in another. But every country has literature of its own, which may be best gathered in its native soil. The studies of the learned are influenced by forms of Government and modes of Religion; and, therefore, those books are necessary and common in some places, which, where different opinions or different manners prevail, are of little use, and for that reason rarely to be found.

Thus in Italy you may expect to meet with Canonists and Scholastic Divines, in Germany with Writers on the Feudal Laws, and in Holland with Civilians. The Schoolmen and Canonists must not be neglected, for they are useful to many purposes; nor too anxiously sought, for their influence among us is much lessened by the Reformation. Of the Canonists, at least, a few eminent Writers may be sufficient. The Schoolmen are of more general value. But the Feudal and Civil Law I cannot but wish to see complete. The Feudal Constitution is the original of the law of property, over all the civilized part of Europe; and the Civil Law, as it is generally understood to include the Law of Nations, may be called with great propriety a Regal study. Of these books, which have been often published, and diversified by various modes of impression, a Royal Library should have at least the most curious edition, the most splendid, and the most useful. The most curious edition is commonly the first, and the most useful may be expected among the last. Thus of Tully's Offices, the edition of Fust is the most curious, and that of Grævius the most useful. The most splendid, the eye will discern. With the old Printers you are now become well acquainted; if you can find any collection of their productions to be sold, you will undoubtedly buy it; but this can scarcely be hoped, and you must catch up single volumes where you can find them. In every place things often occur where they are least expected. I was shown a Welsh Grammar, written in Welsh, and printed at Milan, I believe, before any Grammar of that language had been printed here. Of purchasing entire Libraries, I know not whether the inconvenience may not overbalance the advantage. Of Libraries collected with general views, one will have many books in common with another. When you have bought two collections, you will find that you have bought many books twice over, and many in each which you have left at home, and therefore did not want; and when you have selected a small number, you will have the rest to sell at a great loss, or to transport hither at perhaps a greater. It will generally be more commodious to buy the few that you want, at a price somewhat advanced, than to encumber yourself with useless books. But Libraries collected for particular studies will be very valuable acquisitions. The Collection of an eminent Civilian, Feudist or Mathematician, will perhaps have very few superfluities. Topography or Local History prevail much in many parts of the Continent. I have been told that scarcely a village of Italy wants its historian. These books may be generally neglected, but some will deserve attention by the celebrity of the place, the eminence of the authors, or the beauty of the sculptures. Sculpture has always been more cultivated among other nations than among us. The old art of cutting on wood, which decorated the books of ancient impression, was never carried here to any excellence; and the practice of engraving on copper, which succeeded, has never been much employed among us in adorning books. The old books with wooden cuts are to be diligently sought; the designs were often made by great Masters, and the prints are such as cannot be made by any Artist now living. It will be of great use to collect in every place Maps of the adjacent country, and Plans of towns, buildings and gardens. By this care you will form a more valuable body of Geography than can otherwise be had. Many Countries have been very exactly surveyed, but it must not be expected that the exactness of actual mensuration will be preserved, when the Maps are reduced by a contracted scale, and incorporated into a general system.

The King of Sardinia's Italian dominions are not large, yet the Maps made of them in the reign of Victor, fill two Atlantic folios. This part of your design will deserve particular regard, because, in this, your success will always be proportionate to your diligence. You are too well acquainted with Literary History not to know, that many books derive their value from the reputation of the Printers. Of the celebrated Printers you do not need to be informed, and if you did, might consult Baillet Jugemens des Sçavans. The productions of Aldus are enumerated in the Bibliotheca Græca, so that you may know when you have them all; which is always of use, as it prevents needless search. The great ornaments of a Library, furnished for magnificence as well as use, are the First editions, of which, therefore, I would not willingly neglect the mention. You know, Sir, that the Annals of Typography begin with the Codex, 1457, but there is great reason to believe, that there are latent in obscure corners, books printed before it. The Secular Feast, in memory of the invention of Printing, is celebrated in the 40th year of the century; if this tradition, therefore, is right, the Art had in 1457 been already exercised 19 years.

There prevails among Typographical Antiquaries a vague opinion, that the Bible had been printed three times before the edition of 1462, which Calmet calls "La premiere Edition bien averée." One of these editions has been lately discovered in a Convent, and transplanted into the French King's Library. Another copy has likewise been found, but I know not whether of the same impression, or another. These discoveries are sufficient to raise hope and instigate inquiry. In the purchase of old books, let me recommend to you to inquire with great caution whether they are perfect. In the first edition the loss of a leaf is not easily observed. You remember how near we both were to purchasing a mutilated Missal at a high price.

All this perhaps you know already, and therefore my letter may be of no use. I am, however, desirous to show you, that I wish prosperity to your undertaking. One advice more I will give, of more importance than all the rest, of which I, therefore, hope you will have still less need. You are going into a part of the world divided, as it is said, between Bigotry and Atheism: such representations are always hyperbolical, but there is certainly enough of both to alarm any mind solicitous for Piety and Truth; let not the contempt of Superstition precipitate you into Infidelity, or the horror of Infidelity ensnare you in Superstition. I sincerely wish you successful and happy, for

I am, Sir,

Your affectionate humble Servant,

Sam. Johnson.

May 28, 1768.
To F. A. Barnard, Esq.

Appendix, No. 5.

Report from Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Royal Library.

Appendix (B.)

DIRECTIONS respecting the READING ROOM of the BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE Reading Room of the Museum is open from ten till four, every day; except on Saturdays and Sundays, and for one week at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide; except also on 30th January, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, 5th November, and any occasional Fast or Thanksgiving Days.

Persons desirous of admission are to send in their applications in writing (specifying their christian and surnames, rank or profession, and places of abode,) to the Principal Librarian, or in his absence, to the senior Under Librarian, who will either immediately admit such persons, or lay their applications before the next General Meeting, or Committee of the Trustees. But as it might be dangerous, in so populous a metropolis as London, to admit perfect strangers, it is expected that every person who applies, should produce a recommendation satisfactory to a Trustee or an Officer of the house. Applications defective in this respect will not be attended to.

Permission will in general be granted for six months; and at the expiration of this term, fresh application is to be made for a renewal.

The Librarians are strictly enjoined to use all possible dispatch in supplying the readers with the printed books or manuscripts they may apply for; but in so extensive a Library it may not always be possible to find every article immediately.

Readers will be allowed to take one or more extracts from any printed book or manuscript; but no whole, or very considerable part, of a manuscript is to be transcribed, without a particular leave from the Trustees. The transcribers are not to lay the paper on which they write, on any part of the book or manuscript they are using: nor are any tracings allowed without particular permission of the Trustees.

No person is, on any pretence whatever, to write on any part of a printed book or manuscript belonging to the Museum; but if any one should observe a defect in such book or manuscript, he is requested to signify the same to the Officer in waiting, who will make proper use of the information.

It may be sufficient merely to suggest, that silence is absolutely requisite in a place dedicated to the purposes of study.

N. B.—The admission tickets are by no means transferable; nor may readers introduce friends or amanuenses without respective tickets. Readers are not allowed to take books out of the Reading Room.

Appendix, No. 6.

List of Officers, &c. of the British Museum, 1835.

Appendix, No. 6.

LIST of the OFFICERS, ASSISTANTS, ATTENDANTS, &c. of the BRITISH MUSEUM, 21 May 1835.

OFFICERS.

Principal Librarian:
Sir Henry Ellis.*

Department of Manuscripts:
Rev. J. Forshall.*
Sir F. Madden.*

Department of Printed Books:
Rev. H. H. Baber.*
Rev. H. F. Cary.*
Antonio Panizzi, Esq.
N. Carlisle, Esq.
W. Armstrong, Esq.
J. H. Glover, Esq.

Department of Natural History:
Charles König, Esq.*
J. G. Children, Esq.*
Robert Brown, Esq.
Mr. J. J. Bennett.

Department of Antiquities:
Edward Hawkins, Esq.*
C. F. Barnwell, Esq.
W. Y. Ottley, Esq.

TOTAL - - 16

The eight Officers to whose name an Asterisk is affixed have apartments within the walls of the Museum.

Other Persons of a higher sort employed in the Museum as ASSISTANTS are:

MS. Department:
Mr. John Holmes.
Mr. James Mitchell.
Mr. W. U. Richards.
Mr. H. O. Coxe.
Dr. Rosen - - - 5.

Department of Printed Books:
Rev. T. H. Horne.
Dr. C. Schier.
Mr. J. Grabham.
Mr. T. Yeates - 4.

Department of Natural History:
Mr. J. E. Gray.
Mr. G. Samouelle.
Mr. G. R. Gray - 3

TOTAL - - 12

ATTENDANTS in the several Departments.

Appendix, No. 6.

List of Officers, &c. of the British Museum, 1835.

MS. Department:
Benjamin Bromley.
K. E. Mackenzie.
H. Marshall - - - - - - - - 3

Printed Books:
J. Bygrave.
W. Turner.
John Burchell.
Joseph Phillipps.
Daniel Buckland.
St. John Bygrave.
J. Turner.
Hugh Caston.
C. W. Kellet.
H. Adams - - - - - - - - - 10

King's Library:
John Williams.
William Leach.
John Griffiths - - - - - - - - 3

Natural History:
William Sanders.
Edward Holman.
Frederick Sanders.
Thomas Priestley - - - - - - 4

Department of Antiquities:
John Conrath.
John Hare.
Joseph Garrett.
John Dutts.
Thomas Finch.
George Reid - - - - - - - - 6

Reading Room:
Mr. James Cates, Chief Attendant.
John Harris.
John Scott.
William Osman - - - - - - - 4

Warders on Public Days:
George Spencer.
J. Dingle.
John West.
George Byard - - - - - - - - 4

Household Servants:
George Noble, Messenger.
Charles Monticelli, Assistant ditto.
James Thurston, Porter.
Mary Bygrave, Head Housemaid.
Mary Alloway, Elizabeth Alloway, Ann Firth, Sarah Griffin, Lucy Simmons, Georgiana Dixon } Housemaids. - - - - - - 10

Accountant:
Mr. Mawer Cowtan - - - - - - 1

Watchmen:
H. Marshall.
William Bates - - - - - - - 2

Labourers:
John Young.
Christopher Clinch.
James Thurston, jun.
Cornelius Sullivan - - - - - - 4

TOTAL - 79

Three persons have lately been temporarily employed to transcribe Titles, and it is intended to appoint another Attendant in the Natural History Department.

The Clerk of the Works, who is resident in the Museum, is the servant of the Office of Woods and Works.

Henry Ellis, Prin^{l} Lib^{n}.

Appendix, No. 7.

Appendix, No. 7.

Titles of Committees, and Names of Trustees.

TITLES of COMMITTEES of the BOARD of TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM, and NAMES of the TRUSTEES belonging severally to such Committees.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord Chancellor.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Bishop of London.
Lord Chief Justice of King's Bench.
Master of the Rolls.
Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas.
Attorney General.
Solicitor General.
President of the Royal Society.
President of the College of Physicians.
President of the Society of Antiquaries.
President of the Royal Academy.
Duke of Northumberland.
Earl Cadogan.
Rev. Arthur Annesley.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.
Lord Henry W. Bentinck.
Earl Cawdor.
T. Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.
Earl of Elgin.
Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq
Lord St. Helens.
Lord Farnborough.
Earl of Aberdeen.
Duke of Rutland.
Marquess Camden.
Earl of Harrowby.
Earl of Eldon.
Marquess of Lansdowne.
Right. Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Lord Ashburton.
Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Duke of Hamilton.
Earl of Derby.
Lord Fitzgerald.
Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.

Since the date of this Return, Lord Stanley has been appointed a Trustee, and has become a Member of the Standing Committee.

Appendix, No. 7.

Titles of Committees, and Names of Trustees.

Sub-Committee on Departments of MSS. and of PRINTED BOOKS.

Lord Bishop of London.
The Duke of Hamilton.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.

Sub-Committee on Department of NATURAL HISTORY.

H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, Chairman.
Duke of Northumberland.
Marquess of Lansdowne.
Earl of Derby.
Earl Cawdor.
T. Andrew Knight, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

Sub-Committee on Department of ANTIQUITIES and ART.

Lord Farnborough, Chairman.
Earl of Aberdeen.
Earl of Harrowby.
Sir M. A. Shee.

Sub-Committee of FINANCE.

Lord Bishop of London.
Lord Farnborough.
Lord Ashburton.
Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

Sub-Committee on BUILDINGS.

Marquess of Lansdowne.
Earl of Aberdeen.
Earl Cawdor.
Lord Farnborough.
Lord Ashburton.
Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

British Museum,
21 May 1835.

J. Forshall,
Secretary.

Appendix, No. 8.

Appendix, No. 8.

Days of Meetings of Trustees.

A RETURN of the Days on which the TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM have met during each of the Years 1832, 1833, 1834; the Hours of Meeting, and the Trustees who attended each of the aforesaid Meetings.

1832: January 14. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
The Lord Bishop of London in the Chair.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Lord Dover.

1832: February 11. Twelve o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
The Lord Farnborough in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President of the Royal Society.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1832: February 16. Twelve o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
The Lord Bishop of London in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President of the Royal Society.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Lord Dover.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1832: February 16. Two o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President of the Royal Society.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Lord Dover
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1832: March 10. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Lord Dover.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1832: April 14. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
The Lord Bishop of London in the Chair.
Right Hon. Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.

1832: May 12. Twelve o'clock.
Committee.

Present,
The Lord Dover in the Chair.
The Marquis Camden.
The Lord Bishop of London.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1832: May 12. One o'clock.
General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Marquess Camden.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Dover.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1832: June 9. One o'clock.
Committee.

Present,
Henry Bankes, Esq., in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President of the Royal Society.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Right Hon. the Speaker.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1832: July 14. Twelve o'clock.
Committee.

Present,
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex President of the Royal Society, in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Lord Dover.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.

1832: July 14. One o'clock.
General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President of the Royal Society.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Lord Dover.
The Right Hon. the Speaker.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.

1832: August 11. One o'clock.
Committee.

Present,
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President of the Royal Society, in the Chair.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.

1832: October 13. One o'clock.
Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Lord Dover.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.

1832: November 10. One o'clock.
Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1832: December 8. Twelve o'clock.
Committee.

Present,
The Lord Bishop of London in the Chair.
The Lord Farnborough.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: January 12. One o'clock.
Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: February 9. Twelve o'clock.
Committee.

Present,
The Lord Bishop of London in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Marquess Camden.
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: February 9. One o'clock.
General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Marquess Camden.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: February 16. Twelve o'clock.
Special Committee.

Sub-Committee on the Department of Antiquities.

Present,
The Lord Farnborough in the Chair.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Marquess Camden.
The Earl of Aberdeen.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: March 9. One o'clock.
Committee.

Present,
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester in the Chair.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

Appendix, No. 8.

Days of Meetings of Trustees.

1833: March 18. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Marquess Camden.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: March 20. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Lord Dover.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: March 26. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Earl of Aberdeen.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Lord Dover.
Right Hon. Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: April 3. One o'clock.

Special Committee.

Sub-Committee on the Department of Antiquities.

Present,
The Lord Farnborough in the Chair.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: April 20. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Lord Farnborough.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: May 11. Twelve o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President of the Royal Society.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain.
The Earl Cadogan.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls.
Lord Chief Justice Tindal, C. P.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: May 11. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President of the Royal Society.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Earl Cadogan.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls.
Lord Chief Justice Tindal.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: May 15.

Sub-Committee on the Department of Antiquities.

The Lord Farnborough.
Henry Bankes, Esq.

1833: May 23. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Marquess Camden.
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.

1833: June 8. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Earl of Cadogan.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: July 13. Twelve o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
The Lord Bishop of London in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President of the Royal Society.
The Duke of Rutland.
The Earl of Cadogan.
The Earl of Harrowby.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart. President of the College of Physicians.
Sir John Campbell, Attorney-general.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.

1833: July 13. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
The Earl of Harrowby in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President of the Royal Society.
The Duke of Rutland.
The Earl Cadogan.
The Lord Bishop of London.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Sir John Campbell, Attorney-general.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.

1833: August 6. Three o'clock.

Meeting of the Electing Trustees.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Lord Chancellor (Lord Brougham & Vaux).
The Right Hon. the Speaker.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President of the Royal Society.
The Earl Cadogan.
The Lord Bishop of London.
Sir John Campbell, Attorney-general.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: August 10. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: October 12. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
The Lord Farnborough in the Chair.
The Lord St. Helens.
The Lord Chief Justice Tindal.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.

1833: November 9. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
The Lord Farnborough in the Chair.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord St. Helens.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.

1833: December 14. Twelve o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
The Lord Farnborough in the Chair.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Right Hon. the Speaker.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1833: December 14. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Right Hon. the Speaker.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: January 11. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
The Lord Bishop of London in the Chair.
The Lord Farnborough.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: February 8. Twelve o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Marquess Camden.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls.
Lord Chief Justice Tindal.
Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: February 8. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Marquess Camden.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Master of the Rolls, Sir J. Leach.
Lord Chief Justice Tindal.
Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: February 9. Twelve o'clock.

Sub-Committee of Finance.

Present,
The Lord Farnborough.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: February 11. Three o'clock.

Meeting of Electing Trustees.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Lord Chancellor (Lord Brougham & Vaux).
The Speaker.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Earl Grey, First Lord of the Treasury.
The Lord Bishop of London.
* * * * * *
Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

Appendix, No. 8.

Days of Meetings of Trustees.

1834: March 5. Twelve o'clock.

Sub-Committee of Finance.

Present,
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: March 8. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President of the Royal Society.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Duke of Hamilton.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Marquess Camden.
The Earl Cawdor.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Right Hon. the Speaker.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: March 12. Twelve o'clock.

Special Committee.

(Sub-Committee of Finance with other Trustees.)

Present,
The Lord Farnborough in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, President of the Royal Society.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: April 12. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
The Lord Farnborough in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Marquess Camden.
The Earl Cawdor.
The Lord Bishop of London.
Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.

1834: April 26. Twelve o'clock.

Special Committee.

(Sub-Committee of Printed Books, with other Trustees.)

Present,
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Alexander Baring, Esq.

1834: April 30. Twelve o'clock.

Special Committee.

(Sub-Committee of Printed Books, with other Trustees.)

Present,
Henry Bankes, Esq., in the Chair.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: May 6. Twelve o'clock.

Special Committee.

(Sub-Committee of Printed Books, with other Trustees.)

Present,
The Lord Farnborough in the Chair.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Lord Bishop of London.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: May 10. Twelve o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Duke of Rutland.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir John Campbell, Attorney-general.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: May 10. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Duke of Rutland.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Earl Cawdor.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Lord Chief Justice Tindal.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir John Campbell, Attorney-general.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: May 14. Half-past Three o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester in the Chair.
The Duke of Hamilton.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Marquess Camden.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Earl of Ripon.
The Lord Farnborough.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
Alexander Baring, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: June 14. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
The Earl of Harrowby in the Chair.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
The Duke of Hamilton.
The Earl Cadogan.
The Earl Cawdor.
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: July 12. Twelve o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Duke of Rutland.
The Duke of Hamilton.
The Earl of Harrowby.

The Earl Cawdor.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
Alexander Baring, Esq.

1834: July 12. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Duke of Rutland.
The Duke of Hamilton.
The Earl of Harrowby.
The Earl Cawdor.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.
Henry Bankes, Esq.
Alexander Baring, Esq.

1834: August 1. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
The Lord Farnborough.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.

The proceedings were reported to the Lord Bishop of London, and received his Lordship's approbation.

1834: September 20. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
The Lord Farnborough in the Chair.
The Lord St. Helens.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.

1834: October 11. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Lord St. Helens.
The Lord Farnborough.

1834: November 8. One o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Marquess Camden.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
The Right Hon. the Speaker.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.

1834: December 13. Twelve o'clock.

Committee.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Duke of Northumberland.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: December 13. One o'clock.

General Meeting.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Duke of Northumberland.
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Farnborough.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

1834: December 26.

Meeting of Electing Trustees.

Present,
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.
The Speaker.
The Lord Privy Seal (Lord Wharncliffe).
The Lord Chamberlain (Earl of Jersey).
The Lord Bishop of London.
The Lord Chief Justice, K. B., Lord Denman.
The Lord Chief Justice, C. P., Sir N. Tindal.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.
Sir Frederick Pollock (Attorney-general).

Appendix, No. 8

Days of Meetings of Trustees.

Exclusive of four or five Meetings of the Trustees in Committees on special business.

21 May 1835. *J. Forshall*, Secy.

Appendix, No. 9.

Appendix, No. 9.

Names of Family Trustees.

RETURN of the NAMES of the FAMILY TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM, and the Mode in which each Family nominates such Trustees.

Trustees representing the Sloane Family,

Two, { 1. Earl Cadogan.
2. Vacant.—[Filled up since the date of the Return, by the appointment of Lord Stanley.]

Nomination vested by Act 26 Geo. 2, c. 22, in the heirs male of Charles, second Lord Cadogan and Hans Stanley, Esq., and, upon failure of the heirs male of either, in the heirs male of the other, being of full age, or their respective guardian or guardians during their minority.

Appendix, No. 9.

Names of Family Trustees.

Trustees representing the Cotton Family,

Two, { 1. Rev. Arthur Annesley.
2. George Booth Tyndale, Esq.

Nomination vested by Act 22 Geo. 2, c. 22, in Frances Hanbury, relict of Francis Hanbury, Esq., and after her decease, in the heirs male of her body, being of full age; and in default of such heirs male, in her daughters successively, as they should be in priority of birth; and the several respective heirs male of such daughters, being of full age, or the respective guardians of the heirs male of the said Frances and her daughters during their minority.

Trustees representing the Harley Family,

Two. { 1. Lord Henry William Bentinck.
2. The Earl Cawdor.

Nomination vested by Act 26 Geo. 2, c. 22, in Henrietta Cavendish Holles, relict of Edward, second Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, and her daughter, Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Portland, or the survivor; and after their decease, in the heirs male of the said Duchess, being of full age, or their guardian or guardians during their minority; and upon failure of such heirs male, in the heirs male of Edward, third Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, being of full age, or their guardian or guardians during their minority.

Trustee representing the Townley Family,

One—Peregrine Edward Townley, Esq.

Nomination vested by Act 45 Geo. 3, c. 127, in the sons of Edward Townley Standish, Esq., successively in priority of birth, and the heirs of them respectively, being of full age, or their guardians during their respective minorities; and in default of such issue, in John Townley, Esq., and his heirs, being of full age, or their guardians during their respective minorities.

Trustee representing the Elgin Family,

One—The Earl of Elgin.

Trusteeship vested by Act 56 Geo. 3, c. 99, in Thomas, Earl of Elgin, and after his decease in every person who shall successively attain to the rank and dignity of Earl of Elgin, being of full age.

Trustee representing the Knight Family,

One—Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq.

Hereditary, by Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 60, in the descendants of Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. in the direct male line, and in case of their failure, in the next descendants in the male line of Richard Knight, Esq., grandfather of Richard Payne Knight, Esq., and in case of failure, in the next descendants in the female line of the said Richard Knight, Esq.

Trustee appointed by His Majesty,

One—The Duke of Northumberland.

Nomination vested by 2 Will. 4, c. 46, in His Majesty, his heirs and successors, under the sign-manual.

J. Forshall, Secretary.

British Museum, 21 May 1835.

Appendix, No. 10.

(1.)—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of APPLICATIONS made to the Trustees of the BRITISH MUSEUM (at Meetings authorized, according to the Rules, to grant Admissions) for the purpose of being admitted to inspect that part of the collection of Minerals not generally shown, or any particular part thereof, and of the number of similar Applications for the purpose of being admitted to inspect the collection of Medals and Coins, or any parts thereof; and of the number of similar Applications for the purpose of being admitted to inspect the collection of Prints and Drawings, or any parts thereof; and of the number of similar Applications for the purpose of being admitted to the Reading Room; such Accounts to extend to the last five years past, and to contain the number of Admissions in consequence of such Applications; and the number of Applications and Admissions in each of the five years to be stated.

IT is most respectfully stated, that of the applications alluded to in the first Order of the House of Commons, for admissions to that part of the collection of Minerals not generally shown, or any particular part thereof, no register has been ever kept. The applications being either for the private view of a party of visitors; or, as in far more numerous instances, for the inspection of a single class of minerals, or even an individual specimen by some geologist. The Officer of the department, in compliance with the liberal intentions of the Trustees, has never, in any instance, referred such applicants to the Monthly Meetings of the Committee, but either complied with the request immediately, or by some appointment with the party applying.

In the case of the Medal Room the accommodation has been the same. Tuesday, from twelve till four in every week, was, in 1814, allotted by order of the Trustees to the exhibition of Coins and Medals to persons making particular application to see them. But, in all cases, where inquiry was made by collectors, or by persons for literary or other useful purposes, the Keeper of the Antiquities and Medals never failed to give immediate assistance; or, if his time or official duties would not then allow it, made the earliest appointment possible with the person making inquiry; referring those parties only to the Principal Librarian's permission, who were desirous of seeing the collection without any particular object, excepting that of general information or curiosity.

In like manner no register has been kept of any admission to see the Prints and Drawings. After the extensive thefts committed in 1806, access to the collection of Prints was for a time entirely closed, till they could be arranged and fastened down in portfolios. After that arrangement was completed, one day in each week was set apart for viewing the collection. In 1816, an extra assistant of the department, to which the prints belong, was appointed solely to the duties of that room; since which time it has been nominally opened two, but really, by the direction of the Trustees, five days in each week.

In respect of applications for admission to the Reading Room, they have been, as nearly as possible, commensurate with the admissions. No refusal having been ever given even to persons unknown or unrecommended; but the application postponed till the person applying could furnish the required reference.

The admissions to the Reading Room have been of three descriptions: The first, consisting of persons admitted as students for the full term, by the Standing Committee. The second, of persons who have for special purposes received admission for a shorter term, above the space of a day and not exceeding a fortnight; these permissions have been granted by the Principal Librarian. The third description consisting of persons who have made casual and momentary searches only, such as inquiring after a single book or manuscript, a fact or a date, or who have had permission to consult particular articles for a morning. Of this last description no record or register whatever has been preserved.

The number of tickets of admission and renewal to the Reading Room, for the full term allowed by the Standing Committee, for the last five years, has been as follows:

A. D. 1816	292
1817	437
1818	477
1819	503
1820	515
Making a Total of	2,224

Admissions not exceeding a fortnight in duration, as far as they can be recollected:

A. D. 1816	38
1817	39
1818	67
1819	59
1820	48
Making a Total of	251

Total of admissions in the last five years recorded - - - 2,475.

The Statute for the admission of students to the Gallery of Sculptures being among those required by the Order of the House of Commons, it may not be irrelevant to add, that the number of students who were admitted to make drawings in the Townley Gallery, from the year 1809 to the year 1817, amounted to an average of something more than 20.

Appendix, No. 10.

1. Applications for inspecting Minerals, Medals, Coins, &c.

In 1818, immediately subsequent to the opening of the Elgin Room, 223 students were admitted; in 1819, 69 more were admitted; and in 1820, 63. In 1821, from 1 January to 20 February, 25. Making a total, since the opening of the room, of 380.

Every student sent by the Keeper of the Royal Academy, upon the production of his academy ticket, is admitted without further reference to make his drawings; and other persons are occasionally admitted, on simply exhibiting the proofs of their qualifications.

According to the present practice, each student has leave to exhibit his finished drawing, from any article in the Gallery, for one week after its completion.

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2. Payments for extra Services.

(2.)—AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of the Annual SALARIES, and of the Monies paid to each of the present Under and Assistant Librarians, Officers and Attendants, employed in the care and arrangement of the Manuscripts, Printed Books, Minerals, Medals, Coins, Prints and Drawings, for extra Service Money, or any other Sums or Gratuities paid to them beyond their stated Salaries, and stating the nature and extent of the service and attendance of each Officer; and also, the nature and extent of the services for which extra service-money may have been paid; such Account to extend to all Services and Payments within the last ten years, and such Account to state the nature and extent of the accommodation afforded to each Officer in the way of Lodging, Perquisites, &c.; and also, all Statutes and Rules of the Trustees of the British Museum now in force, with respect to the admission to the Reading Room, and the different other Collections, and generally for the management of the Museum and Collections.

Principal Librarian:

JOSEPH PLANTA, Esq. Salary, 500 *l.* per annum. No extra remuneration of any kind.

Under and Assistant Librarians:

Each bound by the Statutes to give two days' attendance in the week to the duties of their respective offices.

Under Librarians:

1. Henry Ellis, Esq., Keeper of the Manuscripts. Salary, 200 *l.* per annum for two days' attendance. Extra allowance for two additional days in the week (at the rate of 75 *l.* per annum for each day*) 150 *l.* He is also Secretary.

2. The Rev. H. H. Baber, Keeper of the Printed Books. Salary, 200 *l.* per annum, for two days. Extra allowance for two other days, 150 *l.*

3. Charles König, Esq., Keeper of the Natural History. Salary, 200 *l.* per annum, for two days. Extra allowance for three other days, 225 *l.*

4. Taylor Combe, Esq., Keeper of the Antiquities, including Coins and Medals. Salary, 200 *l.* per annum for two days. Extra allowance for three other days, 225 *l.*

Assistant Librarians:

1. The Rev. Thomas Maurice, Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts. Salary, 120 *l.* per annum. No extra allowance.

2. The Rev. James Bean, Assistant Keeper of the Printed Books. Salary, 120 *l.* per annum. Extra allowance for two additional days of duty, 150 *l.*

3. Dr. Leach, Assistant Keeper of the Natural History. Salary, 120 *l.* No extra allowance at present, being absent upon account of illness.

4. John George Children, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Antiquities. Salary, 120 *l.* Extra allowance for three additional days, 225 *l.*

Extra Assistant Officers:

Each bound to five days' attendance in the week.

Dr. G. H. Noehden, in the department of Printed Books. Salary, 200 *l.* Extra allowance for an additional day, 75 *l.*

Mr. J. T. Smith, in the department of Antiquities. Salary, 200 *l.* No extra allowance.

Secretary:—Henry Ellis, Esq. Salary, 60 *l.* No extra allowance.

Accomptant:—Mr T. Keith. Salary, 30 *l.* Extra allowance for assisting the Expenditor, 10 *l.*

Attendant of Reading Room:—Mr. James Cates. Salary, 100 *l.* Extra allowance on Saturdays, when employed, 5 *s.* per day.

There are also five Attendants, who, under the direction of the librarians, perform all menial services in the different departments; their duty extending to five days in the week. These have each 75 *l.* per annum. There are likewise eight extra Attendants, who are stationed on the three open days in every week in different parts of the house, to prevent any trespass or irregularity on the part of the companies; they are paid at the rate of 5 *s.* per day each.

Of the nature and extent of the service and attendance of the respective officers in their departments, it may be observed, that

The Principal Librarian is the person to whom the care and custody of the whole Museum is chiefly intrusted. He takes care that all orders of the Trustees are obeyed; prevents every kind of irregularity; grants temporary admissions to all parts of the Museum in the intervals of the Committees; and has also the office of Expenditor.

The Under and Assistant Librarians are charged each with the care of their respective departments. Exclusive of the attentions which they render to persons of eminence for rank or learning, it is their duty to employ themselves in arranging and writing catalogues of all additions which are from time to time made to the collections entrusted to their care; and to superintend the publication of the same, when any such are ordered by the Trustees to be printed. The nature of their engagements is such, that no distinct line can be drawn to discriminate ordinary from extra duty; the latter being in fact a continuance only of the former. They report their progress in the chief works in which

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* The extra allowance of the officers was first made in 1811. It was increased from 50 *l.* to 75 *l.* a year for each extra day, Feb. 12, 1814.

which they are engaged, once a month, to the Standing Committee; and, at the General Visitation in the month of May, recapitulate the sum of their reports, and exhibit the produce of their labours for the preceding year. One of the Assistant Librarians, the Rev. Mr. Maurice, performs his two days of ordinary duty in attendance in the Reading Room.

The extra Assistant Officer, in the department of Printed Books, is engaged in the performance of similar labours with the other officers of his department.

The extra Assistant Officer in the department of Antiquities, has the particular charge of the Prints; it is his business to arrange and make catalogues of them, and he attends to the students and other visitors who frequent that room.

The Secretary's duty is to attend all meetings of the Trustees; to make the minutes of their proceedings, and to issue summonses. He has also occasional employ in the way of correspondence and in the preparation of papers.

The Accomptant, besides keeping the accounts of the Trust, prepares all such as are required to be laid before Parliament.

The Attendant of the Reading Room performs his duty there for three days in each week; his services, on the other two days, being made available in the Library.

In regard of services and payments for the last ten years, it may be proper again to notice that the result of the ordinary cannot be separated from the extra duty of each officer.

In 1810, the year to which the Return ordered is directed to extend, Mr. Ellis, the present Keeper of the Manuscripts, had the charge of the department of Printed Books. Four volumes out of eight of the last catalogue of Printed Books, were made and edited by him. He has also made and printed, by order of the Trustees, a catalogue of the Hargrave Collection of Manuscripts, and made the greater part of the second volume of the catalogue of the Lansdowne Manuscripts. Of other catalogues prepared by him in his department, a quarto volume of Dr. Burney's Classical Manuscripts, with an alphabetical index; another, containing a catalogue of about a thousand original Charters, presented to the Museum by the late Lord Frederick Campbell, and four volumes in folio of a catalogue of the additional collection of Manuscripts, remain unprinted. The great catalogue of Charters has also been continued by him. Other labours and arrangements have been constantly performed, but it is hardly possible to state them upon paper in exact detail.

The total amount of extra allowance granted to the Keeper of the Manuscripts, from 1st January 1810 to 31st December 1820, has been 1,350 *l.*

The Rev. Mr. Baber, the present Keeper of the Printed Books, has, within the last ten years, compiled and edited four other of the volumes of the catalogue of Printed Books. The purchase of several distinguished libraries, the continual additions of new publications under the Copyright Act, incidental purchases and donations, have increased the library during that time, from about 120,000 to near 200,000 volumes. The general regulation of the department, the continuation of the printed catalogue, the claims for books entered at Stationers' Hall, the distribution of books in their respective classes, the setting aside of duplicates, and numerous other services, form the miscellaneous total of his labours. Interleaved copies of the catalogue of Printed Books, specifying the titles of all additions (as far as they could be entered) have been also prepared for the use of the Library and the Reading Room, each set in 21 volumes in folio.

The total amount of extra allowance granted to the Keeper of the Printed Books, from 1st January 1810 to 31st December 1820, has been 1,437 *l.* 10 *s.*

Mr. König, the Keeper of the Natural History, exclusive of general superintendence, as the head of his department, has chiefly devoted himself to the care and arrangement of that branch of it which contains the Minerals. The revolution which has taken place of late years in mineralogical science, rendered it necessary to make new arrangements throughout the collection. To Sir Hans Sloane's were added Mr. Cracherode's and Mr. Hatchett's collections, Mr. Greville's, subsequently the collections of the Barons Moll and Beroldingen, and a collection of Peruvian minerals presented by Lord Grenville. The consolidation of the whole of these into one collection (the largest now known in the world), according to the combined systems of Werner and Hany, and the determination, arrangement and labelling of the different specimens, will account for a large portion, both of the ordinary and the extra duty performed by Mr. König for the last ten years. To this is to be added the formation of a separate collection, consisting of British minerals only; the arrangement, determination and description of a most extensive assemblage of secondary fossils; the preparation and continual alteration requisite in his portion of the hand-guide for visitors; with other labours and engagements, the enumeration of which in a Return is scarcely practicable.

The total amount of extra allowance granted to the Keeper of the Natural History, from 1st January 1810 to 31st December 1820, has been 1,875 *l.*

Mr. Combe, the Keeper of the Antiquities and Medals, exclusive of arrangements in the whole of his department, directing the positions of statues and marbles, the selection of duplicate coins, the preparation of his portion of the hand-guide for visitors, with its successive changes, and other various but nameless duties, has, during the last ten years, published, by order and at the expense of the Trustees, a description of the Terra Cottas in the Museum, in a quarto volume; four volumes of a description of the ancient marbles; and a catalogue of the Greek coins of kings and cities. Separate catalogues also of the Anglo-Saxon coins, the English silver, English gold, Anglo-Gallic, English pattern pieces in gold, and English pattern pieces in silver, in six volumes quarto, have been prepared: these, with a catalogue of Roman contorniates, and a supplemental description of Greek coins (the latter still in progress), remain unprinted.

The total amount of extra allowance granted to the Keeper of the Antiquities, from 1st January 1810 to 31st December 1820, has been 1,725 *l.*

The Rev. Thomas Maurice, the present Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts, during the required period, has had his duties confined to attendance in the Reading Room. No extra allowance has been at any time paid to him.

The Rev. James Bean, the Assistant Keeper of the Printed Books, having been appointed in 1812 only, the return of his services can be made but from that period. They have been exerted in the continuation of the general catalogue, in supplying the bookbinder with constant employ, in press-marking books, in receiving and entering the contents of the parcels from Stationers' Hall, demanding books from authors and publishers, and in all the lengthened details of a large library.

The total amount of extra allowance granted to the Assistant Keeper of the Printed Books, since February 1814 (when it commenced) to 31st December 1820, has been 1,050 *l.*

Appendix, No. 10.

2. Payments for extra Services.

Dr. Leach, the Assistant Keeper of the Natural History, was appointed in 1813. His duties have been principally directed to the zoological part of the collection, including the classification and arrangement of a long suite of cabinets of entomology. Among his more prominent labours, he has described and superintended the setting up of a large collection of British animals of all descriptions, including fish, reptiles, &c.; arranged the whole of the shells in the Museum; and been constantly engaged in every useful occupation which his branch of the department required.

The total amount of extra allowance granted to the Assistant Keeper of the Natural History, from the time of his appointment to 31st December 1820, has been 1,475*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Children, the Assistant Keeper of the Antiquities and Medals, appointed in 1816, exclusive of general services and the very frequent exhibition of the Museum to persons of distinction, has compiled, within the period of his duties, a catalogue of the British medals, in two volumes; another of the French medals; and three volumes (the third still in progress) of a catalogue of Roman silver.

The total amount of extra allowance granted to the Assistant Keeper of the Antiquities, since the time of his appointment to 31st December 1820, has been 542 *l.* 9*s.*

Dr. Noehden's extra duty has but recently commenced. He was appointed to his present office in 1819.

The aggregate of extra allowances to the officers of the British Museum, from 1811, when they commenced, to 31st December 1820, amounts to 11,136*l.*, of which 1,600*l.*, were paid to an officer now dead; and 80*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* to a gentleman who is no longer attached to the establishment.

During the same period 1,503*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* have been paid in small sums for the extra services of attendants in the different departments. The pay being calculated at 5*s.* per day each when employed.

The only perquisite (if stationery be excepted) allowed to any of the officers, falls to the lot of the Keeper of the Manuscripts, who, upon being called to attend a court of law with any manuscript, charter or other document from his department, is entitled to a recompense under the statutes. The thing occurs so seldom, that no account has been ever kept by him of the proceeds; but six guineas in a year is, to the best of his belief, too large a sum for an average.

The stationery allowed to the different officers appears to amount to an average of from 5*l.* to 8*l.* a year each, according to the demands of the officers. The Principal Librarian and the Secretary using the largest proportions.

Of Gratuities:

The sum of 100*l.* was paid in 1812 to Mr. König, for his extraordinary exertions in arranging the Greville Minerals.

In the same year the sum of 180*l.* was paid to the Rev. Mr. Bean, for assistance in the Museum before he became an officer.

And two sums of 150*l.* each to the Rev. Mr. Baber and Mr. König, as a remuneration for the journey made by them to Munich in 1815, for the purchase of Baron Moll's library and minerals.

Two or three gratuities of a smaller kind, amounting to little more than 30*l.*, have also been granted to attendants.

Eight officers of the Museum are lodged within its walls; viz. Mr. Planta, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Combe, Mr. Baber, Mr. König, Mr. Maurice, Mr. Bean, and Dr. Leach.

The apartments of Mr. Planta, the Principal Librarian, occupy a suite of ten rooms in the west wing of the offices of the Museum. Mr. Ellis's apartments, in the east wing, consist of nine rooms; Mr. Combe's of nine rooms; Mr. Baber's of nine; Mr. König's, in the back court, of seven; Mr. Maurice's of four; Mr. Bean's of four; and Dr. Leach's of seven.

Henry Ellis, Secretary.

EXTRACTS from the Statutes and Rules of the British Museum, concerning the Times and Modes of Admission.

Chap. III. § 1. The Museum shall be kept open for public inspection every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in every week; except in the Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks, on Thanksgiving and Fast days, and during the months of August and September. On Tuesdays and Thursdays the Museum shall likewise be kept open for private parties. The Museum hours are from ten till four, as well for viewing the collections, as for admission to the Reading Room.

2. Persons who wish to see the Museum, are to apply on any of those above-mentioned open days, in the Anti-room of the house, between the hours of ten and two, where each individual will be required to inscribe his or her name and place of abode, in a book to be kept for that purpose; upon which they will be shown into the apartments as soon as the first rooms are sufficiently cleared for their admission.

3. The officers of the Museum are authorized to exhibit the Museum during the open hours, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, to such of their friends, or persons of distinction for rank or learning, as may occasionally apply to them for a sight of the whole or any part of it; but in such cases they are required to attend the visitors personally.

4. The Principal Librarian, or the Senior Officer in residence, shall be authorized to grant admission, particularly to foreigners, during the two months of vacation; one of the attendants being always in waiting to accompany them through the house.

5. It is expected that persons who visit the Museum be decent and orderly in their appearance and behaviour; the officers being instructed to refuse admission to, or cause to withdraw, any person who shall disregard this caution. No children apparently under ten years of age will be admitted.

EXTRACTS from the Statutes of the Museum, concerning Admission to the Sculptures, Coins, Medals, Prints, &c.

Chap. III. § 16. The members of the Royal Academy and artists, as well professional as dilettanti, may have access at all admissible times to copy from the sculptures in the Gallery of Antiquities, upon application to the Trustees, or to the Principal Librarian, or the Senior Officer in residence; but it is expected that young artists or students produce recommendations from a professor of the academy.

17. That one of the attendants be always present in the Gallery during the times when persons are employed in taking copies.

18. The collections of Coins, Medals, and Prints shall not be shown but by leave of a meeting of the Trustees, or of the Principal Librarian; no person shall be admitted into the room to see them except in the presence of the keeper of the collection; nor shall more three persons be admitted at the same time, without the Principal Librarian, or some subordinate officer of his appointment, attending the whole time together with the keeper of the collection; and in no case shall more than four persons be admitted at the same time.

19. No officer, attendant, or servant, shall take any fee, reward or gratuity from persons visiting the Museum, or in any way making use of its contents, except in the above-mentioned case of attending courts with evidence *, or of being extra-officially employed by readers to make searches or transcripts, when a proper compensation may be agreed for, subject to the approbation of the Principal Librarian.

[Access to the Minerals is regulated by no other statute or statutes but those of general admission.]

EXTRACTS from the Statutes and Rules of the British Museum, relating to the Reading Room.

Chap. II. § 6. Among the duties of the Principal Librarian:

6. He shall also be allowed to grant temporary admission into the Reading Room, to such persons as apply during the intervals between the meetings of the Committee; such leave, however, to become void unless confirmed at the next subsequent meeting.

Chap. II. § 17. As the proper management of the Reading Room is essentially important to the utility and credit of the Museum, it is particularly enjoined that one of the Under or Assistant Librarians do always attend in the said room †. And the Trustees being particularly anxious that this duty be punctually executed, do strictly order that the officer, whose turn it shall be to attend in the said room, do on no account whatever leave it without another officer having agreed and being actually come to supply his place. And, in order the better to enforce this important duty, the Messenger or his Assistant shall keep a book, in which he shall enter daily the name of the officer who has the whole or any part of the day attended the said Reading Room; which book shall be laid before every meeting of the Standing Committee.

18. The Principal Librarian shall keep a book, in which shall be entered the names of all those who have duly obtained admission into the Reading Room; and the duty of the officer in waiting shall be to take care that no one enter the room without being duly authorized; to see that the readers are severally accommodated, and provided with such books or manuscripts as they may require; and to assist them, so far as may be in his power, in the objects of their research; he shall also see that they do not damage the books or manuscripts, or annoy any of the other readers.

Chap. III. § 7. The Reading Room of the Museum shall be kept open from ten till four every day in the week, except Saturdays and Sundays, and for one week at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and on Thanksgiving and Fast days; and it shall be constantly attended by one of the Librarians in the manner above directed.

Persons desirous of admission into the said room are to send their applications in writing to the Principal Librarian, or in his absence to the Senior Under Librarian; these officers are to lay the same before the next General Meeting, or Committee of Trustees, who will, if they see no objection, grant admission for a term not exceeding half a year. But in all cases which may require such dispatch, as that time cannot be allowed for an application to the Trustees, the Principal Librarian, or in his absence the Senior Officers in residence, shall be empowered to grant a temporary leave till the next General Meeting or Committee.

9. Persons who apply for admission to the Reading Room are to specify their descriptions and places of abode; and as it might be dangerous in so populous a metropolis as London, to admit perfect strangers, it is expected that every one who applies should produce a recommendation from a Trustee or an Officer of the house.

10. Every reader may, at the expiration of his term, apply for a prolongation of the same, without a fresh recommendation.

11. Readers are allowed to take one or more extracts from any printed book or manuscript; but no whole or greater part of a manuscript is to be transcribed, without a particular leave from the Trustees.

12. No person is, on any pretence whatever, to write on any part of a printed book or manuscript belonging to the Museum; but if any one should observe a defect in such book or manuscript, he is requested to signify the same to the officer in waiting.

13. Persons engaged in works of learning, or in the prosecution of any useful design, and having occasion to examine any part of the collection with more attention than can be done in the ordinary way of viewing the Museum, or using the Reading Room; or having occasion to make a drawing of any thing contained in the Museum, are to apply to the Trustees in a General Meeting, or to the Standing Committee, for particular leave for that purpose, who will give directions according to the circumstances of the case.

14. The respective officers whom it may concern, viz. either the Keeper of the Manuscripts, or the Officer in the Reading Room, are charged to be particularly attentive in observing persons who may have occasion to inspect manuscripts, charters, deeds or other instruments, which are liable to be called for as evidence.

N. B.—In 1814, the rota ordered in the above Statutes, chap. II. § 17, was materially changed. One of the Assistant Librarians only continued his turn for two days in each week, whilst an inferior person, called the Attendant of the Reading Room, performed the rest of the service. See the Extract from the proceedings of a General Meeting, held November 26, 1814, at the end of the present transcripts.

The preceding Extracts are faithful copies from the Statutes and Rules of the Museum.

Henry Ellis, Secretary.

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* Provided for in the Statutes, chap. III. sec. 15. *H. E.*

† *Vide* chap. III. sec. 7.

Appendix, No. 10.

2. Payments for extra Services.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of a General Meeting of Trustees of the British Museum, held November 26th, 1814, subsequent to the printing of the last edition of the Museum Statutes, in which the Rota, mentioned in chap. II. § 17, is superseded, and a more extended Admission granted to the Coins, Medals and Prints.

A PROPOSAL was read from the Principal Librarian respecting the Reading Room of the Museum, and an increased facility of admission to the Coins and Engravings: the same having been referred to this Meeting by the Sub-Committee on the Statutes and Rules.

Ordered, That Mr. Planta carry into effect his suggestion respecting the Reading Room, and that he report upon the same to the Trustees, at the next General Visitation, for their decision, how far it may be fit to make the same a permanent rule.

On Mr. Planta's suggestion respecting admission to the Prints:

Ordered, That the Engravings and Drawings be exhibited upon Thursday in every week to persons applying to see them, not exceeding six at one time, and that others be admitted in succession.

Ordered, That the Principal Librarian, or in his absence the Keeper of the Print Room, do grant admission to all who shall apply for a sight of the Prints, if duly recommended by a Trustee or Officer.

Ordered, That no such inspection be allowed but in the presence of the officer of the department, and of an attendant to be appointed.

Resolved, That this admission to the Prints also be a temporary and experimental measure, to be reported on by the Principal Librarian at the next General Visitation.

Ordered, That no tracing be allowed without a previous permission from the Trustees, upon an application, specifying the particular article or articles, for which the permission is desired.

Ordered, That every Tuesday be set aside for admitting persons who are desirous to inspect the collections of Coins and Medals: that these admissions be obtained by recommendation from a Trustee, or from any officer sanctioned by the Principal Librarian. That not more than three persons be admitted at the same time, the supernumeraries, if any, being required to wait for vacancies: and that the hours of exhibition be limited from twelve till four o'clock, the keeper of the department being bound to attend on those occasions, and also the attendant.

Resolved, That this also be a temporary rule, to be reported on at the next General Visitation.

The above is a true copy from the Proceedings of the Trustees.

Henry Ellis, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 11.

Appendix, No. 11.

1. Expense of publishing the Alexandrian MS.

(1.)—AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE on the publication of the FAC-SIMILE of the Alexandrian Manuscript, from 1814 to 1828.

		£.	s.	d.
1814: Dec. 13	Messrs. Longman & Co., for paper	1,351	7	–
1815: April 28	Mr. Baber, for editing	168	–	–
	Mr. Mentor, for copying	50	–	–
	Messrs. R. & A. Taylor, for printing	102	6	6
— Dec. 12	Mr. Baber, for editing	315	–	–
	Mr. Mentor, for copying	75	–	–
	Messrs. Taylor, for printing	133	13	–
	Mr. Hughes, for wood cuts	13	7	–
	Type-founder's bill	13	18	–
	Mr. Baber's expenses to Paris, for collating a portion of the codex A	48	–	–
	Hot-pressing 45 sheets, No. 215	5	12	6
1816: July 9	Mr. Taylor, for printing 20½ sheets	113	11	9
	Mr. Mentor, for copying	50	–	–
	J. Basire, for engraving five copper plates	22	16	–
	Mr. Baber, for editing 22 sheets	231	–	–
— Dec. –	Mr. Taylor, for printing 26 sheets	105	6	–
	Extra for red-ink lines, in six sheets	9	–	–
	Alterations	10	18	–
	Tracing and cutting in wood 25 fac-similes	7	2	–
	Cutting 10 matrices and casting 21 lbs. type	33	11	6
	Hot-pressing 26 sheets	3	5	–
	250 labels for the first part	–	6	–
	Binding 99 copies, part 1, in extra boards	24	15	–
	Copper-plate printer	11	6	–
	Mr. Mentor, for copying	50	–	–
	Mr. Baber, for editing 23 sheets	241	10	–
1817: June 14	Mr. Taylor, for printing 28 sheets	140	4	–
	Mr. Baber, for editing 28 sheets	294	–	–
	Mr. Mentor, for copying	50	–	–
— Dec. 10	Mr. Taylor, for printing 26 sheets	105	6	–
	Extra for red ink	4	10	–
	Alterations	9	4	–
	Tracing and cutting 76 fac-similes	15	4	–

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Appendix, No. 11.

1. Expense of publishing the Alexandrian MS.

		£.	s.	d.
1817: Dec. 10	Hot-pressing 26 sheets	3	5	–
	Mr. Baber, for editing 26 sheets	273	–	–
	Mr. Mentor, for copying	50	–	–
1818: July 15	Mr. Taylor, for printing eight sheets	55	16	–
	Mr. Baber, for editing eight sheets	84	–	–
	Mr. Mentor, for copying	50	–	–
— Nov. 14	For binding, &c., and an illumination of a copy for the Prince Regent	16	15	–
	Mr. Baber, for compiling, editing, &c. six printed sheets of notes to accompany the text of the Pentateuch	63	–	–
	Mr. Mentor, for copying	50	–	–
1819: Jan. 9	Mr. Taylor, for printing 12 sheets of notes	57	–	–
	Alterations	7	16	–
	Hot-pressing 12 sheets	1	10	–
	Casting 93 lbs. type for notes	25	11	6
	Mr. Baber, for editing six sheets, notes	63	–	–
— July 9	Mr. Taylor, for printing, hot-pressing and wood cuts, 16 sheets, three sheets notes, and two sheets of preface	120	7	–
	Mr. Baber, for editing 21 sheets	220	10	–
	Mr. Mentor, for copying	50	–	
— Nov. 13	Mr. Taylor, for printing 23 sheets	93	3	–
	Extra for red ink in 18 sheets	37	16	–
	Alterations	8	6	–
	Hot-pressing 23 sheets	2	17	6
	Mr. Baber, for editing 23 sheets	241	10	–
	Bookbinder's bill	23	15	–
1820: Jan. 17	Mr. Baber, for editing 12 sheets	126	–	–
	Mr. Mentor, for copying	50	–	–
— Mar. 11	Mr. Baber, for editing nine sheets	94	10	–
— July 8	Mr. Taylor, for printing, hot-pressing and engravings on wood, 44 sheets	279	14	–
	Mr. Baber, for editing 23 sheets	241	10	–
	Mr. Mentor, for copying	50	–	–
— Nov. 11	Mr. Baber, for editing 25 sheets	262	10	–
1821: Jan. 13	Mr. Baber, for editing 11 sheets	115	10	–
	Mr. Mentor, for copying	50	–	–
— April 14	Mr. Baber, for editing 13 sheets	136	10	–
— June 9	Mr. Taylor, for printing 56 sheets, and titles for vol. 2, part 2, and vol. 3, part 1	226	16	–
	Extra for red ink in 28 sheets	64	8	–
	Alterations	21	12	–
	Hot-pressing 56 sheets	7	–	–
	Tracing and cutting 48 fac-similes	12	12	–
	17 matrices for capitals	22	2	–
	Cutting 19 ½ lbs. type	5	7	3
	Wrappers, cord, packing and cart hire	2	14	–
	Mr. Baber, for editing eight sheets	84	–	–
	Mr. Mentor, for copying	50	–	–
— July 17	Mr. Baber, for editing five sheets	52	10	–
— Nov. 10	Ditto, for editing 19 sheets	199	10	–
1822: Feb. 9	Mr. Baber, for editing 11 sheets	115	10	–
— Mar. 22	Mr. Taylor, for printing 38 sheets	153	18	–
	Extra for red ink in 32 sheets	67	4	–
	Alterations	12	15	–
	Hot-pressing 38 sheets	4	15	–
	Tracing and cutting in wood 130 fac-similes	46	16	–
	Type cast	–	8	–
	250 labels	–	10	–
	Cart-hire, wrappers and packing	–	18	–
— Nov. 9	Mr. Baber, for editing 11 sheets	115	10	–
1823: July 11	Mr. Taylor, for printing 25 ½ sheets, notes	140	8	6
	30 reams of paper	150	–	–
	Mr. Baber, for editing notes	115	10	–
1824: May 8	Mr. Baber, for 28 sheets, notes	298	–	–
— July 13	Mr. Taylor, for printing 17 sheets, notes	80	15	–
	Alterations	8	17	–
	Labels for parts 1 & 2	1	–	–
	Hot-pressing 17 sheets	2	2	6
	Five wood engravings	–	8	–
1828: Dec. 13	Mr. Baber, for writing Prolegomena, compiling notes, &c. for titles and plate, comprising 25 sheets	262	10	–
	Mr. Taylor, for printing ditto	126	5	6
	Mr. Basire, for engraving	19	13	–
	£.	9,286	6	–

(continued)

Appendix, No. 11.

1. Expense of publishing the Alexandrian MS.

SUMS received for the above purpose.

	£.	s.	d.
Three special Parliamentary grants of 2,000 *l.* each, amounting to	5,998	2	6
Estimate for ditto in 1820	1,000	–	–
Ditto 1821	1,000	–	–
Ditto 1822	1,000	–	–
Ditto 1823	700	–	–
Ditto 1824	500	–	–
	10,198	2	6
Sum expended £.	9,286	6	–
£.	911	16	6

19 June 1835. *M. Cowtan*, Accountant.

2. Expense for Drawings and Engravings of the Elgin and Townley Marbles.

(2.)—AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENDITURE for DRAWINGS and ENGRAVINGS of the Elgin and Townley Marbles, for the Year 1834.

DRAWINGS:

	Mr. H. Corbould:	£.	s.	d.
January 11	Bas Relief, No. 11, Townley Gallery	12	12	–
	An Outline of Bas Relief, No. 4	6	6	–
February 8	An Outline in the Townley Gallery, No. 9	8	8	–
March 8	An Outline of Bas Relief in the Townley Gallery, No. 12	21	–	–
April 12	No. 13, Townley Gallery	8	8	–
	An Outline of Bas Relief, No. 14	12	12	–
May 10	Head of Jupiter, No. 15, Townley Gallery	10	10	–
	An Outline of No. 16, Townley Gallery	4	4	–
	Outlines of Nos. 10 and 103, Townley Gallery	8	8	–
June 14	Outlines of Nos. 17 and 98, Townley Gallery	4	4	–
	No. 17*, Bas Relief, Townley Gallery	8	8	–
July 12	A Female Head, No. 18, Townley Gallery	8	8	–
	Outline, No. 21, Townley Gallery	4	4	–
October 11	Outlines of Nos. 20, 71, 74, Townley Gallery	6	6	–
	Ditto, No. 25, ditto	6	6	–
	£.	130	4	–

ENGRAVINGS:

		£.	s.	d.
February 8	Mr. H. Moses: Plate in Outline—General View, Elgin Room	26	5	–
	Mr. S. Davenport: No. 51 of the Frieze of the Elgin Marbles	31	10	–
March 8	Mr. A. R. Freebairn: Additions to a plate by the late Mr. Ransom, of the Elgin Frieze, Nos. 19 and 20.	15	15	–
	Mr. H. Moses:			
April 12	Outline, No. 7, Townley Gallery	6	6	–
	Ditto, No. 4	6	6	–
	Ditto, No. 9	8	8	–
May 10	Ditto, Nos. 10 and 103	8	8	–
June 14	Ditto, No. 12	21	–	–
	Ditto, No. 14	12	12	–
	Ditto, No. 16	4	4	–
July 12	Ditto, Nos. 17 and 98	5	5	–
October 11	Mr. G. Corbould: Frieze of Elgin Marbles	63	–	–
December 13	Mr. Wm. Bromley: An Alto Relievo, being one of the Elgin Marbles.	63	–	–
	£.	271	19	–

Recapitulation		£.	s.	d.
	Drawings	130	4	–
	Engravings	271	19	–
	£.	402	3	–

19 June 1835. *M. Cowtan*, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 11.

3. Sale of Museum Publications, 1833 & 1834.

(3.)—AN ACCOUNT of the Sale of the several Museum Publications, for the Years 1833 and 1834.

		£.	s.	d.
1833:	Synopsis	435	10	–
	Museum Marbles	26	11	–
	£.	462	1	–
1834:	Synopsis	299	3	–
	Catalogue of Printed Books	36	4	–
	Alexandrian Codex	19	10	–
	£.	354	17	–

19 June 1835. *M. Cowtan*, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 12.

Appendix, No. 12.

1. Baron de Moll's Books and other Articles.

(1.)—AN ACCOUNT of the Sum paid for Baron de Moll's Books, and other Articles.

	£.	s.	d.
For Baron de Moll's collections; viz. a library of books, comprising 20,000 vols., a small collection of minerals, and an herbarium; including also all expenses incurred by Messrs. Baber and König on their journey to Munich and back, residence there, and remuneration to them; cost of packing cases, of transport of the collections from Munich to Hamburgh, and from Hamburgh to London, brokerage, commission, &c.	4,768	–	8

M. Cowtan, Accountant.

2. Expenses of Journey to Munich.

(2.)—AN ACCOUNT of the Expenses of Messrs. Baber & König's Journey to Munich.

		£.	s.	d.
1815:	Travelling expenses of Messrs. Baber & König to and from Munich, and residence there from February to May	187	14	9
1816: Feb. 12.	Remuneration to Messrs. Baber & König, for their journey to Munich	300	–	–
	£.	487	14	9

M. Cowtan, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 13.

Appendix, No. 13.

Ordonnance du Roi, et Règlement concernant la Bibliothèque Royale.

ORDONNANCE du Roi, et Règlement concernant la Bibliothèque Royale, 26 Mars 1833.

Ordonnance du Roi.

Louis-Philippe, Roi des Français,

A tous présents et à venir, Salut.

Vu l'article 2 de la loi du 25 Vendémiaire an IV. (17 Octobre 1795), qui confie l'administration de la Bibliothèque Royale à un conseil composé de huit conservateurs de cet établissement, et fixe à quatre le nombre des départements qui forment la bibliothèque;

Vu les arrêtés et décisions qui, depuis l'époque où cette loi a été rendue jusqu'en 1828, en ont modifié les dispositions administratives et règlementaires;

Vu l'article 1er de l'ordonnance du 2 Novembre 1828, qui crée un cinquième département, celui des cartes géographiques et plans, et réduit les conservateurs au nombre de cinq;

Vu le rapport rédigé par M. Prunelle, membre de la Chambre des Députés, au nom d'une commission chargée d'examiner le régime actuel des bibliothèques de Paris, et présidée par feu le Baron Cuvier; rapport dans lequel, en ce qui concerne la Bibliothèque Royale, est exprimé le vœu que le nombre des départements soit réduit à quatre, et que celui des médailles et autres antiques soit confié à deux conservateurs, selon le vœu de la loi; que le

Appendix, No. 13.

Ordonnance du Roi et Règlement concernant la Bibliothèque Royale.

département des cartes et plans soit réuni à celui des estampes, et que deux conservateurs en soient chargés; que les conservateurs-adjoints aient une part dans l'administration, et que les droits des employés soient mieux garantis;

Considérant que, depuis l'époque où la bibliothèque a commencé d'être régie par la loi de l'an IV., elle a reçu dans toutes ses parties des accroissements très-considérables; que le département des imprimés, entre autres, a été porté de 120,000, à plus de 600,000 volumes; que le service public en est devenu beaucoup plus difficile, et les travaux intérieurs beaucoup plus étendus et compliqués;

Considérant que, dans les modifications apportées par l'ordonnance du 2 Novembre 1828 à l'organisation de la Bibliothèque Royale, il n'a pas été tenu assez de compte de ces faits, et des besoins nouveaux qui en résultent;

Considérant que l'administration de la bibliothèque, telle que l'a constituée la loi du 25 Vendémiaire an IV., présente des avantages maintenant reconnus, qu'il importe de conserver; mais que cette administration collective, isolée dans ses actes, dépourvue d'unité de direction, disposant de l'avancement des fonctionnaires, des logements qui leur sont accordés, des fonds portés au budget de la bibliothèque, des objets mêmes qui font partie des dépôts, a donné lieu à des abus contre lesquels la responsabilité de nôtre gouvernement n'est point à couvert, et dont il est nécessaire de prévenir le retour;

Voulant entrer dans les dispositions essentielles de la loi, et conserver à l'administration le caractère fondamental qu'elle lui a donné, en y introduisant d'ailleurs les perfectionnements qu'ont réclamés les hommes les plus éclairés, et qu'exige l'état actuel de ce vaste dépôt; voulant en outre garantir les droits des fonctionnaires de la bibliothèque, et leur fournir le moyen d'arriver au rang de conservateurs;

Voulant enfin imprimer à tous les travaux une activité nouvelle, et, en investissant le président du conservatoire d'attributions plus étendues, et qui le placent dans un rapport plus immédiat avec l'autorité supérieure, assurer à la fois son influence et sa responsabilité, et donner ainsi à l'administration générale l'ensemble et l'unité qui lui ont souvent manqué;

Sur le rapport de nôtre Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au département de l'Instruction Publique,

Nous avons ordonné et ordonnons ce qui suit:

Art. 1. La Bibliothèque Royale est composée de quatre départements:

1°. Des livres imprimés;

2°. Des manuscrits, chartes et diplomes;

3°. Des monnaies, médailles, pierres gravées et autres monuments antiques;

4°. Des estampes, cartes géographiques et plans.

La division en sections, restreinte jusqu'ici au deuxième département, est étendue à tous les autres.

Chaque département est confié à autant de conservateurs qu'il renferme de sections, et à un ou plusieurs conservateurs-adjoints, dont le nombre cependant ne peut dépasser celui des sections du département auquel ils appartiennent.

Le nombre des sections est fixé à deux pour le premier, le troisième et le quatrième département, à trois pour le deuxième.

Art. 2. Les conservateurs composent le conseil d'administration, qui garde le titre de Conservatoire de la Bibliothèque Royale.

Les conservateurs-adjoints prennent part aux délibérations du conservatoire avec voix consultative.

En l'absence des conservateurs du département auquel ils appartiennent, ils peuvent avoir voix délibérative; mais il faut qu'ils y soient autorisés par une décision du ministre, rendue sur la proposition du conservatoire.

Art. 3. Le conservatoire a la police générale de l'établissement, la présentation aux places de conservateurs, par une liste de trois candidats, dont l'un au moins doit être pris parmi les conservateurs-adjoints ou employés définitifs, et à celles de conservateurs-adjoints par une liste de deux candidats, dont l'un au moins doit être un employé définitif.

Il a, de plus, la nomination aux emplois inférieurs, d'après les formes indiquées ci-après.

Il dispose en outre des fonds attribués à la bibliothèque, soit par la loi des finances, soit par décisions particulières du ministre.

Art. 4. Le conservatoire est présidé par un directeur, que le ministre choisit sur une liste de trois candidats presentés par le conservatoire, et tirés de son sein.

Les fonctions du directeur durent cinq ans; il peut être toujours réélu.

Art. 5. Le directeur a la surveillance générale de toutes les parties de l'administration et du service des départements. Il convoque le conservatoire quand il le juge convenable. En cas de partage, sa voix est prépondérante. Il correspond avec le ministre, soit en son propre nom, soit au nom du conservatoire, pour tous les besoins du service. Lorsqu'il transmet au ministre les décisions et demandes du conservatoire, il y joint son avis particulier.

Il adresse au ministre tous les six mois, et plus souvent s'il est nécessaire, un rapport sur toutes les parties du service et sur l'état des bâtiments; il y propose les améliorations et les réformes qui lui paraissent utiles. En cas d'urgence, il est autorisé à donner provisoirement les ordres qu'il croit nécessaires, sauf à en rendre compte, soit au ministre, soit au conservatoire.

Toutes les dépenses de chaque département discutées dans le conservatoire sont soumises à son visa.

Art. 6. Le bureau du conservatoire est composé, outre le directeur-président, d'un vice-président et d'un secrétaire.

Le

Le conservatoire les choisit dans son sein chaque année. Le vice-président peut être réélu pour une année seulement; le secrétaire peut être toujours réélu.

En cas d'empêchement de la part du directeur, le vice-président le remplace dans la présidence du conservatoire; mais il ne peut le remplacer dans les autres fonctions attachées au titre de directeur, que par une délégation expresse du ministre.

Le secrétaire rédige les procès-verbaux des délibérations du conservatoire, et assure leur transcription sur un registre, après que leur rédaction a été approuvée par le conservatoire. Ces procès-verbaux sont signés par le directeur et le secrétaire.

Un des conservateurs-adjoints est choisi par le ministre pour remplir les fonctions de trésorier: il fait dresser les états de comptes, reçoit les fonds nécessaires, effectue les payements.

Ses fonctions durent cinq ans: il peut être réélu.

Art. 7. Chaque conservateur présente au conservatoire un certain nombre d'employés admis en qualité de surnuméraires; après les épreuves convenables, ces surnuméraires sont agréés par le conservatoire en qualité d'auxiliaires: alors ils reçoivent un traitement. Parmi eux sont pris, dans un concours (dont les conditions seront déterminées), les employés, dont la nomination est soumise à l'approbation du ministre; une fois cette formalité remplie, ils ne peuvent être révoqués que par le ministre, sur le rapport du conservatoire.

Art. 8. Nôtre Ministre de l'Instruction Publique est chargé de faire tous les règlements nécessaires en ce qui concerne l'administration générale et la police intérieure de l'établissement; il demeure en outre chargé de l'exécution de la présente ordonnance.

Fait à Paris, le 14 Novembre 1832.

(signé) *Louis-Philippe.*

Par le Roi:

Le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au département de l'Instruction Publique.

(signé) *Guizot.*

RÈGLEMENT.

Le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au département de l'Instruction Publique,

Vu l'article 8 de l'Ordonnance Royale du 14 Novembre 1832;

Vu le projet de règlement présenté par le conservatoire de la Bibliothèque Royale;

Arrête:

Titre Premier.—Administration.

Chapitre Premier.—*Personnel de l'Administration.*

Art. 1. La Bibliothèque Royale est divisée en quatre départements:

1°. Des livres imprimés;

2°. Des manuscrits, chartes et diplomes;

3°. Des médailles, pierres gravées et antiques;

4°. Des estampes, cartes géographiques et plans.

Art. 2. Les départements sont divisés en sections, fixées à deux pour les 1er, 3e et 4e départements; à trois, pour le 2e. Il y a dans chaque département autant de conservateurs que de sections: il peut y avoir un ou plusieurs conservateurs-adjoints; mais, dans aucun cas, ils ne peuvent excéder le nombre des sections du département auquel ils appartiennent.

Art. 3. Les conservateurs composent le conseil d'administration de la bibliothèque; ce conseil porte le titre de Conservatoire.

Art. 4. Les conservateurs-adjoints prennent part aux séances de conservatoire avec voix consultative.

Art. 5. En l'absence des conservateurs d'un département, les conservateurs-adjoints peuvent avoir voix délibérative, mais il doivent y être autorisés par une décision du ministre sur la proposition du conservatoire.

Art. 6. Le conservatoire forme dans son sein un bureau composé du directeur-président, d'un vice-président et d'un secrétaire.

Art. 7. Le vice-président et le secrétaire sont élus à la majorité des suffrages dans la première séance de l'année; le vice-président peut être réélu pour une année seulement; le secrétaire est toujours rééligible.

Art. 8. Le directeur notifie les décisions du conservatoire à ceux qu'elles concernent, et exerce les autres fonctions que lui confère l'article 5 de l'ordonnance du 14 Novembre 1832. Il est aussi chargé de surveiller la comptabilité, la rentrée des fonds et les payements.

Art. 9. Le vice-président préside le conservatoire en l'absence du directeur, dans les limites déterminées par le troisième paragraphe de l'article 6 de la dite ordonnance.

Art. 10. Le secrétaire tient un procès-verbal de chaque séance du conservatoire, et le fait transcrire sur un registre à cet usage après qu'il a été approuvé par le conservatoire. Les procès-verbaux sont signées du directeur et du secrétaire.

Art. 11. Les lettres que le président écrit comme organe du conservatoire, soit au ministre, soit à des particuliers, sont transcrites sur un registre de correspondance sous la surveillance du secrétaire.

Art. 12. Le conservateur-adjoint chargé des fonctions de trésorier dresse les états de comptes, reçoit les fonds et effectue les payements.

Art. 13. Les logements particuliers disponibles dans les bâtiments de la bibliothèque sont répartis entre les conservateurs d'après le rang d'ancienneté, par décision du ministre, sur l'avis du conservatoire.

Appendix, No. 13.

Ordonnance du Roi et Règlement concernant la Bibliothèque Royale.

Art 14. Les conservateurs-adjoints et les employés peuvent être aussi logés dans les dits bâtiments. L'affectation des logements vacants est déterminée par le ministre sur la proposition du conservatoire, d'après le grade, l'ancienneté, l'utilité et la nature des services.

Chapitre II.—*Dispositions Générales.*

Art. 15. Le conservatoire s'assemble une fois par semaine à l'issue de la séance de la bibliothèque. En cas d'urgence, le directeur-président le convoque extraordinairement.

Art. 16. Le conservatoire ne peut délibérer qu'autant que la moitié, plus un, de ses membres sont présents.

Art. 17. En cas d'absence de tous les conservateurs d'un département, le conservatoire ajourne toute décision qui intéresse ce département; et si l'absence se prolongeait, il y serait pourvu conformément à l'article 2 de l'ordonnance du 14 Novembre 1832.

Art. 18. Les conservateurs, dans leur département respectif, ont la police intérieure et la surveillance générale du service; ils prescrivent aux conservateurs-adjoints et aux employés les travaux qu'ils jugent nécessaires.

Art. 19. Dans les départements où le prêt est permis, les conservateurs sont personnellement responsables des objets appartenant à la bibliothèque, qui auraient été prêtés au dehors, et qui viendraient à se perdre parceque les formalités auxquelles ce prêt est soumis n'auraient pas été observées. Cette responsabilité s'exercera après une expertise de la valeur desdits objets faite en conservatoire et approuvée du ministre.

Art. 20. Il est interdit aux conservateurs de faire des collections d'objets rares dans le genre de ceux qui appartiennent au département qui leur est confié.

Art. 21. Aucun des employés ou auxiliaires ne peut être destitué qu'après avoir été invité à fournir ses moyens de défense. Si le conservatoire prononce la destitution, sa décision est soumise à l'approbation du ministre.

Art. 22. Cependant, si l'un des employés se rendait coupable d'une faute grave, les conservateurs dont il dépend peuvent lui interdire provisoirement l'entrée du dépôt; mais ils en rendent compte au conservatoire dans une séance convoquée à cet effet.

Art. 23. Les surnuméraires ne peuvent être révoqués que par le conservatoire, sur l'avis motivé des conservateurs du département auquel ils appartiennent.

Art. 24. Tous les objets qui entrent dans la Bibliothèque Royale, soit à titre de présent, soit à titre d'acquisition, sont inscrits dans chaque département sur un registre uniquement consacré à cet usage, et destiné à servir, en cas de besoin, de pièce justificative.

Art. 25. Tout livre, tout manuscrit, toute pièce de musique, estampe et carte, qui entre dans la Bibliothèque Royale, doit être estampillé dans le plus bref délai.

Chapitre III.—*Dépenses, Achats, Échanges, &c.*

Art. 26. Il n'est fait aucune dépense dans un département sans qu'elle ait été discutée et autorisée par le conservatoire, et visée par le directeur.

Art. 27. Les états des dépenses, discutées et autorisées, sont soumis à l'approbation du ministre.

Art. 28. Lorsque les conservateurs croient devoir proposer d'acquérir des objets rares ou utiles, qui manquent à leur département, ils accompagnent leur proposition de tous les détails nécessaires sur la nature, l'importance, le nombre et le prix de ces objets.

Le conservatoire discute la convenance de l'acquisition, et, s'il l'approuve, il autorise les conservateurs à la faire, à des conditions déterminées.

Art. 29. Quant aux livres imprimés, indépendamment des propositions isolées que les conservateurs de ce département peuvent être dans le cas de faire pour l'achat d'un livre rare ou utile, ils présentent au conservatoire, dans la première séance de chaque trimestre, une liste d'ouvrages importants, soit anciens, soit nouveaux, qui manquent à la bibliothèque. Cette liste discutée, et augmentée de tous les ouvrages qui seraient proposés par d'autres membres, est définitivement arrêtée, et les conservateurs font les diligences nécessaires pour se procurer les livres qui y sont portés. La liste de ceux qu'on n'a pu acquérir dans le cours du trimestre est reproduite le trimestre suivant et combinée avec la liste nouvelle.

Art. 30. Aucun échange ne peut avoir lieu avant que les conservateurs du département que cet échange intéresse en aient fait leur rapport au conservatoire, dont l'avis motivé est transmis au ministre. L'échange ne s'effectue que sur l'autorisation préalable du ministre.

Art. 31. Il est dressé un état général du mobilier de la bibliothèque. Cet état est revu tous les ans, et l'on y marque les changements survenus dans le cours de l'année.

Art. 32. Les conservateurs, dans leur département respectif, surveillent l'entretien du mobilier, et font au directeur les demandes de réparations ou d'augmentations nécessaires.

Titre II.—Service Public.

Chapitre I.—*Dispositions Générales.*

Art. 33. Le service public de la Bibliothèque Royale comprend:

1°. La lecture et l'étude à l'intérieur;

2°. Le prêt au dehors;

3°. La visite dans un but de curiosité.

Art. 34. Tous les jours, excepté les Dimanches et fêtes, la bibliothèque est ouverte pour l'étude, de dix heures à trois heures, en toute saison.

Art. 35.

Appendix, No. 13.

Ordonnance du Roi et Règlement concernant la Bibliothèque Royale.

Art. 35. La conservation et la bonne tenue des objets qui forment les quartre départements de la bibliothèque exigeant de soins particuliers et des travaux intérieurs incompatibles avec le service public, il est pris un temps, à deux époques de l'année, pour faire une revue générale des objets, pour battre, épousseter les livres, intercaler les nouvelles acquisitions, recoller les estampes, &c. En conséquence, la bibliothèque est fermée, 1° pendant la quinzaine de Pâques; 2° depuis le 1er Septembre jusqu'au 15 Octobre inclusivement.

Art. 36. Dans les départements où le public n'est pas admis indistinctement les jours consacrés au travail, les membres des deux Chambres et ceux de l'Institut sont admis en se faisant connaître.

Art. 37. Dans chaque département il sera établi, à mesure que les localités le permettront, une salle d'étude où les travailleurs seuls seront admis.

Art. 38. Les objets dont se compose chaque département ne seront communiqués que dans cette salle.

Art. 39. Les personnes admises les jours de travail ne doivent ni se promener, ni causer, ni rien faire qui puisse distraire les travailleurs.

Art. 40. Il leur est interdit de prendre elles-mêmes dans les armoires, tablettes ou portefeuilles, les objets qu'elles désirent avoir, et d'en faire la recherche dans les catalogues, inventaires ou bulletins.

Art. 41. Il est également interdit de prendre les objets déposés sur les bureaux des conservateurs ou des employés.

Art. 42. Une demi-heure avant la clôture, on ne communique plus rien.

Art. 43. Les travailleurs sont tenus de placer le papier sur lequel ils écrivent ou dessinent, à côté du manuscrit, du livre ou du portefeuille qui leur est communiqué.

Art. 44. Personne ne sort de la bibliothèque avec un livre, un cahier de croquis ou un portefeuille, sans avoir pris un "laissez passer," qu'on délivre après s'être assuré qu'ils ne contiennent rien qui appartienne à l'un des dépôts.

Art. 45. On n'entre point dans les salles avec de la lumière, excepté dans le cas où la sûreté de l'établissement pourrait être compromise.

Chapitre II.—*Lecture et Etude à l'Intérieur.*

§ I. *Imprimés.*

Art. 46. La salle de lecture contient un choix d'ouvrages, qui comprend les dictionnaires de toute espèce; les meilleures éditions et traductions des auteurs classiques anciens et modernes; les traités élémentaires et généraux de toutes les sciences; les œuvres complètes des principaux polygraphes dans toutes les langues; les meilleurs ouvrages d'histoire ancienne et moderne, générale et particulière; les principaux voyages dans les diverses parties du monde; les collections académiques, les meilleurs recueils périodiques littéraires et scientifiques, Français et étrangers.

Art. 47. Les romans, les pièces de théâtre détachées, les ouvrages de littérature légère ou frivole, les brochures politiques ou de circonstance ne font point partie de la bibliothèque de la salle de lecture. On ne communique ces ouvrages qu'à ceux qui les demandent pour un travail littéraire ou historique dont ils indiquent l'objet aux conservateurs.

Art. 48. Les enfans au-dessous de 15 ans sont admis dans la salle de lecture en produisant un bulletin portant leur nom et leur adresse, délivré et signé soit par un de leurs parents, soit par un chef d'établissement d'instruction publique, qui garantissent que les livres peuvent être communiqués avec confiance.

Art. 49. Les jeunes gens entre 15 et 20 ans sont admis avec un bulletin du même genre, ou seulement avec leur carte d'admission à quelque école spéciale.

Art. 50. A l'entrée de salle de lecture est un bureau où chacun, après avoir consulté le conservateur s'il le juge nécessaire, est tenu d'écrire sur un feuillet de papier tout préparé, un bulletin portant son nom, son adresse, et le livre qu'il désire.

Art. 51. Ce bulletin numéroté est gardé par le conservateur, et n'est remis au lecteur que quand celui-ci rapporte le livre au bureau, et après vérification faite de l'état dans lequel il le rend.

Art. 52. En sortant de la salle, on remet au gardien de la porte le bulletin qui a été rendu, ce qui garantit que les livres prêtés ont été remis au bureau du conservateur.

Art. 53. En règle générale, on ne communique qu'un ouvrage à la fois; les conservateurs sont juges des cas d'exception.

Art. 54. Des tables particulières sont affectées à la lecture des livres à figures, rares et précieux. Sur cette table l'usage de l'encre est interdit. Les extraits de textes ou les copies de gravures ne peuvent se faire qu'au crayon et sans l'emploi de la mie de pain.

Art. 55. D'autres tables particulières sont affectées à la lecture des recueils périodiques, des journaux littéraires et scientifiques.

Art. 56. Lorsqu'un livre demandé n'est point dans la salle de lecture, les conservateurs font passer le bulletin au conservateur-adjoint ou à l'employé chargé de la partie de la bibliothèque dans laquelle l'ouvrage doit se trouver.

Art. 57. Un quart d'heure avant la clôture, tous les employés répartis entre les diverses sections du département des imprimés, se réunissent dans la salle de lecture autour du bureau des conservateurs, pour les aider dans la remise des bulletins et la vérification de l'état des livres rendus.

§ II. *Manuscrits.*

Art. 58. A moins d'une autorisation expresse accordée par le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, de l'avis du conservatoire, nul manuscrit ne pourra être consulté que sur place et, si le cas l'exige, en la présence d'un des conservateurs ou d'un employé désigné par lui.

Appendix, No. 13.

Ordonnance du Roi et Règlement concernant la Bibliothèque Royale.

Art. 59. Les employés n'ouvrent aucune armoire sans l'autorisation des conservateurs.

Art. 60. Le calque et l'emploi des couleurs sont interdits sans exception.

Art. 61. Les manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Royale étant la propriété de l'état, qui s'est réservé les droits assurés par le décret du 1er Germinal an XIII. aux propriétaires d'ouvrages posthumes, nul ne peut copier, publier, ni faire imprimer aucun des manuscrits sans une autorisation expresse du Gouvernement.

Ceux qui voudront obtenir cette autorisation adresseront leur demande au conservatoire, qui la transmettra, avec son avis, au Ministre de l'Instruction Publique.

Art. 62. Pour les extraits d'un manuscrit, ou la copie de quelques portions ou passages seulement, il suffira de l'autorisation des conservateurs, qui pourront, s'ils le jugent à propos, en référer au conservatoire.

§ III. *Médailles, &c.*

Art. 63. Les jours de travail, le cabinet est ouvert pour les personnes qui auraient à y faire des recherches ou des études spéciales. Pour y être admises, elles adressent, la veille, à l'un des conservateurs, un bulletin portant leur nom, leur adresse, et l'indication de la classe de monuments qu'elles veulent consulter. Ce bulletin est déposé au cabinet, et le lendemain ces personnes sont admises en présentant un bulletin semblable à celui qu'elles ont adressé la veille.

Art. 64. Les médailles, pierres gravées et autres objets faisant partie du cabinet, ne sont communiqués qu'en présence et sous l'inspection d'un conservateur ou d'un employé.

Art. 65. On ne communique à la fois qu'une seule tablette de médailles, et, autant que possible, qu'un seul des autres objets de la collection.

Art. 66. Aucune des personnes attachées au département ne peut copier ou faire copier, dessiner ou mouler les objets qu'il contient sans l'agrément des conservateurs, qui en référeront, s'ils le jugent à propos, au conservatoire.

§ IV. *Estampes, Cartes et Plans.*

SECTION DES ESTAMPES.

Art. 67. On n'est admis, les jours de travail, qu'au moyen d'une carte délivrée par le conservateur.

Art. 68. Celui qui désire obtenir cette carte en fait la demande par écrit, en indiquant son nom, son adresse, le genre d'étude auquel il se livre, ou l'artiste dont il fréquente l'atelier.

Les noms des personnes qui l'ont obtenue sont inscrits sur un registre particulier.

Les cartes sont personnelles : elles seront retirées à celui qui les prêterait ou qui ferait un mauvais usage des objets communiqués.

Art. 69. Il est expressément interdit de calquer.

L'usage de l'encre et des couleurs est également interdit.

Art. 70. On ne communique aucune collection de gravures avant qu'elle ait été assemblée et reliée.

SECTION DES CARTES GÉOGRAPHIQUES ET PLANS.

Art. 71. Le public est admis librement dans les salles pour consulter les cartes, plans et collections géographiques.

Art. 72. Les travailleurs peuvent être admis à calquer avec l'autorisation du conservateur, à la condition de se servir du crayon et de n'employer que du papier végétal, à la gélatine ou de glace, et non du papier gras ou huilé.

Art. 73. Il est interdit de placer le compas sur les cartes géographiques.

CHAPITRE III.—*Prêt au Dehors.*

Art. 74. On ne prête au dehors aucun des objets appartenant aux départements des médailles, et des estampes, cartes et plans.

Art. 75. Dans le département des manuscrits, on ne prête aucun de ceux qui sont remarquables par leur ancienneté, leur importance ou leur rareté.

Art. 76. Dans le département des imprimés, les ouvrages formant la bibliothèque de la salle de lecture, les livres rares, de luxe ou à figures, les éditions du quinzième siècle, les livres sur vélin ou sur grand papier, ceux dont les reliures sont précieuses ou remarquables, les collections ou parties de collections considérables, ne sont jamais prêtés au dehors.

Art. 77. Les journaux littéraires et scientifiques ne sont prêtés qu'après avoir été réunis par volume ou par année, et reliés.

Art. 78. Aucun livre, journal ou pièce de musique n'est prêté avant d'avoir été estampillé, et, sauf de rares exceptions dont les conservateurs sont juges, avant d'avoir été inscrit au catalogue.

Art. 79. Les objets des départements où le prêt est permis ne sont prêtés qu'à des personnes d'une solvabilité notoire, connues pour se livrer à des travaux utiles, et qui, présentées par les conservateurs et agréés par le conservatoire, ont été inscrites sur un registre particulier, avec indication de leurs nom, profession et demeure.

Art. 80. Tout ouvrage imprimé ou manuscrit prêté est inscrit sur deux registres, disposés par ordre alphabétique, l'un pour les noms des auteurs ou les titres d'ouvrage, l'autre pour les noms des emprunteurs.

Art. 81. Les conservateurs détermineront le temps pendant lequel les livres ou les manuscrits seront prêtés. Il en est fait mention sur le registre à l'article du prêt.

Art. 82. Les conservateurs ont toujours le droit de les faire rentrer sur-le-champ, quand l'intérêt de la science ou du service l'exige, sauf à les prêter de nouveau. Quiconque ne répondrait pas à leur appel serait privé de l'avantage du prêt pendant un temps plus ou moins long, au jugement du conservatoire.

Art. 83. Les personnes inscrites sur le registre, qui désirent emprunter un livre, remettent la veille, dans une boîte destinée à cet usage, un bulletin portant leur nom, leur adresse, et le titre de l'ouvrage qu'elles demandent. Le lendemain, les livres sont remis, soit à l'emprunteur, qui signe le registre, soit à un tiers, qu'il aura autorisé par écrit à signer le récépissé pour lui; leur bulletin reste déposé comme pièce justificative pour être rendu lorsqu'on rapporte l'ouvrage, et après vérification faite de l'état de conservation de cet ouvrage.

Art. 84. Ceux qui ne peuvent rendre les livres qui leur ont été prêtés, ou qui ne les rendent qu'en mauvais état, sont tenus de les remplacer à leurs frais.

Art. 85. Les savants étrangers, pendant leur séjour à Paris, ne peuvent emprunter ni livres ni manuscrits que sous la caution formelle et par écrit de l'ambassadeur, du ministre ou du consul du pays auquel ils appartiennent, ou d'après une recommandation expresse du ministre des affaires étrangères.

Art. 86. Il n'est prêté à la même personne qu'un seul volume manuscrit à la fois. Les conservateurs du département des manuscrits sont juges des cas d'exception.

Art. 87. Tous les manuscrits, sans exception, prêtés, et depuis quelque époque qu'ils l'aient été, doivent être remis, ou au moins représentés, chaque année, pour l'époque des vacances, c'est-à-dire avant le 1^er^ Septembre.

Art. 88. Toutes les personnes attachées à la Bibliothèque Royale sont également soumises aux dispositions qui règlent le prêt au dehors.

Chapitre IV.—*Visite des Collections dans un But de Curiosité.*

Art. 89. Le public est admis indistinctement à visiter les collections le Mardi et le Vendredi de chaque semaine.

Art. 90. Il n'est point admis dans les salles d'étude, exclusivement destinées aux travailleurs.

Art. 91. Dans les salles où il est admis, on n'ouvre aucune armoire, on ne communique aucun des objets qu'elles contiennent.

Art. 92. On empêche qu'il ne se forme devant les armoires ou les montres vitrées aucun rassemblement qui puisse en interdire la vue au reste du public, ou favoriser de mauvaises intentions.

Art. 93. Dans le département des estampes, jusqu'à ce que le local permette d'y établir une salle où sera exposée une suite des plus belles gravures rangés par ordre chronologique, et formant une histoire de l'art, et en outre, une salle d'étude où les travailleurs seuls seront admis, on continuera de communiquer aux curieux, les jours publics, les portefeuilles et collections que possède le département.

Titre III.—Employés, Auxiliaires, et Surnuméraires.

Chapitre I.—*Leurs Fonctions.*

Art. 94. Dans chaque département les employés, auxiliaires, et surnuméraires sont placés sous l'autorité immédiate des conservateurs.

Art. 95. Ils sont tenus de se rendre régulièrement à leur poste tous les jours avant l'ouverture de la séance, et d'y rester jusq'à la fin.

Art. 96. Ils ne peuvent s'absenter sans la permission d'un des conservateurs de leur département respectif: s'ils sont retenus pour cause de maladie, ou par tout autre empêchement légitime, ils doivent leur en donner avis.

Art. 97. Il est tenu dans chaque département un registre de présence sur lequel les employés, les auxiliaires, et les surnuméraires, à mesure qu'ils arrivent, inscrivent leurs noms.

Art. 98. Ce registre est clos à 10 heures par un des conservateurs. Un relevé nominatif est mis tous les trois mois sous les yeux du conservatoire.

Art. 99. Ils s'occupent exclusivement de ce qui concerne leur service; pendant la durée des séances, ils s'abstiennent de tout travail qui y serait étranger.

Art. 100. Ils sont chargés de faire observer les articles de police intérieure détaillés au titre précédent, et spécialement de surveiller avec la plus grande attention les personnes auxquelles il a été confié quelque livre, recueil, carton, tablette de médailles, &c.

Art. 101. Ils ne communiquent aucun objet que par l'ordre des conservateurs.

Art. 102. Après chaque séance, ils remettent en place les livres et autres objets communiqués aux travailleurs.

Art. 103. Indépendamment du service public, ils sont chargés de surveiller les travaux des garçons de service.

Chapitre II.—*Conditions pour arriver aux Places d'Auxiliaires et d'Employés.*

Art. 104. Conformément à l'article 7 de l'ordonnance, portant que les "conservateurs presentent un certain nombre d'employés en qualité de surnuméraires, lesquels, après les épreuves

épreuves convenables, sont nommes auxiliaires ; puis, à la suite d'un concours établi entre eux, appelés au titre d'employés," l'examen des surnuméraires qui doivent passer auxiliaires, est fait par les conservateurs du département auquel ils doivent appartenir. Le résultat de l'examen est mis sous les yeux du conservatoire.

Art. 105. Pour tous les départements, excepté pour celui des estampes, cartes et plans, la connaissance des langues anciennes est la première condition exigée.

Indépendamment de cette condition commune, les surnuméraires, selon le département auquel ils se destinent, auront à satisfaire à d'autres conditions spéciales.

Art. 106. Pour le département des manuscrits, ils doivent être versés dans la lecture des manuscrits qui dépendent de la section à laquelle ils veulent être attachés.

Art. 107. Pour le département des médailles, ils doivent avoir une connaissance suffisante de la disposition du cabinet, et s'être exercés à lire les légendes des médailles ; ils doivent être en état de classer les médailles et les autres monuments selon leur époque et leurs sujets.

Art. 108. Pour le département des imprimés, ils sont examinés sur la bibliographie ; ils doivent bien connaître la distribution matérielle du département. La connaissance des langues modernes est un motif de préference, ainsi que le zèle et la ponctualité qu'ils ont montrés dans leurs fonctions de surnuméraires.

Art. 109. Pour le département des estampes, cartes et plans,

Dans la section des estampes, ils sont interrogés sur l'histoire de la gravure, et principalement sur la connaissance matérielle des estampes, sur l'art de distinguer les maîtres ;

Dans la section des cartes géographiques et plans, 1° sur la géographie générale, 2° sur le classement auquel sont assujetties les collections de cette section.

Art. 110. Quant au concours entre les auxiliaires pour les places d'employés, il consiste dans un certain nombre de questions choisies par les conservateurs et sur lesquelles les candidats répondent, soit verbalement, soit par écrit. Elles roulent sur les connaissances scientifiques relatives au département auquel les auxiliaires sont attachés. Le concours a lieu devant le conservatoire.

Titre IV.—Des Garçons de Service et Portiers.

Chapitre I.—*Des Garçons de Service.*

Art. 111. Les garçons de service sont chargés, sous les ordres des conservateurs et sous la surveillance des employés, de tous les soins et travaux relatifs à la propreté dans les divers départements auxquels ils sont attachés.

Art. 112. Néanmoins ils sont tenus de concourir indistinctement, lorsque le cas l'exige, au service général de l'établissement.

Art. 113. Ceux du département des antiques ne vaquent à leurs travaux qu'en présence d'un conservateur ou d'un employé.

Art. 114. Tous les garçons de service se rendent à leur poste tous les jours, et ils y restent pendant toute la durée de la séance.

Art. 115. Après la clôture, ils travaillent aux opérations de rangement, de mise en place et de mouvement quelconque qu'exige le besoin du service, et cela durant tout le temps jugé nécessaire par les conservateurs.

Art. 116. Il leur est défendu de recevoir aucune gratification des personnes que la curiosité ou l'amour de l'étude attire à la bibliothèque. Toute infraction à cet égard pourrait être suivie de la révocation.

Art. 117. Il y a un chef de service, qui pourra être pris parmi les garçons, et qui, en cette qualité, porte un double galon sur chaque manche de son habit de livrée ; il reçoit un traitement supérieur à celui des autres garçons de service, et il est logé dans l'enceinte de l'établissement.

Art. 118. Le chef de service est chargé de la surveillance des cours, vestibules, escaliers et autres lieux non fermés. Il y fait une ronde trois fois par jour, savoir, à sept heures du matin en hiver, à cinq heures en été, à la nuit tombante et à minuit, pour s'assurer que tout est dans l'ordre, que les portes sont bien closes, et que rien ne fait craindre pour la sûreté de l'établissement.

Art. 119. Il veille à ce que l'éclairage soit bien fait, et à ce que le frottage et le balayage soient régulièrement exécutés ; et il exerce généralement sa surveillance sur le service des garçons de salle et des portiers.

Art. 120. Il surveille le réservoir de la grande cour et celui qui est placé dans le local occupé par la section des cartes géographiques et plans ; il s'assure qu'ils renferment une quantité d'eau suffisante, soit pour les besoins de l'établissement, soit pour les secours en cas d'incendie.

Art. 121. Tous les matins, avant dix heures, le chef de service se rend chez le directeur, ou, en cas d'empêchement de celui-ci, chez le vice-président, pour recevoir ses ordres.

Art. 122. Pendant les séances du conservatoire, il se tient à portée de recevoir des ordres et de les transmettre à qui de droit.

Art. 123. Un des garçons de service est chargé de toutes les commissions nécessaires pour l'établissement.

Art. 124. Les menues dépenses pour achat de balais, cire à parquet, linge, &c., sont faites par le chef de service, d'après l'usage suivi à cet égard.

CHAPITRE II.—*Portiers.*

Appendix, No. 13.

Ordonnance du Roi et Règlement concernant la Bibliothèque Royale.

Art. 125. La porte royale, rue de Richelieu, étant destinée au service public, est ouverte tous les jours avant dix heures du matin jusqu'à trois heures, en toute saison.

Art. 126. Les Dimanches et fêtes elle est fermée toute la journée.

Art. 127. Le gardien de cette porte se tient en dehors de son logement, depuis l'ouverture de la bibliothèque jusqu'à la clôture.

Art. 128. Il surveille attentivement les personnes qui entrent et qui sortent, et, en aucun temps, il ne laisse sortir ni livre, ni carton, ni aucun autre objet sans un "laissez passer" signé d'un conservateur. Il garde ces "laissez passer," et il les remet le soir au conservateur qui les a délivrés.

Art. 129. Il fait déposer à la porte armes, cannes et parapluies, et ne reçoit aucune rétribution pour la garde de ces objets.

Toute infraction à cet égard pourrait être suivie de la révocation.

Art. 130. La porte sur la rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs est fermée tous les jours pendant toute la journée.

Art. 131. Après minuit elle est fermée à la grosse clef.

Art. 132. Le portier de la maison rue Colbert surveille les personnes qui entrent au cabinet des médailles ou qui en sortent; il exige un "laissez passer" de celles qui portent un livre, un carton ou un objet quelconque.

Art. 133. La porte intérieure, qui communique de la cour du petit hôtel avec le bâtiment de la bibliothèque, est fermée tous les jours pendant toute la journée. Les conservateurs, les conservateurs-adjoints et les employés logés dans l'établissement en ont seuls la clef. Les conservateurs seuls ont la clef de la double serrure de cette porte.

Art. 134. Pendant toute la durée du service public, le chef de service, les garçons, les portiers sont tenus de porter la livrée qui leur est assignée.

Art. 135. Le présent règlement sera adressé au conservatoire de la Bibliothèque Royale, pour recevoir son exécution à compter de ce jour.

Paris, le 26 Mars 1833. (signé) *Guizot.*

Appendix, No 14.

COPY of Mr. *Smith*'s (Keeper of the Prints and Drawings) REPORT to the TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM, 18 March 1824.

Appendix, No. 14.

Mr. Smith's Report, 18 March 1824.

Department of Antiquities—Print Room.

MR. SMITH has the honour to report to the Trustees that yesterday he minutely inspected Mr. Simcoe's Illustrated Books, according to an order made by the honourable Trustees on Saturday last, and the following is the result of his investigation:

The drawings, by the late Mr. Trotter, an artist of very slender abilities, are destitute of almost every topographical requisite. The faces of nearly all the monumental figures have the same cast of features, and the colouring is so gaudy, that most of them might pass for Mr. Fowler's specimens of ancient stained glass; and he is perfectly satisfied the Antiquarian Society would not have chosen Mr. Trotter for their draughtsman.

The only rare portraits are three; viz. two of General Fairfax on horseback, and a head of Bishop Crewe.

The drawings in Lysons's Environs are also very bad, by an artist, now dead, of the name of Ravenhill. It is true that many of the mezzotinto portraits would have been useful in the Museum Collection, but the greater part of them are not only folded but doubled, so that they are much reduced in value; indeed several are totally spoiled.

That Mr. Simcoe's books, offered to the Museum, might have cost him much more than 500*l.*, is Mr. Smith's firm belief; but he must honestly state, as his duty binds him, that he would not recommend the purchase to the honourable the Trustees.

Mr. Smith's feelings are not hurt in being obliged to make the above statement, as a person has offered the family, who are very poor, double the money for the collection.

(signed) *John Thomas Smith.*

(A true copy.)

J. Forshall, Sec.

British Museum, 20 Oct. 1835.

Appendix, No. 15.

MINUTE of the TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM, dated 18 February 1804, relative to a Letter from *Richard Gough*, Esq.

Appendix, No. 15.

Gough's Collection.

At a Committee, the following Letter from *Richard Gough*, Esq., to Mr. *Beloe* was laid before the Committee.

Sir,

DESIROUS to preserve from the fate which too frequently attends such articles, the plates of the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, and others which belong to the different

Appendix, No. 15.

Gough's Collection.

works that I have published, it is my wish to present them to that great national depository, the British Museum, subject, however, to one condition, that myself, my representatives, or any person properly authorized by me or them, may, on such application to the Trustees, in Committee, as they may prescribe, have liberty to call for them, singly or all together, for the republication of any of the works to which they severally belong, or for the accommodation of similar works.

Should this proposal meet the approbation of the Trustees, it is my intention, at some future period, to offer to their acceptance what I have the vanity to consider as nearly a complete collection of British Topography, in MSS., printed books, drawings, and prints, on this condition, that it may be preserved altogether in a room, or on the side or sides of a room, on the first floor; and, as many of the articles are accompanied with loose papers, notes, &c., that they may be exempted from the usual rule of being carried into the Reading Room, but perused in the apartment of the Principal Librarian, who shall determine on the propriety of making or publishing extracts from the MSS.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. G.*

Ordered, That Mr. Beloe acquaint Mr. Gough that the Trustees have thought proper to comply with his request.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

J. Forshall, Sec.

British Museum, 20 Oct. 1835.

Appendix, No. 16.

Appendix, No. 16.

Lord Bridgewater's Bequest.

1. Minute of Trustees, 10 Mar. 1832.

(1.)—MINUTE of the TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM on Lord *Bridgewater*'s Bequest, 10 March 1832.

At a Committee,

Resolved,

THAT the dividends arising from the 7,000 *l.* bequeathed by Lord Bridgewater should be paid to the Keeper and Assistant Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, according to the provisions of Lord Bridgewater's will:

That the salaries of these officers, paid by the Trustees out of the general fund, should be diminished by the same amount.

J. Forshall, Sec.

British Museum, 26 June 1835.

2. Receipts and Payments.

(2.)—STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS on account of the BRIDGEWATER FUND.

The GENERAL FUND in Account with the Devise of the late Earl of BRIDGEWATER:

Dr.

		£.	s.	d.
1831:				
Jan. - 5	Half year's dividend on 7,000 *l.* sterling, bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, and purchased into Three per Cent. Consols -	113	10	3
	Half year's dividend on 5,000 *l.* sterling, ditto - - - - - -	81	7	7
April 22	Rents of estate at Whitchurch - - - - - - -	28	11	–
July - 5	Half year's dividend on 7,000 *l.* - - - - - - -	113	10	3
	Ditto - - ditto - 5,000 *l.* - - - - - - -	81	7	7
1832:				
Jan. - 5	Ditto - - ditto - 7,000 *l.* - - - - - - -	113	10	3
	Ditto - - ditto - 5,000 *l.* - - - - - - -	81	7	7
	Rents of estate at Whitchurch - - - - - - -	23	11	10
July - 5	Half year's dividend on 7,000 *l.* - - - - - - -	113	10	3
	Ditto - - ditto - 5,000 *l.* - - - - - - -	81	7	7
1833:				
Jan. - 5	Ditto - - ditto - 7,000 *l.* - - - - - - -	113	10	3
	Ditto - - ditto - 5,000 *l.* - - - - - - -	81	7	7
	Rents of estate at Whitchurch - - - - - - -	25	15	10
July - 5	Half year's dividend on 7,000 *l.* - - - - - - -	113	10	3
	Ditto - - ditto - 5,000 *l.* - - - - - - -	81	7	7
1834:				
Jan. - 5	Ditto - - ditto - 7,000 *l.* - - - - - - -	113	10	3
	Ditto - - ditto - 5,000 *l.* - - - - - - -	81	7	7
	Rents of estate at Whitchurch - - - - - - -	25	14	–
July - 5	Half year's dividend on 7,000 *l.* - - - - - - -	113	10	3
	Ditto - - ditto - 5,000 *l.* - - - - - - -	81	7	7
	Balance due to the General Fund - - - - - -	140	13	9
	TOTAL - - - £.	1,803	9	1

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Appendix, No. 16.

Lord Bridgewater's Bequests.

2. Receipts and Payments.

Cr.

		£.	s.	d.
1829:				
July - 4	Binding MSS.	33	2	8
Dec. 12	Ditto	12	19	–
1830:				
Aug. - 5	Balance of law expenses	3	10	7
1831:				
Jan. - 5	Dividend on 7,000 *l.*, paid to the keepers of the late Earl of Bridgewater's MSS.	113	10	3
Mar. 14	Power of attorney	1	1	6
July - 5	Dividend on 7,000 *l.*, paid as above	113	10	3
1832:				
Jan. - 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	113	10	3
July - 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	113	10	3
	For the purchase of MSS.	373	14	6
	Binding MSS.	23	4	11
1833:				
Jan. - 5	Dividend on 7,000 *l.*, paid as above	113	10	3
July - 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	113	10	3
	For the purchase of MSS.	110	–	–
	Binding MSS.	6	4	5
1834:				
Jan. - 5	Dividend on 7,000 *l.*, paid as above	113	10	3
July - 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	113	10	3
	For the purchase of MSS.	240	–	–
	Binding MSS.	91	9	6
	TOTAL - - - £.	1,803	9	1

M. Cowtan, Accountant.

(3.)—EXTRACTS from the WILL and CODICILS of the Earl of BRIDGEWATER, so far as the same concern the Trustees of the BRITISH MUSEUM.

3. Extracts from the Will and Codicils of the Earl of Bridgewater.

Extracts from the Will.

I GIVE and bequeath to the Trustees for the time being of the British Museum at Montague House, in London, to be there deposited, preserved and kept for the use of the said Museum, in conformity with the rules, orders and regulations of the said establishment, absolutely for ever, all and every my Collection of Manuscripts, as hereinafter particularly described; that is to say, All the several volumes of manuscripts, and all papers, parchments, (written or printed,) and all letters, dispatches, registers, rolls, documents, evidences, authorities and signatures, and all impressions of seals and marks, of every description and sort, and of what nature or kind, severally and generally belonging to my Collection of Manuscripts, or in my possession, stamped with my arms or otherwise (except such letters, notes, papers, &c. as are hereinafter directed to be burned and destroyed) [two words cancelled, Bridgewater], in the discretion of my Trustees and Executors hereinafter appointed; and also save and except all such letters, papers and writings as are attached to and accompanying the printed books specifically bequeathed by me to the Library at Ashridge, and which said last-mentioned letters, papers and writings are also, if I mistake not, stamped with my arms. And I also will and require, that all and every the aforesaid manuscripts, papers, parchments (written or printed), letters, dispatches, registers, rolls, documents, evidences, authorities, signatures, impressions of seals and marks of every description and sort, and every other manuscript or manuscripts appertaining to my said collection whatsoever and wheresoever, or which shall or may hereafter, during my life, be added thereto (but not private letters, notes or memorandums of any sort or kind, which I direct to be burned or destroyed), shall, within the space of two years from the day of my decease, be collected and removed to the British Museum as aforesaid, under the particular care, superintendence and direction of Eugene Auguste Barbier, one of my Trustees and Executors hereinafter appointed; for which particular service I give and bequeath to him the said Eugene Auguste Barbier the sum of 2,000 *l.* sterling. I also give, bequeath and demise unto the said Trustees of the British Museum all my estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances, situate in the parish of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury, or in any other parish or place in the counties of Salop or Chester, or in either or both of the said counties, and also all the trees growing thereon, and all the seats, sittings and pews in the parish church of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury aforesaid, all or any of which I shall or may have bought or purchased, and which now belong to me by right of purchase, descent or otherwise, To have and to hold the same estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances to them the said Trustees of the said British Museum for the time being for ever, upon the trusts nevertheless, and to and for the ends, intents and purposes hereinafter particularly mentioned, expressed and declared; that is to say, that the trees growing on the aforesaid estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances, shall not be cut or brought down or destroyed, but shall and

Appendix, No. 16.

3. Extracts from the Will and Codicils of the Earl of Bridgewater.

and may be suffered to grow during their natural life, and that the smaller trees only may be thinned here and there, with care and judgment, so as to promote the growth of the larger trees; and that the same estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances, seats, sitting or pews, or any part thereof, shall not be susceptible of being let, underlet or rented, by or to any person or persons who shall hold, have, take or rent any estate, farm, lands or property of or from the family of Egerton, or of or from any person or persons bearing that name, or of or from the Rector of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury aforesaid for the time being; and upon further trust, that they the said Trustees of the British Museum for the time being do and shall lay out and apply the rents, issues and profits which shall from time to time arise from and out of the said estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances, in the purchase of manuscripts for the continual augmentation of the aforesaid Collection of Manuscripts. I further will and direct, that my said Trustees hereinafter appointed, within the space of 18 calendar months after my decease, do lay out and invest in the Three per cent. Consolidated stocks or funds of England, in the names of the Trustees of the British Museum for the time being, or in such names and for such account as the said Trustees shall direct, the sum of 7,000*l.* sterling, the interest and dividends whereof, as the same shall from time to time become due and payable, I desire and direct shall and may be paid over by the said Trustees to such person or persons as shall from time to time be charged with the care and superintendence of the said Collection of Manuscripts. I also give, grant, bequeath and devise unto my Trustees hereinafter appointed, all and singular my house, land, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances at or near Little Gaddesden, in the county of Herts, upon trust, that they my said Trustees do and shall, during their joint lives and the life of the survivor of them, let and demise the same for such term or time as they shall think fit, for the best rent that can be had and gotten for the same; but the same premises, under no circumstances, to be let, underlet or rented by or to any person or persons who shall have, hold, take or rent any estate, farm or property of or from the family of Egerton, or any person or persons bearing that name, and do and shall pay over the rents, issues and profits thereof as and when received to the Trustees for the time being of the British Museum aforesaid, to be laid out and applied by such last-mentioned Trustees in the service and for the continued augmentation of the said Collection of Manuscripts; and from and after the decease of the survivor of them my said Trustees hereinafter appointed, I give and devise the said house, land, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances unto and for the use of the proprietor or proprietors of the manor and estate of Ashridge, his heirs and assigns for ever.

And as to all the rest, residue and *and* remainder of my real and personal estate and effects, of every nature and kind soever and wheresoever situate, not hereinbefore disposed of, or availably so for the purposes intended, I give, devise and bequeath the same to my said Trustees, upon trust, that they my said Trustees do pay over and transfer the same to the said Trustees of the British Museum, and do otherwise render the same available for the service of, and towards maintaining, preserving, keeping up, improving, augmenting and extending, as opportunities may offer, my said Collection of Manuscripts so deposited in the British Museum as aforesaid, in the most advantageous manner, according to their judgment and discretion.

Extract from the 1st Codicil.

And whereas I have by my said Will given a discretionary power to my Executors therein named to burn and destroy such letters, notices, memorandums and papers as it would be inexpedient to have preserved with my Collection of Manuscripts at the British Museum; Now I do will and desire that such, on the cover or covers of which I have written "to be burnt, and not opened," shall not be at any time opened, but be burnt and destroyed unopened, as soon as conveniently may be after my decease.

Extract from the 4th Codicil.

Whereas in and by my said Will I gave and devised unto the Trustees of the British Museum for the time being all my estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances, situate in the parish of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury, or in any other parish or place in the counties of Salop and Chester, or in either or both of the said counties; and also all the trees growing thereon, and all the seats, sittings and pews in the parish church of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury aforesaid, upon trust, that the trees growing on the aforesaid estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances, should not be cut or brought down or destroyed, but should and might be suffered to grow during their natural lives; and that the estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances, seats, sittings and pews, or any part thereof, should not be susceptible of being let, underlet or rented, by or to any person or persons who should hold, have, take or rent any estate, farm, land or property from the family of Egerton, or of or from any person or persons bearing that name, or of or from the Rector of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury aforesaid for the time being; and upon trust that the rents, issues and profits which should arise from the said estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances should be applied by the said Trustees of the British Museum in the purchase of manuscripts for the augmentation of the aforesaid Collection; Now I do by this my Codicil will and direct, that after the expiration of 21 years from the day of my decease, and not till after the expiration of the said term, the said restrictions, as concerns the letting, underletting or renting the said estate, lands, grounds, hereditaments and premises, or otherwise, shall cease, determine, and be absolutely null and void; and the said Trustees of the British Museum shall, from and after the expiration of the said term of 21 years from the day of my decease, be at full liberty to lease, let, set or underlet the said estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances, either in whole or in part, to such person or persons, at or for such rent or rents and for such term of years as to them the said

Trustees

Trustees of the British Museum shall seem meet, applying and expending the rents and profits thereof in the purchase of manuscripts, for and towards augmenting my said Collection of Manuscripts. And it is moreover further my will, that from and after the expiration of the said term of 21 years after my decease, the said Trustees of the British Museum for the time being shall be at liberty to sell, alienate and dispose of, by public auction or private contract, in one or more lot or lots, all and singular or any part or parts of the same estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances, trees growing thereon, seats, sittings or pews, to any person or persons whomsoever, for the most money and best price that can be reasonably had or gotten for the same, and do and shall lay out and expend the whole of the net proceeds to arise and be made by any such sale or sales of the said estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances, trees, sittings, seats and pews, in the purchase of stock, in their own names, in some or one of the Government stocks or funds of Great Britain, and that they do apply the interest, dividends and proceeds thereof from time to time as they shall become due, or as soon as the said Trustees conveniently can, in the purchase of manuscripts for the augmentation of the aforesaid Collection of Manuscripts.

Extracts from the 5th Codicil.

Whereas in and by my said Will I gave and devised unto the Trustees of the British Museum, for the time being, all my freehold estate, lands, parcels of land, ground, hereditaments and appurtenances situate in the parish of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury, or in other parish or place in the counties of Salop and Chester, or in either or both of them, and all the trees growing thereon, and all the seats, sittings and pews which now belong to me by right of purchase, in the parish church of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury, upon trust, and subject to certain restrictions therein mentioned, and afterwards fully recited in the fourth codicil to my said last Will and Testament: And whereas it has lately been suggested to me that my said estate, lands, parcels of land, ground and hereditaments, or some part or parts, parcel or parcels thereof, is or are or may be copyhold: Now, I do hereby give, grant, devise and bequeath all my estate and hereditaments in the said parish of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury, and all the trees growing thereon, and all the seats, sittings and pews which now belong to me, in the parish church of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury aforesaid, whether the same estates, hereditaments and premises, or any part or parts, parcel or parcels thereof be freehold, copyhold or mixed, or of whatever other nature or tenure the same may be, and the inheritance thereof, and all such estate, term or interest as I now have or may die possessed of therein; and all the rights, members, privileges, appendages and appurtenances thereunto belonging unto the Trustees of the British Museum, and their successors for the time being for ever, to have and to hold the same estates and hereditaments, and all other the premises aforesaid unto the said Trustees of the British Museum and their successors for ever, upon the trusts, and to and for the ends, intents and purposes in my said Will expressed and declared; but nevertheless, with under and subject to such restrictions, conditions, limitations, powers, clauses, matters and things, of, concerning and relating thereto, as are, and shall be, in and by my said Will and Codicils thereto by me heretofore made, and in and by this my fifth codicil contained, expressed or declared concerning the same. And whereas, by the said fourth codicil to my said last Will and Testament, I did will and direct, that after the expiration of 40 years from the day of my decease, and not until then, the said restrictions as concern the letting, underletting or renting the said estate, hereditaments and premises in the said parish of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury, should cease, determine and be absolutely void; and that the said Trustees should, from and after the expiration of the said term of 40 years from the day of my decease, be at full liberty to lease, let, set or underlet the same estates in the said parish of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury howsoever and to whomsoever to them should seem meet, applying and expending the rents and profits in the purchase of manuscripts towards augmenting my said collection, or should be at liberty to sell and dispose of my said estate, hereditaments and premises by public auction or otherwise, and to lay out the proceeds in the purchase of Government stock, and to apply the interest thereof in the purchase of manuscripts, for the augmentation of my said Collection of Manuscripts: Now, I do by this my codicil, will and direct that the said fourth codicil to my said Will, except as to so much thereof as applies to the removal of the restrictions upon my said estate, hereditaments and premises after the space or term of 40 years from the day of my decease, and except as to the liberty hereafter given to the said Trustees, shall be and remain in full force, power and effect, but that for and in respect of the said restrictions imposed by my last Will, and which I have in the said fourth codicil thereto directed to cease and determine at the expiration of 40 years after my decease, I hereby will and direct that the said restrictions shall extend, continue and be, according to the intention of my said Will, for and during and until the end of 240 years from the day of my decease; but that from and after, and not until the expiration of the said 240 years from the day of my decease, the said Trustees of the British Museum shall be at liberty to dispose of my said estate, hereditaments and premises, in manner and for the purposes already in the said fourth codicil to my said last Will declared and expressed concerning the same. Nevertheless, it is my further will and desire that the said Trustees of the British Museum for the time being, shall be at liberty immediately or at any time as soon after my decease as to them shall seem, to set apart, sell and absolutely dispose of all or any part of my said estate, hereditaments and premises above-mentioned, and in my said last Will and in the said fourth codicil thereto particularly described for the purpose only of the same being founded as and becoming a cemetery or burial ground for the said parish of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury, and for no other purpose or use whatsoever; and to be by the said Trustees legally conveyed to or for the sole use of the parishioners of the said parish as a cemetery or burial ground absolutely and for ever. And whereas it may be fit

Appendix. No. 16.

3. Extracts from the Will and Codicils of the Earl of Bridgewater.

that the rector of the said parish of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury for the time being may have frequent opportunities of knowing what may be passing in the said cemetery or burial ground, and may be pleased to see the above-mentioned beneficial purposes executed, I will and direct that the same shall be made as near as may be to the hedge or fence which may separate the rectorial garden from the fields called Voland's Fields, as contiguous as may be to the glebe lands, and visible therefrom, and also visible from many parts of the rectory house and garden. And I will and direct that the monies arising from such sale of my said estate, hereditaments and premises, or any part thereof, for the purpose last aforesaid, shall be laid out and invested in the purchase of Government stock, and the interest arising thereon be applied from time to time so and in such manner as I have before in the said fourth codicil to my said last Will directed and declared concerning the same.

Extract from the 6th Codicil.

Whereas in and by my said Will I did give and bequeath all the rest, residue and remainder of my real and personal estate and effects of every nature and kind soever, and wheresoever situate, to my trustees therein named, their executors, administrators and assigns, upon trust to pay over and transfer the same to the Trustees of the British Museum for the time being, upon the trusts declared in and by my said Will: Now, I do hereby revoke the said residuary bequest, and I do hereby give to the Trustees for the time being of the British Museum and their successors, a sum amounting to 5,000 *l.*, and not exceeding, in addition to the amount already left and bequeathed to them in and by my said Will; and I do also give and devise to the said Trustees of the British Museum and their successors for ever, all other my real estates in the kingdom of Great Britain only, whether freehold, copyhold or mixed, or of whatever other nature or tenure the same may be, in addition to those which I have already devised to them in and by my said Will and Codicils, or any or either of them, excepting always such as may have been specifically or otherwise disposed of by me in and by my said Will, or by any codicil or codicils thereto, to any other person or persons whomsoever, upon trust for and towards maintaining, preserving, keeping up, improving, augmenting and extending my Collection of Manuscripts, and for binding the books of my said Collection of Manuscripts, for providing pens, ink and paper; for defraying the Librarians' salary, and other expenses incident to the care and custody of my said collection in the most advantageous manner, according to their judgment and discretion.

J. Forshall, Sec.

British Museum, 26 June 1835.

Appendix, No. 17.

Appendix, No. 17.

Articles purchased at the Sale of Mr. Bullock's Collections.

BILL for Articles Purchased by Dr. *Leach*, for the British Museum, at the Sale of Mr. *Bullock*'s Collections.

Dr. *Leach*, debtor to Mr. *Bullock*; bought at the London Museum.

		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
3.	16 -	1	–	–	5.	15 -	1	11	6		88 -	21	–	–
	29 -	1	2	–		43 -	16	5	6		100 -	47	5	–
	37 -	1	1	–		44 -	–	17	–		124 -	–	15	–
	38 -	1	15	–		45 -	–	5	–		127 -	–	10	–
	39 -	1	1	–		46 -	1	–	–		131 -	4	5	–
	43 -	2	2	–		48 -	–	13	–		141 -	5	5	–
	46 -	1	11	6		49 -	2	12	–		144 -	4	4	–
	59 -	–	15	–		61 -	3	15	–		145 -	2	8	–
	70 -	1	18	–		63 -	2	2	–		146 -	3	3	–
	99 -	–	18	–		64 -	–	10	–		149 -	6	–	–
	109 -	1	11	6		68 -	6	16	6		150 -	3	3	–
	102 -	1	10	–		71 -	1	1	–		151 -	4	4	–
	52 -	5	–	–		72 -	2	14	–		98 -	1	3	–
4.	1 -	9	9	–		78 -	5	15	–		117 -	1	3	–
	2 -	4	4	–		79 -	8	8	–		137 -	–	13	–
	3 -	1	15	–		83 -	27	–	–		152 -	26	5	–
	7 -	3	8	–	5.	89 -	2	–	–	10.	38 -	3	3	–
	8 -	4	4	–		97 -	4	8	–		56 -	10	10	–
	12 -	5	5	–		114 -	3	13	6		67 -	4	10	–
	13 -	5	15	6	6.	100 -	2	12	6		75 -	–	15	–
	24 -	1	3	–	7.	75 -	2	5	–		82 -	1	1	–
	31 -	26	5	–	9.	18 -	1	5	–		89 -	1	1	–
	37 -	–	7	–		20 -	1	7	–		107 -	3	3	–
	102 -	10	–	–	10.	4 -	1	1	–		115 -	1	11	6
	110 -	2	12	6		8 -	1	1	–		119 -	–	12	–
	113 -	4	–	–		13 -	1	6	–		126 -	2	2	–
	116 -	–	8	–		25 -	–	17	–		130 -	1	2	–
	117 -	1	1	–		30 -	–	2	6		138 -	2	4	–
	67 -	5	6	–		33 -	1	–	–		139 -	1	1	–
	38 -	2	–	–		36 -	1	3	–		137 -	1	2	–
	52 -	3	3	–	9.	79 -	–	19	–		½121 -	–	10	–
	108 -	6	–	–		86 -	2	12	6	11.	19 -	1	1	–

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Appendix, No. 17.

Articles purchased at the Sale of Mr. Bullock's Collections.

		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
	39 -		- 10	6		68 -	1	1	-		84 -	1	5	-
	41 -		- 16	-		71 -	2	10	-		94 -	1	11	6
	42 -	6	16	6		114 -	16	16	-		98 -		- 17	-
	43 -	10	-	-		42 -	3	10	-		114 -	2	2	-
	44 -	3	6	-	16.	22 -		- 10	-		115 -		- 15	-
	45 -	2	16	-		58 -	1	-	-		123 -		- 12	-
	46 -		- 19	-	18.	11 -	1	18	-		124 -	1	1	-
	47 -	1	4	-		28 -		- 10	6		126 -	1	1	-
	60 -		- 8	-		106 -	11	-	6		100 -		- 16	-
	65 -	2	2	-	19.	16 -	5	5	-					
	66 -	1	10	-		66 -	1	1	-			522	13	-
	57 -		- 16	-		78 -		- 12	-					
	62 -	5	5	-		79 -		- 12	-	For some specimens of Shells, &c., from Shetland -		5	5	-
13.	79 -	4	4	-	21.	46 -		—						
	97 -	1	10	-		50 -		- 11	-					
	113 -	2	12	6		56 -	1	-	-			527	18	-
	121 -	10	-	-		57 -	1	10	-	Deduct No. 100, not delivered -			- 16	-
14.	15 -		- 15	-		58 -		- 10	6					
	19 -	5	10	-		60 -		- 12	-					
	27 -	1	14	-		67 -		- 16	-		£.	527	2	-
	30 -	1	6	-		68 -		- 9	-					
	33 -	2	12	6	21.	77 -	1	1	-					

26 June 1835.

M. Cowtan, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 18.

Appendix, No. 18.

Gallery of Antiquities and Catalogue of Greek Coins.

ACCOUNT of the Sums Expended on the Publication of the Gallery of Antiquities, and on Mr. *Taylor Combe*'s Catalogue of Greek Coins, from 1809 to 1834, inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1809	233	2	-	1817	689	14	2	1824	362	5	-	1831	815	-	6
1810	1,460	15	-	1818	1,066	8	-	1825	511	16	6	1832	559	7	-
1811	337	4	-	1819	462	2	6	1826	1,528	14	6	1833	333	18	-
1812	1,087	13	-	1820	345	17	6	1827	1,303	7	5	1834	402	3	-
1813	614	16	6	1821		—		1828	592	18	-				
1814	568	1	6	1822	331	5	-	1829	717	1	6	£.	16,525	4	4
1815	867	17	6	1823	524	14	-	1830	651	19	3				
1816	157	3	-												

Note.—As it would be a work of considerable labour to take out the sums expended upon each volume of the Gallery of Antiquities, as directed by the Committee, the foregoing statement is submitted instead thereof.

26 June 1835.

M. Cowtan, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 19.

Appendix, No. 19.

Expenditure of Major Edwards's Fund.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of Major *Edwards*'s Fund.

The original Amount of Major Edwards's Legacy to the British Museum, paid by his executors in the year 1769, was 7,000 *l.*, which, by order of the Trustees, was invested in Old South Sea Annuity Stock. The interest appears to have been expended upon Books up to the year 1785, when the balance of dividends on hand is stated to have been 176 *l.* 13 *s.* From the latter date the following Statement is taken from the Account Books.

1785 to 1794.

	Receipts :	£.	s.	d.
1785 :				
Jan. - 1	Balance of last year's dividends - - - - - - - -	176	13	-
April - 5	Half-year's interest on 10,500 *l.* Old South Sea Annuities - -	157	10	-
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - -	157	10	-
1786 :				
April - 5	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto - - -	157	10	-
Oct. - 10	Half-year's interest on 10,700 *l.* stock - - - - - -	160	10	-

(*continued*)

Appendix, No. 19.

Expenditure of Major Edwards's Fund.

		£.	s.	d.
	RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
1787: April 5	Half-year's interest on 10,700 *l.* stock	160	10	–
Oct. 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	160	10	–
1788: April 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	160	10	–
Oct. 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	160	10	–
1789: April 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	160	10	–
Oct. 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	160	10	–
1790: April 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	160	10	–
Oct. 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	160	10	–
1791: April 5	Half-year's interest on 11,100 *l.* stock	166	10	–
Oct. 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	166	10	–
1792: April 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	166	10	–
Oct. 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	166	10	–
1793: Feb. 23	Rev. Mr. Peck, his legacy	99	19	–
April 5	Half-year's interest on 11,100 *l.* stock	166	10	–
Oct. 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	166	10	–
1794: April 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	166	10	–
Oct. 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	166	10	–
	TOTAL £.	3,525	12	–

		£.	s.	d.
	PAYMENTS:			
1785: Jan. 17	Mr. Elmsley, for books	21	4	–
March 18	Dr. Morton, expended for books and MSS.	150	–	–
May 14	Dr. Morton, expended for books	86	14	6
Nov. 25	Ditto - - ditto - ditto	41	18	–
1786: Feb. 6	Mr. Elmsley, for books	69	4	–
July 24	Cash for the purchase of 200 *l.* stock	147	15	–
Oct. 30	Dr. Morton, expended for books and medals	100	–	–
1787: March 5	Dr. Gray, gratuity for arranging birds and insects	200	–	–
– 24	Dr. Morton, expended for books, MSS. and coins	89	10	6
June 29	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto	60	–	–
1788: April 5	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto	108	14	9
1789: Jan. 9	Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto	100	–	–
– 10	Mr. Elmsley, for books	58	1	11
July 25	Mr. De Boffe, ditto	24	7	6
Aug. 14	Mr. Elmsley, ditto	82	13	–
1790: March 29	Dr. Morton, expended for books, coins and medals	100	–	–
1791: March 14	Cash for the purchase of 400 *l.* stock	326	–	–
– 25	Dr. Morton, expended for books	54	8	6
May 30	Ditto - - ditto - ditto	100	–	–
Oct. 12	Mr. Charles Davis, for books	28	13	6
1792: March 2	Dr. Morton, expended for books and coins	100	–	–
July 2	Mr. Ayscough, for a catalogue	200	–	–
1793: Feb. 22	Mr. Elmsley, for books	22	17	6
July 13	Dr. Morton, expended for books	100	–	–
Dec. 23	Mr. Elmsley, for books	83	1	11
1794: Jan. 16	Ditto - - ditto	149	11	6
Feb. 8	Ditto - - ditto	23	12	6
April 14	Mr. Egerton, ditto	22	11	6
May 13	Dr. Morton, expended for books and MSS.	100	–	–
Sept. 5	Ditto, for medals, books and MSS.	100	–	–
Dec. 13	Ditto, for coins and books	100	–	–
	Balance carried forward	574	11	11
	TOTAL £.	3,525	12	–

Appendix, No. 19.

Expenditure of Major Edwards's Fund.

1795 to 1804.

	Receipts:	£.	s.	d.
	Balance of Account last year	574	11	11
1795:				
April - 5	Half-year's interest on 11,100 *l.* stock	166	10	–
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	166	10	–
1796:				
April - 5	Half-year's interest on 11,600 *l.* stock	174	–	–
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	174	–	–
1797:				
April - 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	174	–	–
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	174	–	–
1798:				
April - 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	174	–	–
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	174	–	–
1799:				
April - 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	174	–	–
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	174	–	–
1800:				
April - 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	174	–	–
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	174	–	–
1801:				
April - 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	174	–	–
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	174	–	–
	Produce of coins and medals, sold by Leigh, Sotheby & Son	502	2	–
	Ditto - - ditto - - sold to Young	108	4	6
1802:				
April - 5	Half-year's interest on 11,600 *l.* stock	174	–	–
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	174	–	–
1803:				
April - 5	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	174	–	–
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	174	–	–
Dec. - 21	Produce of sale of duplicate natural history	257	2	3
1804:				
April - 5	Half-year's interest on 11,600 *l.* stock	174	–	–
Oct. - 10	Ditto - - ditto - - ditto	174	–	–
	Total - - - £.	4,907	–	8

	Payments:			
1795:				
May - 13	Mr. Faulder, for Oriental MSS.	250	–	–
July - 13	Mr. Edward Hasted, for MSS.	63	–	–
– - 17	Leigh & Co., for books	61	14	–
1796:				
Jan. - 20	Cash for the purchase of 500 *l.* stock	344	7	6
June - 18	Mr. Halhed, for Oriental MSS.	300	–	–
Nov. - 4	Dr. Morton, expended for books, MSS., coins and medals	100	–	–
1797:				
Jan. - 16	Mr. Elmsley, for books	29	3	6
1798:				
March 26	Dr. Morton, expended for books	100	–	–
	Messrs. Elmsley and Brenner, for books	26	5	–
1799:				
July - 15	Mr. Hatchet, for a collection of natural history	700	–	–
	Mr. Millingen, for ancient medals	130	–	–
Dec. - 14	Mr. Planta, expended for books and MSS.	100	–	–
1800:				
June - 6	Mr. Planta, expended for books	100	–	–
Aug. - 18	Mr. John Nichols, for books	20	10	6
1801:				
Feb. - 14	Mr. Planta, expended for books	100	–	–
March 30	Mr. De Boffe, for books	93	5	6
July - 13	Mr. Planta, expended for books	100	–	–
	Mr. Richard Miles, for assisting in the Medal Room	42	–	–

(*continued*)

Appendix, No. 19.

Expenditure of Major Edwards's Fund.

		£.	s.	d.
1802:	PAYMENTS—*continued.*			
March 12	Mr. Planta, expended for books	100	–	–
– 16	Mr. De Boffe, for books	47	6	6
June 14	Leigh & Co., for coins	93	6	–
July 12	Dr. Gray, a remuneration	150	–	–
– 13	Pearson & Logan, for coins	661	10	–
– 16	Leigh & Co., for books	23	15	6
Sept. 17	Mr. De Boffe, ditto	55	2	6
	Mr. Evans, ditto	29	19	6
	Dulau & Co. ditto	34	7	–
1803:				
Jan. 24	Mr. De Boffe, for books	34	14	–
April 15	Payne & Macinlay, ditto	98	14	6
May 14	Mr. Planta, expended for books, medals and coins	100	–	–
July 9	Ditto, for books and coins	100	–	–
Aug. 5	Count Bournon, for assisting Dr. Gray	50	–	–
1804:				
Feb. 24	Mr. Planta, expended for books and coins	100	–	–
	Dr. Combe, for a collection of Bibles	150	–	–
	Mr. De Boffe, for books	40	1	–
	Mr. Planta, expended for ditto	24	3	6
June 8	Ditto, expended for books, coins and antiquities	100	–	–
July 12	Leigh & Co. for books	25	18	–
Nov. 14	Mr. Daniel, for his works	145	16	–
	Balance carried forward	82	–	8
	TOTAL £.	4,907	–	8

1805 to 1815.

		£.	s.	d.
1805:	RECEIPTS:			
	Balance of Account last year	82	–	8
April 5	Half-year's interest on 11,600 *l.* stock	174	–	–
Oct. 10	Ditto ditto	174	–	–
May 3	Produce of sale of duplicate books	787	1	3
1806:				
April 5	Half-year's interest on 11,600 *l.* stock	174	–	–
Oct. 10	Ditto ditto (Property-tax deducted)	156	12	–
1807:				
Feb. 26	Repayment of Property-tax	17	8	–
April 5	Half-year's interest on 12,440 *l.* 6 *s.* 9 *d.* stock, deduct Property-tax, 18 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.*	167	18	11
Oct. 10	Half-year's ditto	167	18	11
1808:				
March 4	Repayment of Property-tax	37	6	4
April 5	Half-year's interest on 12,440 *l.* 6 *s.* 9 *d.*	167	18	11
Oct. 10	Ditto ditto	167	18	11
1809:				
March 13	Repayment of Property-tax	37	6	4
May 31	Cash from General Fund	175	10	–
April 5	Half-year's interest on 12,440 *l.* 6 *s.* 9 *d.* stock	167	18	11
Oct. 10	Ditto ditto	167	18	11
1810:				
April 5	Ditto ditto	167	18	11
– 13	Produce of sale of 1,000 *l.* stock	685	–	–
– 14	Repayment of Property-tax	37	6	4
Oct. 10	Half-year's interest on 12,440 *l.* 6 *s.* 9 *d.* stock	167	18	11
Dec. 4	Cash from General Fund	150	–	–
1811:				
Jan. 15	Produce of sale of 6,352 *l.* 2 *s.* 9 *d.* stock	4,200	–	–
March 14	Repayment of Property-tax	37	6	4
April 5	Half-year's interest on 6,088 *l.* 4 *s.* stock	82	3	10
Aug. 31	Cash from General Fund	225	–	–
Oct. 10	Half-year's interest on 4,036 *l.* 11 *s.* stock	54	9	10
Nov. 11	Cash from General Fund	200	–	–
Dec. 20	Ditto ditto	224	16	–
1812:				
Feb. 10	Ditto ditto	250	–	–
April 5	Half-year's interest on 8,058 *l.* 12 *s.* 1 *d.* stock	108	15	9
– 30	Repayment of Property-tax	15	3	8
Oct. 10	Half-year's interest on 8,058 *l.* 12 *s.* 1 *d.* stock	108	15	9

Appendix, No. 19.

Expenditure of Major Edwards's Fund.

		£.	s.	d.
	RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
1813:				
April - 5	Half-year's interest on 8,058 *l.* 12 *s.* 1 *d.* stock - - - -	108	15	9
June - 17	Repayment of Property-tax - - - - - - - -	24	3	6
— - —	Produce of sale of 1,000 *l.* stock - - - - - - -	557	6	6
Oct. - 10	Half-year's interest on 7,058 *l.* 12 *s.* 1 *d.* stock - - - -	95	5	9
1814:				
Feb. - 14	Cash from the General Fund - - - - - - -	602	19	3
April - 5	Half-year's interest on 8,058 *l.* 12 *s.* 1 *d.* stock - - - -	108	15	9
June - 15	Repayment of Property-tax - - - - - - -	34	15	3
Oct. - 10	Half-year's interest on 8,058 *l.* 12 *s.* 1 *d.* stock - - - -	108	15	9
1815:				
Jan. - 19	Cash from the General Fund - - - - - - -	92	18	—
Feb. - 15	Produce of sale of 1,568 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* stock - - - - -	1,000	—	—
April - 5	Half-year's interest on 6,489 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.* stock - - - -	87	12	3
— - 27	Produce of sale of 1,000 *l.* stock - - - - - - -	557	6	6
May - 8	Ditto - - - of 5,489 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.* stock - - - - -	3,129	5	9
June - 16	Cash from Mr. Planta - - - - - - - -	90	—	7
	TOTAL - - - £.	16,135	14	—

		£.	s.	d.
	PAYMENTS:			
1805:				
Feb. - 16	Mr. Charles Elliott, for books - - - - - - -	34	5	—
— - 18	Mr. De Boffe, for ditto - - - - - - - -	66	16	6
— - 28	Payne & Co., for ditto - - - - - - - -	52	19	—
May - 11	Mr. Planta, expended for books and coins - - - - -	100	—	—
— - 15	Mr. Bickerstaff, for books - - - - - - -	51	8	6
July - 13	Mr. Planta, expended for books, coins and MSS. - - - -	100	—	—
— - 29	Mr. Hatchard, for books - - - - - - - -	43	5	6
1806:				
Feb. - 12	Payne & Macinlay, for books - - - - - - -	28	13	—
— - 17	Mr. Hatchard, for ditto - - - - - - - -	56	7	6
April - 5	Mr. Munro, for ancient prints - - - - - - -	50	—	—
May - 12	Mr. De Boffe, for books - - - - - - - -	111	15	2
1807:				
Jan. - 7	Cash for 840 *l.* 6 *s.* 9 *d.* stock - - - - - - -	500	—	—
Feb. - 21	Payne & Co., for books - - - - - - - -	10	7	—
— - —	Mr. De Boffe, for books - - - - - - - -	41	1	—
— - 23	Mr. Elliott, for ditto - - - - - - - -	25	14	—
— - 27	Mr. Dulau, for ditto - - - - - - - -	16	5	6
March 28	Mr. Hatchard, for ditto - - - - - - - -	44	1	—
June - 30	Mr. Planta, expended for books - - - - - - -	100	—	—
— - —	Mr. White, for books - - - - - - - -	81	6	6
Aug. - 28	Mr. Planta, expended for books - - - - - - -	200	—	—
1808:				
Jan. - 14	Mr. De Boffe, for books - - - - - - - -	54	9	—
Feb. - 18	Mr. Dulau, ditto - - - - - - - - -	25	19	6
— - 22	Mr. Hatchard, ditto - - - - - - - - -	80	16	6
March 17	Mr. Elliott, ditto - - - - - - - - -	29	5	6
May - 11	To the General Fund - - - - - - - - -	200	—	—
1809:				
Jan. - 6	Mr. Elliott, for books - - - - - - - - -	17	16	—
Feb. - 11	Mr. Hatchard, for books - - - - - - - -	28	5	6
March 7	Mr. Planta, expended for books - - - - - - -	17	16	—
Aug. - 24	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - - - -	140	—	—
Nov. - 13	Ditto, for books, MSS. and coins - - - - - - -	100	—	—
1810:				
Jan. - 18	Mr. De Boffe, for books - - - - - - - -	144	1	6
Feb. - 16	Mr. Hatchard, ditto - - - - - - - - -	52	5	6
— - 19	Mr. White, ditto - - - - - - - - -	31	10	—
March 13	Mr. Planta, expended for books - - - - - - -	150	—	—
April - 19	Sir Wm. Forbes, for Sir Andrew Mitchell's papers - - - -	400	—	—
May - 10	Mr. Planta, expended for books and antiquities - - - -	100	—	—
— - 16	Mr. Elliott, for books - - - - - - - -	42	3	—
— - 21	Mr. Douce, for ditto - - - - - - - - -	37	4	—
Dec. - 12	To the General Fund - - - - - - - - -	500	—	—
1811:				
Jan. - 16	Mr. Planta, expended for Mr. Roberts's coins - - - -	4,200	—	—
Feb. - 13	Ditto, expended for books - - - - - - - -	100	—	—
May - 16	Mr. De Boffe, for books - - - - - - - -	28	19	6
June - 11	To the General Fund - - - - - - - - -	150	—	—
Aug. - 21	Mr. Dulau, for books - - - - - - - - -	96	2	—
Nov. - 11	Mr. Planta, expended for books and coins - - - - - -	100	—	—
— - 13	Cash for 356 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* stock - - - - - - -	225	—	—
Dec. - 20	Cash for 358 *l.* 5 *s.* stock - - - - - - - -	224	16	—

(*continued*)

Appendix, No. 19.

Expenditure of Major Edwards's Fund.

		£.	s.	d.
1812:	PAYMENTS—*continued.*			
Feb. - 11	Mr. Dulau, for books	26	18	–
– - 13	Mr. De Boffe, ditto	111	8	–
– - 17	Mr. Hatchard, for books	57	7	–
– - 20	Mr. Elliott, ditto	41	13	6
June - 18	Mr. Planta, expended for minerals, sculptures, books and coins	182	19	–
Oct. - 22	Ditto, expended for books	40	–	–
1813:				
Jan. - 11	Longman & Co., for books	20	12	6
– - –	Mr. Payne, ditto	15	4	6
May - 11	Mr. Planta, expended for books and coins	84	–	–
July - 13	To the General Fund	557	6	6
Oct. - 11	Cash for 1,000*l.* stock	578	15	–
Nov. - 15	Mr. Planta, expended for books	100	–	–
Dec. - 1	Mr. Pipping, book-binding	13	2	6
1814:				
Feb. - 23	Dulau & Co., for books	13	13	–
– - 26	Mr. De Boffe, for books	92	10	–
1815:				
Jan. - 9	Mr. Richard Miles, for medals	135	10	–
– - 19	To the General Fund	100	–	–
Feb. - 9	For a Power of Attorney	1	3	–
– - 15	Messrs. Baber and König, for their journey to Munich	300	–	–
– - 16	Mr. Charles Burney, for books on music	253	–	–
March 13	Col. De Bosset, for coins, &c.	840	–	–
April - 26	To the General Fund	100	–	–
May - 16	Mr. Baber, in part payment for Baron Moll's Collections	1,009	16	9
– - 18	Longman & Co., for books	19	18	–
June - 13	Mr. Planta, in part payment for Baron Moll's Collections	1,922	3	10
	Balance to the General Fund	527	18	3
	TOTAL £.	16,135	14	–

M. Cowtan, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 20.

Egyptian Antiquities.

Appendix, No. 20.

1. Minute of Committee, 13 February 1819.

(1.)—MINUTE of Committee respecting Mr. *Belzoni*'s OFFER to collect ANTIQUITIES in *Egypt*; 13 February 1819.

AT a Committee, Mr. Planta having laid before the Board a letter from Henry Salt, Esq., to Sir Joseph Banks, dated Thebes, enclosing another letter from Mr. G. Belzoni, respecting the collecting of articles of antiquity in Egypt; it was

Resolved, That the said letters be referred to the consideration of the general meeting of this day.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, 26 June 1835. *J. Forshall*, Sec.

2. Minute of General Meeting, 13 February 1819.

(2.)—MINUTE of General Meeting, declining Mr. *Belzoni*'s OFFER; 13 Feb. 1819.

AT a General Meeting, Mr. Salt's letter to the Right hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., dated Thebes, November 16, 1818, enclosing another letter from Mr. G. Belzoni, referred from the Committee of this day, was read;

Resolved, That the Trustees decline accepting Mr. Belzoni's services in collecting for the Museum in Egypt.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, 26 June 1835. *J. Forshall*, Sec.

Appendix, No. 20.

Egyptian Antiquities.

(3.)—MINUTE respecting Mr. *Salt*'s OFFER of EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES; dated 19 Feb. 1820.

3. Minute, 19 February 1820.

AT a General Meeting, a letter from Henry Salt, Esq., His Majesty's Consul-general in Egypt, to the Right hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., dated Cairo, 28th May 1819, was read, offering a Collection of Antiquities made in Egypt by himself and Mr. Belzoni, the schedule of which was annexed to his letter, for purchase at a valuation.

Resolved, That the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Long and Mr. Bankes, be requested to communicate with the Admiralty, as to the means of conveying the different articles specified in Mr. Salt's schedule to England.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, June 26, 1835. *J. Forshall*, Sec.

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4. Further Minute, 11 May 1822.

(4.)—FURTHER MINUTE respecting Mr. *Salt*'s OFFER of EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES; dated 11 May 1822.

AT a General Meeting, Mr. Bankes laid before the meeting a letter which his son, Mr. William Bankes, had received from Mr. Salt, dated Cairo, 6th January 1822, stating, that the whole of the Egyptian Antiquities assembled by him were now safely arrived in England, and expressing a hope that the Trustees will come to a determination as to the purchase of them for the Museum.

Resolved, That it be requested of Mr. William Bankes, that he will have the goodness, in his answer to Mr. Salt, to state that the Trustees are desirous that Mr. Salt should appoint some person on his own part to make a valuation of the Egyptian Collection. The Trustees decline the Alabaster Sarcophagus, on account of the very high value put upon it by Mr. Belzoni.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, June 26, 1835. *J. Forshall*, Sec.

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5. Minute of Sub-Committee, 13 February 1823.

(5.)—MINUTE of Sub-Committee respecting the OFFER of Mr. *Salt*'s EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES; dated 13 February 1823.

AT a Sub-committee, the Sub-committee having conferred with Mr. Bingham Richards upon the subject referred to them, Mr. Richards expressed his willingness, on the part of Mr. Salt, to accept the sum of 2,000*l.* for Mr. Salt's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, according to the schedule forwarded to the Trustees, leaving out the Sarcophagus.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, June 26, 1835. *J. Forshall*, Sec.

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6. Sum paid for Mr. Salt's Egyptian Antiquities.

(6.)—MEMORANDUM of SUM paid for Mr. *Salt*'s EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

THE sum paid to Mr. B. Richards for the purchase of Mr. Salt's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities appears to have been 2,000 *l.*, for which amount a cheque was prepared 14 June 1823.

J. Forshall, Sec.

British Museum, 22 June 1835.

Appendix, No. 21.

Appendix, No. 21.

1. Minute of General Meeting, 13 March 1830.

(1.)—MINUTE of GENERAL MEETING respecting Leave of Absence to Mr. *Millard*, dated 13 March 1830.

AT a General Meeting, the Trustees were pleased to allow Mr. Millard, the gentleman employed in making a General Index to all the MSS., leave of absence for six months on account of ill health, his salary ceasing until his return to his duty in the Museum.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

J. Forshall, Sec.

British Museum, 29 June 1835.

Appendix, No. 21.

2. Minute of Committee, 12 February 1831.

(2.)—MINUTE of Committee respecting the continued Assistance of Mr. *Holmes*, and Notice to Mr. *Millard* as to the Term of his Engagement; dated 12th February 1831.

At a Commitee, Mr. Forshall laid before the Trustees a Report upon the general state of the MS. Department, and repeated his application to the Trustees for the continued assistance of Mr. Holmes.

The Trustees authorized the engagement of Mr. Holmes for the ensuing twelve months.

The Trustees also directed the Secretary to acquaint Mr. Millard that they do not deem it advisable to complete at present the classed Index of the MSS. upon which he is engaged; and that, desirous to give Mr. Millard such notice of their intentions as may enable him to provide himself with some other employment, they do not wish to consider his engagement with them at an end until the 17th February 1832.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

J. Forshall, Sec.

British Museum, 29 June 1835.

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3. Rev. J. Forshall, to Mr. Millard, 17 February 1831

(3.)—LETTER from the Rev. *J. Forshall* to Mr. *Millard*, dated 17 February 1831.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Trustees of the British Museum to acquaint you, that having had under their consideration the state of the Manuscript Department, they do not deem it advisable to continue at present the work on which you are engaged; but desirous to give you such notice of their intentions as may enable you to provide yourself with some other employment, they do not wish to consider your engagement at an end until the 17th February 1832; after that day they will have no further occasion for your services.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. Forshall.*

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4. Benjamin Hawes, Esq. to the Trustees. 10 May 1831.

(4.)—LETTER from *Benjamin Hawes*, Esq. to the Trustees of the British Museum.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I beg leave to certify to you, that in the year 1824, while Mr. John Millard was in treaty with your Honourable Board for the appointment which he now holds, he declined to accept the situation of Secretary to the Royal Humane Society, the salary and emoluments of which were equal to 230*l.* per annum.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Benjamin Hawes*,
Treasurer to the Royal Humane Society.

Russell Square, 10 May 1831.

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5. Memorial of Mr. Millard to the Trustees.

(5.)—MEMORIAL of Mr. *Millard*; dated 11 May 1831.

To the Trustees of the British Museum, the Memorial of Mr. John Millard,

Humbly showeth,

That, on the 11th of December 1824, your Memorialist was appointed by your Honourable Board "to form a New General Index to the Manuscripts, at a salary of 300*l.* a year;" and, as there were then about 18,000 volumes in the Museum, your Memorialist concluded that his labours would occupy a very considerable portion of time, perhaps the greater part of his life; nor could he reasonably contemplate that the work would be abandoned before its completion.

That, under these circumstances, your Memorialist declined to accept a permanent situation, that of Secretary to the Royal Humane Society, the salary and emoluments of which were equal to 230*l.* a year; and, subsequently, has been compelled to relinquish several advantageous literary engagements.

That your Memorialist received on the 18th of February last, with the deepest concern, a letter from the Rev. Mr. Forshall, the Secretary to your Honourable Board, intimating to your Memorialist, that after the 17th of February 1832 there would be no further occasion for his services.

That, from the education and habits of your Memorialist, who has no profession on which he can depend for subsistence, as well as from the peculiar circumstances of the times, your Memorialist is fully persuaded that he will find it very difficult, if not impossible, in the short interval between the present time and the period fixed by your Honourable Board for his dismissal, to procure any employment which will place him in the same advantageous situation as that in which he stood at the commencement of his engagement with your Honourable Board.

Your Memorialist, therefore, most respectfully entreats that your Honourable Board will allow him to hold his present appointment for another year beyond the time specified in the notice which he has received from the Secretary to your Honourable Board.

(signed) *J. Millard*,

British Museum, 11 May 1831. Dept of MSS.

(6.)—MINUTE of Committee respecting Mr. *Millard*'s Memorial; dated 14 May 1831. Appendix, No. 21.

At a Committee, the consideration of a Memorial presented by Mr. Millard was deferred to the next meeting of the Trustees. 6. Minute of Committee, 14 May 1831.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, 29 June 1835. *J. Forshall*, Sec.

(7.)—MINUTE of Committee; dated 11 June 1831. 7. Minute of Committee, 11 June 1831.

At a Committee, the Memorial from Mr. Millard, laid before the last meeting of the Trustees, was again read;

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint Mr. Millard, that in consideration of the circumstances mentioned in his Memorial, the Trustees intend to continue his engagement in the service of the Museum for the space of time which Mr. Millard specifies; but that at the termination of that period his employment by the Trustees will certainly cease.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, 29 June 1835. *J. Forshall*, Sec.

(8.)—LETTER from the Rev. *J. Forshall* to Mr. *Millard*; dated 16 June 1831. 8. Rev. J. Forshall, to Mr. Millard, 16 June 1831.

Dear Sir,

Having laid your Memorial before the Trustees of the British Museum, I am directed to acquaint you, that in consideration of the circumstances stated in your Memorial, the Trustees intend to continue your employment at the Museum for the period you request, that is, until the 17th February 1833; on that day your engagement with the Trustees will cease.

The Trustees desire me to add, that they do not wish to prevent you by this engagement from taking advantage of any other more desirable employment, which may offer itself to you in the mean time; you will therefore consider yourself at liberty to leave the Museum whenever it may best suit your own convenience.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *J. Forshall*, Secretary.

(9.)—LETTER from Mr. *Millard* to *Henry Ellis*, Esq. 9. Mr. Millard to Henry Ellis, Esq. 7 July 1831.

Dear Sir, British Museum, 7 July 1831.

I shall feel greatly obliged by your laying the accompanying letter before the Trustees, at their meeting on Saturday next.

I am, &c.

Henry Ellis, Esq.
Principal Librarian.

(signed) *J. Millard*,
Dep^{t} of MSS.

(10.)—NOTE from Mr. *Millard* to the Trustees of the British Museum. 10. Mr. Millard to the Trustees, 7 July 1831.

Mr. John Millard begs leave, most respectfully, to present his grateful acknowledgments to the Trustees of the British Museum, for the extension of time granted to him at their last meeting, and to assure them that, in the prosecution of the very important task confided to his care, no exertions shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the high sanction of their approbation.

British Museum, 7 July 1831.

(11.)—MINUTE of Committee; dated 9 July 1831. 11. Minute of Committee, 9 July 1831.

At a Committee, a letter from Mr. Millard, thanking the Trustees for the indulgence granted him at the last Committee was laid before the Board.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, 29 June 1835. *J. Forshall*, Sec.

Appendix, No. 21.

12. Memorial of Mr. Millard to the Trustees, 4 January 1833.

(12.)—MEMORIAL of Mr. *Millard*, dated 4 January 1833.

To the Trustees of the British Museum, the Memorial of Mr. John Millard,

Humbly showeth,

That your Memorialist was appointed in December 1824 "to form a New General Index to all the Collections of Manuscripts in the British Museum;" and not contemplating the abandonment of the work before its completion, your Memorialist naturally considered that this appointment was tantamout to a provision for the whole or greater part of his life. Impressed with these views, your Memorialist declined to accept a permanent situation of 230 *l.* a year, and was also compelled to sacrifice other advantageous engagements.

That the progress of the Index in question is directed by your Honourable Board to be suspended on the 17th of February next; that the prospect of this event has been, and still is, the source of intense and continual solicitude to your Memorialist, and that he has lost no opportunity of seeking for some other appointment compatible with his talents and habits, but, he regrets to say, without success.

Your Memorialist therefore most respectfully entreats your Honourable Board, that he may be allowed to proceed with the important work confided to his care, certain portions of which are completed, and need only alphabetical arrangement and revision to render them fit for use.

Your Memorialist begs, most respectfully, to submit to your Honourable Board the subjoined statement of his progress in the "New General Index to the MSS."

The Index to the Hargrave Collection of MSS., completed.
The Index to the Lansdowne Collection of MSS., completed.
The Index to the Harleian Collection of MSS., in progress.
The Index to the Additional Collection of MSS., in progress.

*** Of this last Collection there are several thousand volumes without any Index whatever, and unless many tomes of catalogue be first perused to discover their contents, these "inestimable treasures" (to which there are numerous annual accessions by purchase, donation and bequest,) must for ever remain "sealed books" to the public.

The Indexes to the Hargrave and Lansdowne Collections being completed, may (if your Honourable Board should so please to direct) be forthwith prepared for the use of the readers, and in like manner, when made, the Index of each successive Collection; and, when all the Indexes are finished, they may be amalgamated so as to form one "Grand Alphabetical Table of Reference to all the Collections of MSS.," and save the trouble of consulting a great variety of Indexes.

British Museum, Department of MSS. (signed) *J. Millard.*

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13. Minute of Committee, 12 January 1833.

(13.)—MINUTE of Committee, dated 12 January 1833.

At a Committee, a Memorial was laid before the Trustees from Mr. John Millard, requesting to be allowed to proceed with the General Index to the Collections of MSS.

The Secretary was directed to refer Mr. Millard to the communication made to him by order of the Trustees upon the presentation of his Memorial of May 1831.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, 29 June 1835. *J. Forshall,* Sec.

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14. Rev. J. Forshall, to Mr. Millard, 16 January 1833.

(14.)—LETTER from the Rev. *J. Forshall* to Mr. *Millard*, dated 16 January 1833.

Dear Sir,

Having laid before the Trustees of the British Museum your Memorial, dated the 4th instant, I am directed to refer you to the communication made to you by order of the Trustees in reply to a similar Memorial submitted to them in May 1831.

I am, &c.

(signed) *J. Forshall.*

Appendix, No. 22.

Appendix, No. 22.

1. Rev. H. H. Baber to Sir Henry Ellis, 26 June 1835.

(1.)—LETTER from the Rev. *H. H. Baber* to Sir *Henry Ellis*, as to Persons attending the Reading Rooms, dated 26 June 1835.

My dear Sir,

I have spared no endeavours to comply with the order given me by you to transmit, for the information of "the Select Committee of the House of Commons upon the Management of the British Museum," the information required with respect to the number of books, under classes

Appendix, No. 22.

1. Rev. H. H. Baber to Sir Henry Ellis, 26 June 1835.

classes specified by the Committee, called for by the frequenters of the Reading Room during the months of March, April and May 1835. The investigation commenced immediately upon the receipt of your order, when four gentlemen, connected with the Printed Book Department, were ordered to suspend all the Museum business on which they were at present engaged, and to proceed forthwith with all possible dispatch upon the inquiry required. It will not be possible to make a return (imperfect as it must necessarily be with all the pains taken to give it) to the inquiry above specified, till Monday or perhaps Tuesday next.

I am, &c.
H. H. Baber.

Mr. Cates's reply to the inquiry respecting the number of persons who frequented the Reading Rooms during the months above specified, is enclosed in this letter.

British Museum, 26 June 1835.

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(2).—LETTER from Mr. *Cates* to Sir *Henry Ellis*, on the same Subject, dated 24th June 1835.

2. Mr. Cates to Sir Henry Ellis, 24 June 1835.

Sir,

In answer to the question respecting the number of persons who attended the Reading Rooms daily, during the three months preceding the 1st June 1835, stating how many of such persons appear to have been the same individuals?—The average number of persons attending the Reading Rooms have been nearly 250 each day; one-fifth of which number appear to be almost constant in their attendance.

Reading Room, 24 June 1834.

James Cates,
Chief Attendant of the Reading Room.

(3.)—LETTER from the Rev. *H. H. Baber*, to Sir *Henry Ellis*, on the same Subject, dated 30th June 1835.

3. Rev. H.H. Baber, to Sir Henry Ellis, 30 June 1835.

My Dear Sir,

In obedience to an order of the "Select Committee of the House of Commons on the British Museum," desiring an account of the number of Printed Books consulted by the persons who attended the Reading Room during the three months preceding the 1st of June 1835, under the respective heads of "Theology, Classics, Science, Art, History, Antiquities, Law, Biography, Genealogy (which head should include Peerages, Heraldry, Chivalry, Knighthood, &c.), Topography, Voyages and Travels, Encyclopædias, Dictionaries, Grammars, &c.; Poetry and the Drama; Romances, Novels and Annuals; Reviews, Pamphlets, Magazines and Modern Periodical Literature, &c. &c. &c.," I have the honor to transmit to you the following Statement, as the nearest approximation which can be made to the number of Printed Books, in the above-mentioned classes, consulted by the persons who attended the Reading Room during the period specified:—

Theology	1,190	Encyclopædias, Dictionaries, Grammars, &c.	421
Classics	763	Poetry and the Drama	1,187
Science	2,713	Romances, Novels and Annuals	495
Art	624	Reviews, Magazines, and Modern Periodical Literature	870
History	2,167	Miscellaneous	1,725
Antiquities	481		16,524
Law	945	Deduct Classics	763
Biography	707		15,761
Genealogy (including Peerages, Heraldry, Chivalry, Knighthood, &c.)	153		
Topography	1,286		
Voyages and Travels	797		

Under the head "Miscellaneous" are comprised all books on subjects not specified in the above heads of inquiry mentioned in the order of the Committee, and include Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Logic, Criticism, &c. &c.

"Classics" have been deducted from the total, as the books under this head have been also enumerated under the subjects which they embrace.

In the enumeration here given, the titles of books only are reckoned. If the reckoning had been made by number of volumes, the total amount of books sent into the Reading Room during the three months specified in the order of the Committee would have been about 40,000 volumes.

In this statement is not included the number of books consulted by the readers, and selected by them from the Library of Reference, deposited in the Reading Rooms. This Library of Reference embraces about 8,000 volumes, and consists principally of Encyclopædias, Dictionaries, some Magazines and Reviews, and a great variety of Historical Works; of these, it is estimated that there were upon the average 150 volumes in constant daily use, or 14,000 volumes during the three months specified in the order of the Select Committee.

Appendix, No. 22.

3. Rev. H.H.Baber, to Sir Henry Ellis, 30 June 1835.

Committee. If the proportions, as arranged under Encyclopædias, Magazines and Historical Works, could have been ascertained, a material addition would have been made to the number affixed in the above statement to those respective classes.

I am, &c.

British Museum, 30 June 1835.

Henry Hervey Baber,
Keeper of the Printed Books.

Appendix, No. 23.

Appendix, No. 23.

1. Extract Minutes of Trustees respecting Sir George Beaumont's Pictures.

(1.)—EXTRACTS from MINUTES OF TRUSTEES respecting Sir *George Beaumont's* PICTURES; dated 12th and 21st July 1823, 14th February 1824, and 13th May 1826.

12 July 1823.

AT a General Meeting, Sir Charles Long presented to the Board a List of Pictures which he had received from Sir George Beaumont, Bart., being the Collection which Sir George Beaumont intends to present to the British Museum.

21 July 1823.

AT an Extraordinary General Meeting, a letter from Sir George Beaumont was read, dated Grosvenor-square, July 17th, 1823, confirming the Donation of a Collection of Pictures to the Museum, the list of which was presented to the last General Meeting by Sir Charles Long.

Resolved, That his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury be requested to return the thanks of the Trustees to Sir George Beaumont for his munificent Present.

14 February 1824.

AT a General Meeting, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury announced to the Trustees, that he had returned their thanks to Sir George Beaumont for his munificent Donation of a Collection of Pictures to the Museum.

13 May 1826.

AT a General Meeting, a letter from Sir George Beaumont to Sir Charles Long, dated Grosvenor-square, April 18th, 1826, was read, requesting permission from the Trustees to withdraw from the Collection of Pictures given by him to them, the painting ascribed to Titian or Giorgione, and another by Swaneveldt, he having already substituted for them a Head by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Wilkie's inimitable picture of the Blind Fiddler; stipulating also for Mr. Wilkie to have the use of the last-mentioned picture for his sole emolument, should he think it expedient to have it engraved again.

Resolved, That the Trustees most readily consent to both of Sir George Beaumont's wishes, expressed in his note to Sir Charles Long.

(Extracted from the Minutes of the Trustees.)

J. Forshall, Sec.

British Museum, 18 June 1835.

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2. Sir George Beaumont, Bart., to the Trustees, 17 July 1823.

(2.)—LETTER from Sir *George Beaumont,* Bart., to the TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM, on the same Subject; dated 17th July 1823.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Grosvenor-square.

I REQUESTED my friend, Sir Charles Long, to communicate to you at your last meeting, my desire to make over to you, for the benefit of the public, my Collection of Pictures, of which I transmitted a list.

I beg now to confirm my intention, so communicated by him, and to add, that I shall be ready to deliver the pictures to the Museum, whenever the Gallery about to be erected is ready to receive them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. Beaumont.*

LIST of PICTURES intended to be Presented to the BRITISH MUSEUM by Sir *George Beaumont*.

Appendix, No. 23.

2. Sir George Beaumont, Bart., to the Trustees, 17 July 1823.

1. Ruben's Country House, a large landscape.
2. Ditto, Claude Loraine, representing the Story of Narcissus.
3. A small upright ditto, Hagar and Ishmael.
4. A companion to it, Scene, a Wood, Mid-day.
5. A small Sunset, by Claude; the Story of Cephalus and Procris.
6. A Landscape, by Nicolo Poussin, representing a Man, near a Fountain, washing his Feet.
7. A large Landscape, by Both; a Mountainous Country, with Travellers; a warm Sunset.
8. A View in Venice, by Canaletti; a large landscape.
9. The Return of the Ark, by Sebastian Bourdon; highly esteemed by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and left as a Legacy to Sir George Beaumont.
10. A small Landscape, by Swaneveldt; figures highly finished.
11. A large Landscape, by Wilson; subject, Niobe and her Children, with Apollo and Daphne; a Storm.
12. A companion subject.
13. A large upright, by Rembrandt, representing a Jew.
14. A small picture in *chiaro oscuro*, by Rembrandt, representing the Taking Down from the Cross.
15. A picture by Titian, the Virgin and Child, with St. John.
16. Pylades and Orestes, by Benjamin West.

(3.)—LETTER from Sir *George Beaumont*, Bart., to Sir *Charles Long*, Bart., dated 18 April 1826.

3. Sir George Beaumont, Bart., to Sir Charles Long, Bart. 18 April 1826.

My dear Sir Charles, Grosvenor-square.

As I shall not be at the next meeting of the Trustees, and you have kindly consented to manage the business for me, I beg the favour of you respectfully to acquaint the Trustees that I have added to my original donation, two pictures, a very fine Head, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Wilkie's inimitable picture of the Blind Fiddler. On further consideration, I do not think the Titian, or Giorgione, for it is not *decided* who painted it, is worthy of a place with the other pictures; the doubtfulness respecting its author is unpleasant; but there is another objection of far greater weight; on close examination it has been so unmercifully treated in the cleaning, that it must diminish the credit of the Collection. Another objectionable picture in the list is the Swaneveldt; certainly a pretty picture, but being a downright imitation of Claude, and vastly inferior, I suspected it would not suit, and upon endeavouring to make it harmonize with the rest, and placing it in every light we could imagine, we could not find a place where it would not injure the others; and it is by no means calculated to elevate the taste of the public or the artists, which ought to be the main object of a National Gallery. At any rate the pictures I have added are worth twenty such works as these. As, therefore, it would be very painful to leave behind me pictures which would discredit the purity of the Collection, I hope through the indulgence of the Trustees to be permitted to withdraw them. One word more, and I have done; the Print of the Blind Fiddler is very defective in truth of expression; the demand for it still continues, and I wish it to be understood that if Wilkie should think it expedient to have it engraved again, that he may have the use of the picture for his sole emolument.

It is incumbent upon me to make this stipulation, because I have repeatedly assured him, that it should be at his service whenever he should wish to have it re-engraved.

With a thousand thanks, and with great regard, truly yours,

(signed) *G. Beaumont.*

Appendix, No. 24.

Appendix, No. 24.

Extract Minutes of the Trustees respecting Mr. Holwell Carr's Pictures, 12 March 1831.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES OF THE TRUSTEES, respecting Mr. *Holwell Carr's* PICTURES, dated 12 March 1831.

AT a Committee, a letter was read from the Rev. Edward Holwell, executor to the late Rev. Holwell Carr, dated Plymtree, 10th March 1831, furnishing the Trustees with an extract from the Will of Mr. Holwell Carr, as follows:

"I give and bequeath to the Trustees of the British Museum, for the benefit of the public, the whole of my Collection of Ancient Pictures, which are now in my two drawing-rooms; and, as a memorial of my beloved wife and my child, Lady Charlotte Holwell Carr and William Holwell Carr, and to be placed in the same building with the late Mr. Angerstein's, and Sir George Beaumont's: I give also my own portrait to be placed with them."

Mr. Holwell further stated, that he was heir-at-law and next of kin to the testator, and feeling deeply the deprivation to which he was subjected by the preceding clause of Mr. Carr's Will, requested to know whether the Trustees would object to an exhibition of the pictures for Mr. Holwell's benefit.

Appendix, No. 24.

Extract Minutes of the Trustees respecting Mr. Holwell Carr's Pictures, 12 March 1831.

The Secretary was directed to express to Mr. Holwell the deep sense which the Trustees entertain of the liberality and public spirit of Mr. Holwell Carr in making so munificent a contribution in encouragement of the Fine Arts in this country, and at the same time to acquaint Mr. Holwell that the Trustees consider themselves, as legatees for the benefit of the public, precluded from the consideration of Mr. Holwell's request, and that they are desirous to take immediate charge of the pictures bequeathed to them.

(Extracted from the Minutes of the Trustees.)

British Museum, 17 June 1835. *J. Forshall*, Sec.

Appendix, No. 25.

Appendix, No. 25.

1. Extract from Nicolas's Observations on Historical Literature.

(1.)—EXTRACT from *Nicolas*'s OBSERVATIONS on the STATE OF HISTORICAL LITERATURE concerning Sir *Henry Ellis*'s Journey to *Pomard*.

"IT was intimated to The Speaker of the House of Commons, as one of the Trustees, that the Baron de Joursanvault, of Pomard, near Beaune, was possessed of a magnificent Collection of Muniments of the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, relating to the occupation of France by the English, and affording important illustrations to the history of the period. Specimens of the documents were produced, and the very moderate price which was asked for the collection was named. The Speaker promised to bring the subject to the notice of his colleagues, and he did so with such success, that it was determined some one should be sent to examine the manuscripts. So far the resolution was a proper one; but instead of dispatching an individual in an unostentatious and quiet manner, the Head Librarian of the Museum was selected, and the purpose of his visit was announced to the British Ambassador, that he might receive official aid in his mission! Not contented with this injudicious and useless developement of the objects in view, the learned gentleman himself pompously announced wherever he went that he was the 'Chief Librarian of the British Museum,' sent specially to treat for these manuscripts; thus making a public affair of what should have been kept private. The effect of this folly may easily be imagined. Long before the 'Chief Librarian' reached Pomard, the French newspapers expressed their indignation that Historical Muniments should be sold to the British Government; inferring that England must indeed be anxious to possess the records in question, when the purchase of them was made an official business.

"The effect of all this parade upon the owner of the manuscripts was a natural one; he fancied he had erred in his estimate of their value, and that as they seemed to be objects of National importance to another Government, he resolved to make that Government pay at a much higher rate, for what they manifested such extraordinary anxiety to obtain, than a private individual. On the 'Chief Librarian's arrival at Pomard, he discovered that the Baron could speak little English, and the Baron, as he has since asserted, discovered that the 'Chief Librarian' could speak less French; hence it was with great difficulty the latter could understand that the Baron had become so enlightened about his treasures as to expect not merely double the price he originally asked for them, but that, as our Government had interfered on the subject, he wished it to advance one step further, by inducing His Most Christian Majesty to raise his Barony into a Comté. Such terms were out of the question; and after spending two or three hours only in examining the collection, but which required at least as many weeks, the 'Chief Librarian' returned to England *re infecta*, and made his report to the Trustees, who refused to purchase the collection, but offered to buy a few documents, which the owner of course declined. Thus, highly valuable documents are lost to the Museum and to the country, in consequence, solely and entirely, of the absurd measure adopted for their acquisition."—*Nicolas's Observations on the State of Historical Literature*, 8vo. Lond. 1830, pp. 78–80.

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2. Prince Polignac to M. Paul de Fontenay, 24 Aug. 1829.

(2.)—*THE Prince de Polignac*'s LETTER, referred to in Sir *H. Ellis*'s EVIDENCE.

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères Cabinet.

Monsieur, Paris, le 24 Août 1829.

M. L'AMBASSADEUR d'Angleterre m'ayant demandé, en faveur de M. Ellis, attaché au Muséum Britannique, une lettre d'introduction auprès de M. le Baron de Joursanvault, votre beau-frere, dont il desireroit voir la belle collection de manuscrits et de lettres originales, je ne crois pouvoir mieux faire que de vous l'adresser, en vous priant de vouloir bien le présenter à Mr. votre beau-frere.

Je serai fort reconnaissant de l'accueil que M. le Joursanvault, et vous, Monsieur, voudrez bien lui faire.

Agréez, je vous prie, avec les remercimens que je vous offre à l'avance, l'expression, et ma consideration très distinguée.

Le Prince de Polignac.

M. Paul de Fontenay,
Membre de la Chambre des Députés à Beaune.

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(3.)—EXTRACT from the *Morning Journal* of Saturday, September 12, 1829.

(From the *Courier des Electeurs* of Wednesday.)

3. Extract from the Morning Journal of 12 Sept. 1829.

"*Our Archives sold out to England.*—A person living in one of our southern departments had in his possession a great many manuscripts relative to the state of France during the British occupation in the 14th and 15th centuries, and previous to that period. He proposed to sell them to the French ministry, and his offer was rejected. He then sent them over to the British Government, and asked 60,000 francs for them. The President of the House of Commons examined the papers, and immediately ordered Mr. Ellis, the Director of the British Museum, to go to France, in order to close with the offer. We took cognizance of the instructions he had received. It is stated in them that the British Government sets the greatest importance upon these papers. But the most curious (not to make use of a harsher word) part of the transaction is, that upon the English Ambassador's introducing Mr. Ellis to M. de Polignac, and according to his demand, the French minister delivered Mr. Ellis letters of recommendation for the prefect, or deputy of the department, who is to help in completing the negotiation.

"Thus our history's records, and authentic documents about our old vassalage, will be in possession of the English, who will insolently glory in them, and a French ministry constitutes itself the factor of such a bargain! We do not know how to qualify such a piece of conduct."

(4.)—NOTE from the Baron de *Joursanvault* to Sir *Henry Ellis.*

4. Baron de Joursanvault to Sir Henry Ellis, 3 Sept. 1829.

Beaune, le 3 7^{bre} 1829.

La collection que vous venez de voir, Monsieur, est le fruit du soins de mon père, qui y a mis de très grosses sommes. Mon peu de lumières m'y fait donner moins de prix probablement qu'elle ne vaut. Je cederai tous mon titres, tous les manuscrits genealogiques et historiques pour cent mille francs.

Si l'on desire y joindre les manuscrits et les editions gothiques que vous avez vu dans mon cabinet particulier, le somme sera de cent dix mille francs.

J'y ajoute une reserve absolue de tous les ouvrages de mon père, et de tous les titres que peuvent avoir rapport à ma famille.

Je vous prie avec instance de vouloir bien tenir à la demande particulière que je vous fais verbalement.

Vouillez bien croire, Monsieur, à la haute consideration avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être,

Votre obeissant serviteur,

Le Baron de Joursanvault.

Monsieur Henry Ellis, Ecuyer,
au Musée Britannique à Londres.

Presentement à Beaune, France.

Clause verbale.—Vous m'obtiendrez, par le faveur de Lord Wellington, de la Couronne de France, le titre de comte, qui sera substitué à celui qui je porte, et transmissible à ma famille, sans pour cela faire de majorate. Ma famille exista d'après titres de fondation de Chapelle, d'Hospices, &c. depuis 1350. Ma mère est alliée des dames, est une Suligny; ma femme parente des Leris, Terray, Drée, &c.

Si cela ne se peut pas, je me bornerai à obtenir de l'Angleterre l'entrée franche dans sa royaume de 500 pieces de vin de France. Je constaterai, s'il le faut, qu'elles sortent de mes propriétes.

(5.)—REPORT made to his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by Sir *Henry Ellis*, upon the MSS. at Pomard.

5. Report upon the MSS. at Pomard.

My Lord, Paris, 7 September 1829.

I have the honour to acquaint your Grace with the particulars of my journey to Pomard. Lord Stuart was so good as to procure me a letter of introduction to M. de Fontenay, the Baron de Joursanvault's brother-in-law, at Beaune, and one of the Chamber of Deputies. M. de Fontenay, however, was at his country-house at Autun, but the Baron being at the moment himself occupying M. de Fontenay's house at Beaune, the letter answered its purpose as an introduction, and he immediately offered to drive me over, a short league, to Pomard.

I found the manuscripts in a large decayed chateau, the appearance of which bespoke more wealth in its former than its present owners.

The collection, as offered to the Trustees, is in two parts. One is a general collection of manuscripts in the Baron's private study, with a small assemblage of black letter and other printed books; the other consists of the great collection of charters and original muniments, forming the archives of the Earls of Blois; and the heraldical and genealogical manuscripts, chiefly relating to France, collected, I conceive, by the Baron's father.

Of the manuscripts in the Baron's private study he had no catalogue; I therefore took each volume down as it stood, and made such a list for the Trustees as will enable them to appreciate the contents of that part of the collection. They amount to near 100.

Of the printed books which he joins to the collection, he has furnished me with a list, as well as with separate lists of the printed and manuscript genealogical and heraldic works.

The catalogue of the great collection of charters has been accurately described in Sir Thomas Elmsley Croft's memorandum, placed in my hands by The Speaker of the House of

Appendix, No. 25.

5. Report upon the MSS. at Pomard.

of Commons. The collection is indeed a most extraordinary one of its kind, and would be a treasure in the stores of the British Museum, or of any other public collection, though, perhaps, for a reason which will presently appear, some of the Trustees may think a public library of France would be its most appropriate repository. It is placed in two attics of the chateau, of considerable area, I should say sixteen feet in height, in cartons, (or paste-board boxes) each two feet in length by one in depth and width. Each carton contains some hundreds of charters, at least wherever I examined them, and I made, here and there, my comparison with the catalogue of from 20 to 30 cartons, all answering to the catalogue and to the successive dates upon the outside of the boxes. The fact is, that in one room there were above 100 boxes piled up to the ceiling, the lower ones of which, where I could get at them, were full of instruments, arranged as I have described. I counted also, in the same room, near 150 bundles, all of single articles, partly, for want of room, placed upon the floors. In the second room I counted 149 cartons, piled up like the former, and no ladder in the house to get at them. I did what I could upon a pair of steps, made of two thin boards fastened to two other upright boards; but I had not even a safe pair of steps.

Many of the cartons in the second room contained collections of a comparatively recent date, apparently the manuscripts of the Baron's father. Some of these were terriers of lands, others were marked "Pays Étrangers," "Monumens Genealogiques," "Pièces Historiques," "Parlement," "Histoire de l'Église."

Of the great collection of charters (and it appeared to me to be larger than all the collections of charters at present in the British Museum put together), I am bound to say that I believe them to have formed almost the entire muniments of the Earls of Blois, containing whatever related to their concern in the wars of Europe in the middle ages, to their prædial possessions, their granting out of property and privileges, sales, feudal or public acts, quittances of money for military services, letters patents, expenses of household, and every act, material or immaterial, likely to be found in the archives of one of the greater houses of Europe.

I looked in vain, however, for anything illustrative of English history, except in a single bundle, tied in paper, which seemed unconnected with the cartons, and was not, as far as I could find, in any of the manuscript catalogues. This bundle was entitled, in a modern hand, "Documens relatifs à l'occupation de la France par les Anglois, 1400." It consists of about 100 vellum instruments, one or two, or perhaps more, so far in the form of letters that they were official announcements; such as the Duke of Orleans in England in 1437, that he had obtained safe-conducts for his chancellor and premier ecuyer d'ecurie. Amongst these are various orders of payment and acquittances for money; and several relate to Charles Duke of Orleans whilst prisoner in England after the fight at Agincourt. There is a payment to the Earl of Suffolk; another to persons fighting against the English; a payment for the deliverance of the Duc d'Angoulême whilst prisoner in England in 1412; various orders of John Duke of Bedford, the Bastard of Salisbury, the Duke of Exeter, &c. to persons in the care of military posts under them; the Duke of Bedford concerning musters; Henry the Fifth's acquittance to the parishioners of certain villages from payments on account of the war; various grants of the same King for services in the wars; a grant to Sir William Bourchier of the estates of the Earl of Eu, dated at Mantes in his 7th year; and an order for a confirmation to be made out of the different grants of the Kings of England and Dukes of Normandy to the House of Lepers at Dieppe. This bundle I should be most glad to see in England.

Finding nothing more of the kind, I went after M. de Joursanvault (who had left me all along to myself), and requested he would point out to me the "Letters to and from the most important persons of England and France," mentioned in Sir Thomas Croft's memorandum, which I showed him. His answer was, "Je ne sais pas." He pointed out the Marriage Treaty mentioned by Sir Thomas Croft (in his note book), but knew of nothing further in the collection relating to England.

I think I can venture to assert that the bundle I have described is all in this collection referred to as concerning England in Sir Thomas Croft's memorandum, and I do not think even that this bundle ever formed a part of the Blois documents. M. Buchon, the inspector of the archives of France, with whom I have been long acquainted, told me that the Baron de Joursanvault's father collected ancient instruments wherever he could find them, and that at the opening of the French Revolution he obtained a great many by persuading the mob that parchment was a bad material to make cartridges with.

I called upon Sir Thomas Croft at Dijon, in my way to Pomard, but he was not arrived; and I called again upon him two days after, in my return, in hope of some explanation as to his mention of the "Letters." Not finding him, I left a note requesting him to write to me in London.

There is another part of Sir Thomas Croft's memorandum which is in error. There are, as my list will show, a few manuscripts, particularly one or two copies of "Horæ B. V. Mariæ," illuminated, and some heraldic MSS. emblazoned, but nothing to deserve the term of "splendidly illuminated MSS."

When I had finished my survey, I spoke in very favourable terms to the Baron of the Blois part of his collection, as it really deserves, and requested him to favour me with his terms for purchase in writing, that I might be under no wrong impression in laying them before the Trustees. He took time to consider, and brought them to me in the evening at my hotel. I have transcribed them for your Grace upon a separate sheet, retaining the original to bring with me, for fear of accident.

Sir Thomas Croft mentioned 60,000 francs. M. de Joursanvault asks, in writing,

100,000

Appendix, No. 25.

5. Report upon the MSS. at Pomard.

100,000 for the Blois and genealogical collections, and 10,000 more if the manuscripts in his private study and the old printed books are added. He was very desirous for me to name a price which I thought would be acceded to, but that I of course declined, as a thing which I was unable to speak to.

In the fourth paragraph of the Baron's letter he speaks of a verbal demand which I was to keep in mind, but which he really, as your Grace will see, delivered to me in writing, and which, in spite of all I could say, I could not induce him to withdraw.

I hope in ten days or a fortnight to return to the Museum, when I shall be very happy to wait upon your Grace, and give any further explanation in my power.

I travelled by the mail-post and diligences of the country, and have only to add, that my expenses in English money for the journey from Paris to Pomard and back have amounted to 7 *l.* 8 *s.* 11 *d.*

I am, my Lord, with the greatest respect,
Your Grace's faithful and obliged servant, *Henry Ellis.*

Paris, 9 September 1829.

P. S.—Since the preceding letter and its enclosures were written, I have heard from Sir Thomas Croft, dated Dijon, September 3, 1829.

He says, "With respect to the letters I mentioned, I merely repeated what M. de Joursanvault stated to me, as I did not see them, but you must have perceived that the Baron is totally ignorant of everything concerning his treasures, and most probably did not intentionally deceive me." He adds, "The archiviste of Dijon, the Baron's friend and adviser, on my mentioning this morning that the price was raised to 100,000 francs, told me he would undertake to arrange matters for a considerably smaller sum, and added, that in all probability the price had been augmented because M. de Champollion de Figeac is desirous of purchasing them. I replied, that it is his business to secure the collection for England, should the Trustees decide on buying them, as he pledged himself that I should have the refusal of them, and declared he was authorized to treat for the Baron; and I parted with him in such a disposition that I am sure he will do everything in his power to serve us. I trust soon to hear from you, and to receive power from the Trustees to terminate the negotiation, which will be much more advantageously effected by the means of my friend the archiviste than with the proprietor immediately."

I have answered, that the negotiation for purchase, or the declining to treat upon the terms proposed for these manuscripts, now rests entirely with the Trustees of the Museum, who will not hold a meeting before November or December next.

Appendix, No. 26.

Appendix, No. 26.

Expenditure on objects of Natural History, 1829–1834.

AN ACCOUNT of the SUMS Expended by the TRUSTEES of the BRITISH MUSEUM, upon Objects of Natural History, under the various heads specified below, between the 25th December 1829 and the 25th December 1834.

	Expended in the Years ending				
	Christmas, 1830.	Christmas, 1831.	Christmas, 1832.	Christmas, 1833.	Christmas, 1834.
Mineralogy; viz.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Minerals	662 8 6	737 13 –	538 15 6	491 18 6	502 19 3
Fossils and Organic Remains	21 – –	- - -	23 9 –	10 17 –	99 1 9
Zoology; viz.					
Mammalia	- - -	4 – –	6 2 –	10 – –	3 – –
Birds	2 10 –	38 18 –	37 2 –	42 10 –	84 15 6
Fishes	- - -	– 10 6	- - -	- - -	1 5 –
Shells	24 17 –	12 13 –	14 16 –	202 13 6	8 19 –
Mollusca	4 – –	3 3 –	- - -	—	—
Reptiles, Radiata and Corallines	- - -	1 3 6	- - -	2 – –	—
Insects and Crustacea	- - -	7 – –	27 18 8	1 8 –	2 8 6
Cabinets, Preserving Specimens, &c.; viz.					
Cabinets for insects	- - -	- - -	121 10 –	44 – 6	41 7 –
Trays, Cotton, &c. for Mineralogical branch.	62 17 6	48 – 6	59 7 –	45 12 –	52 19 6
Spirits of wine, camphor, bottles and stuffing for Zoological branch.	84 3 9	96 3 6	113 15 10	120 16 –	168 2 6
Cabinets, &c. for the Botanical branch.	- - -	- - -	- - -	54 9 –	—
£.	861 16 9	949 5 –	942 16 –	1,026 4 6	964 18 –

M. Cowtan, Accountant.

Appendix, No. 27.

Report upon the Department of Natural History.

Appendix, No. 27.

REPORT upon the Department of Natural History, made by Sir *Henry Ellis*, Mr. *König* and Mr. *Children*.

British Museum, 2 February 1829.

The Principal Librarian, in conjunction with the officers of the department of Natural History, has the honour to make the following statement to the sub-committee of Trustees upon that department, in compliance with their order of the 27th of January.

1. As respects the mineralogical collections. It appears that the general mineralogical collection and the British mineralogy, at present exhibited in table cases, will in the new buildings cover a space of three times the extent which they now occupy. The technical mineralogy at present fills three table cases, and till increased, will occupy no larger space in the new room. The geological collection, or rock specimens, if arranged in upright cases, will fill a space equal to two-thirds of one side wall of one division of the gallery over the King's library. The secondary fossils are at present contained in 31 table cases, besides upright cases, which last will fill a similar extent of side wall with the geological collection. The Hartz minerals, when they arrive, will fill an upright case of very considerable dimensions, which the Trustees will probably wish to have placed in the centre compartment. The specimens of minerals now in the first room beyond the staircase of the old house, being too large for table cases, will require a space of side wall nearly equal to one side of one division of the new room, taking for granted that the cases for their reception will be of a convenient heighth, eight or nine feet.

From measurements taken by the clerk of the works, under Mr. König's direction, it is ascertained that two rows of table cases, each 167 feet in length, which are proposed to go down the floor of the great room, will extend to the end of the compartment over the centre room of the King's library. The table cases of secondary fossils will extend in like manner through the succeeding room, and the British minerals through the room beyond.

2. Upon the zoological part of the collection. It is calculated that the mammalia which the Museum already possesses, including specimens not yet set up, will fill that room in the upper story of the east wing which adjoins the present print room. The ornithology, consisting of about 2,760 specimens, will fill the side walls, in cases nine feet high, of the large room over the present manuscript room; and the shells are proposed to be placed in table cases upon the floor of the same room. These appear to form the only portion of the zoological collection for which these two rooms will afford space.

It is proposed that the reptiles, fish, mollusca in spirits, &c., which will of themselves occupy a frontage of nearly 200 feet, in upright cases of eight or nine feet in heighth, shall be placed in the three rooms which lead from the saloon of the old house to the room of the new gallery in which the mammalia are proposed to be placed. Mr. Baber states that the removal of the Banksian library from these rooms to others in the western side of the house, together with the cases which contain them, meets his approbation, as it would be attended with great inconvenience should the Banksian library be left in rooms which must necessarily become a public passage for visitors. It is in addition proposed that the saloon of the old house be appropriated to the larger specimens of the mammalia, and that the room adjoining, westward, should receive the insects, the cabinets containing which will necessarily require a private room.

In answer to that part of the order of the sub-committee, that a statement should be made how far the several branches of natural history in the Museum are defective,

1. Mr. König states that great deficiencies run through the whole extent of the systematic mineralogy; but that a sum of 3,000*l*., judiciously laid out at the expected selling-off of Mr. Henland's collection of minerals, would supply many of its wants.

In the present collection of the Museum, as far as secondary fossils are concerned, several classes are particularly weak. A moderate sum, say 300*l*., would supply its more important defects.

The strength of the British collection of minerals is, at present, principally confined to the mining counties of England; but if still kept separate from the general collection, it should not only be extended to the remaining shires of England, but to Scotland and Ireland. This separate branch of the collection, as exhibiting our native minerals, is much prized by the public visitors.

2. Mr. Children states, that the class of mammalia is the most defective part of the zoological collection of the Museum. The collection of British birds is very complete, and wants but a few species to make it quite so. The general collection of birds is very deficient, possessing, at present, not more than a sixth of the species known. The collection of shells is of considerable extent, and has, comparatively, few *desiderata*. The expenditure of very few hundred ponnds would supply its chiefest defects. The collection of insects, though large, is still materially defective. It comprises, at present, not more than half of the known species of British insects, and is infinitely more deficient in foreign insects. The crustacea form a more complete portion, the cabinets possessing about half the species known. The reptiles in the Museum form a collection of about a fifth of the species known; the fishes about a ninth. The mollusca and inferior animals in spirits are still more deficient.

From

From the preceding statement, the sub-committee will perceive, that the officers of the department of Natural History propose the occupation of the whole space above the King's library in the new buildings by the minerals, and to fill the two rooms above the manuscript room and the first reading room with a portion of the zoology. But, in conjunction with the Principal Librarian, they take the liberty to observe, that the light in the part proposed for the reception of the minerals is far less strong than in the two other rooms, and they fear can hardly be improved without the opening of windows on the east side, which seem necessary (beside the general purpose of affording light) for the particular and minute examination of small specimens of minerals.

Appendix, No. 27. Report upon the Department of Natural History.

There is another very material defect in this part of the building: it is the want of arranging rooms for the officers of the department. Whether such can be carried up against the back of the east wing, upon those at present in use with the librarians in the King's room, seems doubtful, from the great height; but, at all events, the Trustees will probably be pleased (if it cannot be done sooner) to direct a portion of the north-east corner of the building, when the north front is erected, to be so appropriated.

(signed) *Henry Ellis*, Principal Librarian.
Charles König, Keeper of Natural History.
John George Children, Assistant Keeper of Natural History.

Appendix, No. 28.

Appendix, No. 28. Hawkins's Fossils.

PAPERS relating to the Collection of Fossil Remains purchased from Mr. *Thomas Hawkins*.

1. Minute, 11 May 1833.

(1.)—MINUTE declining Mr. *Hawkins*'s Offer, dated 11th May 1833.

At a Committee,

A letter was read from Mr. Thomas Hawkins, dated May 8, offering to the Trustees his collection of Fossil Remains.

A letter from Professor Buckland to Mr. Tyndale, upon the subject of this collection, was laid before the Board.

The Trustees declined the offer, being ignorant of the extent of the collection, and the price at which it was estimated by the proprietor.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

J. Forshall, Secretary.

2. Minute, 8 June 1833.

(2.)—MINUTE declining Mr. *Hawkins*'s Second Offer, dated 8th June 1833.

At a Committee,

A letter, dated June 8, was read from Mr. Thomas Hawkins, offering to the Trustees his collection of Fossil Organic Remains at the price of 4,000*l.*

Mr. Thomas Hawkins expressed his willingness to dispose of the best of the Saurian animals for 3,000*l.*; or should this offer prove unacceptable, with the rarest of them for 2,000*l.*

A catalogue of part of the collection and drawings of some of the most remarkable specimens were laid before the Board.

The Trustees declined the purchase of the collection.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

British Museum, July 22, 1835. *J. Forshall*, Secretary.

3. Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Rt. Hon. Lord Farnborough, 26 June 1834.

(3.)—EXTRACT of a Letter from the Reverend Dr. *Buckland* to the Right. Hon. Lord *Farnborough*.

My Lord, Oxford, 26 June 1834.

A proposition has been made to me by Mr. Hawkins, the author of a large folio, just published, on Fossil Reptiles, stating that he is anxious to see his collection placed in the British Museum, and will sell it to that establishment at any price that may be set on it by myself alone, or conjointly with any other person whom I shall name.

I feel so strongly the importance of placing this truly wonderful and unique collection in the British Museum that I have readily consented to act conjointly with another referee; and as Professor Sedgewick is in Wales, I have proposed the name of Mr. Mantell, and Mr. Hawkins has approved of it.

I had some conversation last week with Mr. König and Mr. Forshall, who are not less aware than I am of the importance of the collection, and from whom I learn that the funds necessary for its purchase can only be obtained by a special grant of Parliament.

Appendix, No. 28.

Hawkins's Fossils.

3. Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Rt. Hon. Lord Farnborough, 26 June 1834.

I am ready to send immediately a memorial to Lord Althorp, stating in the strongest manner my opinion of the unique character and high importance of this collection, and I am certain that Professor Sedgewick, if he were within reach, would gladly join me in a recommendation that it should be purchased for the Museum; but, before I take any further steps, I deem it right to consult the Trustees upon the subject.

Mr. Hawkins's book, with more than 20 folio plates, is a catalogue of the unique and most valuable part of his collection.

He would also sell, and Mr. König would be glad to obtain, the other parts of his collection of fossil organic remains. These are very good, and such as the Museum does not possess; but as they are not unique, I do not feel that necessity for recommending their immediate purchase, which I do in the case of the fossil reptiles. I imagine the value of these reptiles to be something between 1,000*l.* and 1,500*l.*; they are set in handsome frames, and are now in London, and may be set up immediately, if purchased for the Museum.

(signed) *W. Buckland.*

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4. Rev. J. Forshall to Charles König, Esq., 10 July 1834.

(4.)—LETTER from the Rev. *J. Forshall* to *Charles König*, Esq.

My dear Sir, British Museum, 10 July 1834.

The Trustees will, I have no doubt, wish to have your opinion on Saturday as to the merits and value of Mr. Hawkins's collections of fossil reptiles, and other organic remains. Would it not be desirable that you should see them? They are partly in Ormond Mews and partly in Adelaide-street.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *J. Forshall.*

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5. Minute of General Meeting, 12 July 1834.

(5.)—MINUTE of General Meeting, dated 12th July 1834.

At a General Meeting,

A letter, dated July 9th, was read from Mr. Thomas Hawkins, offering to the Trustees his collection of fossil remains of Ichthyosauri and Plesiosauri, for any sum of money at which they might be valued by Professor Buckland, of Oxford; Mr. Hawkins stated that this offer included all the articles engraved in his published work on these fossils.

A letter, dated 7th July, from Professor Buckland, and others from Mr. Mantell, of Lewes, from the Rev. W. D. Conybeare, and from Mr. Clift, of the College of Surgeons, were read, severally bearing testimony to the importance of the collection.

A second letter, dated 9th July, was read from Mr. Hawkins, offering to the Trustees, at Professor Buckland's valuation, his collection of fossil organic remains, exclusive of the animals of the Saurian tribe.

Professor Buckland, being in attendance, was called in. In answer to questions put to him by the Trustees, he stated,

That the collection of Saurian animals figured in Mr. Hawkins's work was quite unique, and that in all probability it must long remain so; that Mr. Hawkins had been enabled to form the collection by his enthusiastic devotion to this particular pursuit, by a disregard both of labour and expense, and by adding to the fortunate circumstance of a residence upon the strata in which these fossils are discovered an intimate acquaintance with comparative anatomy.

Professor Buckland further stated, that even if a similar collection were hereafter made, it could only be done at a very considerable expense, both in extracting the fossils, and in setting them together; and that no future discoveries could therefore produce any great depreciation in the value of the present offer.

Professor Buckland also represented to the Board that, exclusive of the reptiles figured in Mr. Hawkins's work, he had likewise in his collection several specimens of the class, which were very desirable for the Museum. Dr. Buckland thought that the value of the organic remains figured might be about 1,000*l.*, and of the other Saurians about 250*l.*, exclusive of the frames in which they are contained; and he proposed that Mr. Mantell, of Lewes, should, conjointly with himself, examine the collection, and report upon its value.

The Trustees conferred with Mr. König upon the subject of this purchase. Mr. König stated that he had seen Mr. Hawkins's specimens; that they would not be duplicates of any specimens already in the Museum; and that he thought the collection of Saurians unique, and an extremely desirable acquisition.

The Trustees requested Dr. Buckland to send the valuation which he and Mr. Mantell might put upon these organic remains to the Secretary, so soon as it was made, and to distinguish, in their valuation, the part of which engravings are given in Mr. Hawkins's work from the other Saurian remains.

The Secretary was directed to draw up a letter to the Lords of the Treasury, recommending the purchase of this collection; and having obtained the sanction of so many of the Trustees now present as he conveniently could, to send the letter to the Treasury, with copies of the testimonials and valuations before referred to.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

J. Forshall, Secretary.

(6.)—LETTER from *Gideon Mantell*, Esq., F.R.S., to the Trustees of the British Museum.

Appendix, No. 28.

Hawkins's Fossils.

6. Gideon Mantell, Esq. F.R.S., to the Trustees, 11 July 1834.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Brighton, 11 July 1834.

It is well known that Mr. Hawkins, of Glastonbury, has formed a collection of Ichthyosauri and Plesiosauri from the lias of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, &c., that far surpasses everything of the kind that has ever been made in this or any other country. Having been informed that Mr. Hawkins is willing to dispose of this matchless collection on condition of its being deposited in the British Museum, I most respectfully beg to recommend it to your notice, on account of the wonderfully perfect state of the specimens, and the extraordinary interest they possess, and from their being exclusively British. Some years since a few imperfect specimens of this kind were sold by auction in London, and were purchased at high prices by the French Government for the Museum in the Jardin des Plantes, to the great regret of British naturalists.

So favourable an opportunity as the present for enriching the British Museum with fossil remains has never before occurred, and it is scarcely possible ever will again; for the collection has been made under a rare combination of fortunate circumstances, and by an enthusiastic collector, who has devoted years to its formation, has spared neither labour nor expense, and who has been singularly fortunate in his discoveries.

I, therefore, my Lords and Gentlemen, beg to repeat my anxious hope that this splendid collection will be purchased for the British Museum, and not be allowed to enrich the public collections of other countries.

I have the honour to be your very humble servant,

(signed) *Gideon Mantell*, F.R.S., &c.

(7.)—LETTER from the Rev. *W. Conybeare*, F.R.S., to the Rev: *J. Forshall*.

7. Rev. W. Conybeare, F.R.S. to the Rev. J. Forshall, 7 July 1834.

My dear Sir, 7 July 1834.

Buckland (who is anxiously engaged at present with regard to the splendid collection of fossil Saurians which has been recently offered for sale to the British Museum by Mr. Hawkins, who has bestowed much labour and expense in forming it) suggests to me that it may be useful if I communicate my opinion on the matter to you. Now I cannot too strongly express my sentiments with regard to the great importance of that collection.

These very interesting fossil genera are so exclusively the property of British science, that it appears to me highly desirable that our great national Museum should possess the most complete collection of them. I should esteem it a national disgrace were our Gallic or German neighbours to snatch up such a prize as the present; and if this be missed, I am well convinced that many years might pass before such another opportunity might offer.

This collection is especially important, as throwing much light on the characteristic distinctions of the different species of these Saurians, and thus filling up many deficiencies in our previous information.

The two large specimens of the Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus are the most splendid and perfect I have seen; and the latter is unique in the circumstance, that the dorsal surface being imbedded in the stone, the sternal is exposed, and this portion was before only known from my conjectural restorations, which are thus either corrected or confirmed.

I have sent Buckland a testimonial for the Trustees, which is in fact a mere duplicate of this letter.

Pray remember me to Ellis, Madden, and my other friends at the Museum, and believe me,

Very truly, &c.

(signed) *W. Conybeare.*

(8.)—LETTER from *Wm. Clift*, Esq., F.R.S. to the Rev. *J. Forshall*.

8. Wm. Clift, Esq. F.R.S. to the Rev. J. Forshall, 7 July 1834.

Sir, Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 7 July 1834.

I am much gratified in learning that it is probable the Dorsetshire lias fossils, which have been collected and wrought out by Mr. Hawkins, will be deposited in the British Museum; "a consummation devoutly to be wished" by every one who has devoted any attention to the subject of British Animal Remains, or to the enthusiastic and unwearied zeal of the collector, who has, by great and well-directed labour, accumulated such a series of Ichthyosaurian remains as I believe could not be nearly equalled if all the other cabinets in Europe were at the present moment at our disposal to make a selection from: consequently these, in addition to what it already possesses in this particular, must render the British Museum the richest depository in the world. I should, moreover, consider it a circumstance to be regretted if they were permitted to be the ornament of any cabinet out of England, which gave them birth, and sincerely wish they may never leave this country, nor be divided by submission to any hammer, save that of a geologist.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most respectful humble servant,
(signed) *Wm. Clift.*

Appendix, No. 28.

Hawkins's Fossils.

9. H.T. de la Beche, Esq., F.R.S. to the Trustees, 17 July 1834.

(9.)—LETTER from *H. T. De la Beche*, Esq., F. R. S. to the Trustees of the British Museum.

Gentlemen, Nether Stowey, 17 July 1834.

It having been stated to me by my friend, Professor Buckland, that Mr. Hawkins is desirous to dispose of his collection of Saurian animals (chiefly obtained from the lias of Somersetshire, and figured in a late work of his,) to the British Museum, I would wish to add my testimony to that of other geologists of the great value of this collection, so excellent of its kind, to science, and to express a hope that the Trustees of the British Museum may be induced to preserve, for the benefit of national science, a series of specimens collected under circumstances little likely to occur again, and which if separated would in a great measure cease to be of that importance which they now possess.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
(signed) *H. T. De la Beche.*

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10. Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Trustees, 7 July 1834.

(10.)—LETTER from Rev. Dr. *Buckland*, to the Trustees of the British Museum.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Oxford, 7 July 1834.

I beg to inform you that I have received a communication from Mr. T. Hawkins, stating that he is anxious to see placed in the British Museum his collection of gigantic fossil reptiles, found in the counties of Dorset and Somerset, and that he is ready to sell them to the Trustees at any price that I shall name.

I have declined to act alone, and have proposed that Mr. Mantell should assist me in the valuation, in case the matter should be favourably regarded by the Trustees.

I beg leave to state my opinion with respect to this collection, that it is absolutely unique, and that I consider it a matter of very high importance to the Museum to get possession of it; it is such as I could scarcely have believed it possible to make, and such as could only have been made under a rare combination of circumstances in one individual, which can never occur again.

The specimens are not only of high value in the estimation of men of science, but are also to a great degree intelligible to the unlearned; among them are several which are in their kind beyond compare, the finest and most perfect the world has ever yet produced. I feel it would be an honour to the country to have this collection placed in the British Museum, and a national discredit if these unique productions of England should be purchased for public museums in other countries.

The specimens offered for sale are all beautifully and most accurately engraved in a folio volume, just published, by Mr. Hawkins, on Ichthyosauri and Plesiosauri, which may be considered as a catalogue of the collection.

I have the honour to remain, &c.
(signed) *William Buckland.*

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11. Minute of Committee, 1 Aug. 1834.

(11.)—MINUTE of Committee, dated 1 August 1834.

At a Committee,

A letter, dated 12th July, from Professor Buckland was read, stating that he and Mr. Mantell had separately estimated every article in Mr. Hawkins's Fossil Sauri, and that they considered the remains figured in Mr. Hawkins's work to be worth 1,025 *l.*; and that the worth of the remaining Sauri, not figured in the published plates, was 225 *l.* These last Professor Buckland and Mr. Mantell strongly recommended to be also acquired for the Museum.

This estimate was stated by Professor Buckland to be exclusive of the value of the cases in which some of the fossils are set; these last had been valued by Mr. William Caldecott and Mr. W. Bracher, two upholsterers and appraisers, at 60 *l.* 5*s.*

The Secretary acquainted the Board, that as directed by the Minute of the last Committee, and under the sanction of several of the Trustees, to whom Professor Buckland's letter had been communicated, he had written to the Lords of the Treasury, recommending the purchase to the consideration of their Lordships.

A letter, dated the 29th July, from the Treasury was read, stating that the Lords Commissioners concurred in opinion with the Trustees, that the opportunity should not be lost of acquiring possession of Mr. Hawkins's collection of fossil organic remains, to the great value of which such strong testimony is borne by most competent witnesses, and that their Lordships had directed an estimate for 1,310 *l.* 5*s.* for the purchase of them to be laid before Parliament.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

J. Forshall, Secretary.

British Museum, 22 July 1835.

(12.)—LETTER from the Rev. Dr. *Buckland* to the Trustees of the British Museum. Appendix, No. 28.

Hawkins's Fossils.

12. Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Trustees, 12 July 1834.

My Lords and Gentlemen, London, 12 July 1834.

I HAVE this day carefully looked over the collection of the Remains of Sauri offered for sale to the British Museum by Mr. Hawkins, and have had the valuable assistance of Mr. Mantell, in estimating every article separately. After carefully revising our notes, taken on separate lists, without communication with one another, we found our estimates of the whole to coincide within 5*l.*; they are as below:

All the specimens engraved in Mr. Hawkins's publication (substituting a large Plesiosaurus, now in Adelaide-street, for plate 4, the subject of which has been sold,) we value at 1,025*l.* The remainder of his collection of Sauri, not published in his work, but which we also strongly recommend to be purchased for the Museum, we value at 225*l.* Total value, 1,250*l.*

In this estimate we do not include the cases of wood in which some of the specimens are framed; these are to be paid for by the Trustees, at a separate valuation to be made by two persons, one of whom is to be appointed by the Trustees, and the other by Mr. Hawkins; with reference to their umpire, in case of a difference of opinion as to the value.

I have the honour, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Buckland.*

The above information has this day been communicated to Mr. Hawkins, under the joint signatures of Mr. Mantell and myself.

(13.)—LETTER from the Rev. Dr. *Buckland* to the Trustees of the British Museum.

13. Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Trustees, 20 July 1834.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Oxford, 20 July 1834.

I CANNOT express more strongly than I have done in my former letter, the very decided opinion I entertain of the public importance of immediately purchasing for the British Museum the entire collection of petrified remains of reptiles, now offered for sale by Mr. T. Hawkins, on the fair terms of a valuation by two indifferent persons, who are competent judges. As my former letter related only to that largest portion of the collection which is described in his book, I beg now to submit in writing what I stated *vivâ voce* to the general meeting of the Trustees, respecting that small portion of the collection which is not described by Mr. Hawkins in his book, and which Mr. Mantell and myself have valued at 225*l.* As to this residuary part, I beg to state my opinion that it ought on no account to be separated from the rest, because it contains many important objects most desirable for the Museum, and because these objects are of tenfold value as parts of a series of which four-fifths are comprised in the collection described by Mr. Hawkins in his book, and about to be purchased by the Trustees, if the Treasury will grant money.

I can only add that expedition is important, as the specimens may receive injury from damp if allowed to remain much longer where they now are, and the sale cannot be postponed to another year.

I have the honour to remain, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Buckland.*

Mr. Hawkins has sent a catalogue of the residuary collection above mentioned to Mr. Forshall, and a duplicate of the same to myself.

(14.)—EXTRACT from Mr. *König*'s Report, dated 12 February 1835.

14. Extract from Mr. König's Report, 12 Feb. 1835.

WITH regard to those (Saurian fossil remains) lately purchased of Mr. Thomas Hawkins, Mr. König regrets he is necessitated to acquaint the Trustees that a discovery of rather a vexatious nature has been made since the arrival of that collection at the Museum. The two largest specimens, especially the principal Ichthyosaurus, which on account of its supposed perfection has been valued at 500*l.*, have turned out to be of much less value, on account of their being made up, and all over restored with plaster of Paris, and altogether unfit to be exhibited to the public, without derogation from the character of the British Museum. Mr. K. has thought it right to inform of this circumstance the two gentlemen upon whose recommendation and valuation the collection in question was purchased. Dr, Buckland, in answer, suggests that lines be drawn round the restored, in order to distinguish them from the real osseous parts. Mr. Mantell, on the other hand, writes that if the specimens were his, he should let them remain as they are, and in his catalogue mention the parts that have been superadded or restored. But the former of those gentlemen is not aware of the frightful extent of the restoration, the details of which Mr. König thought it useless to communicate to him; the latter, by the expression "were the specimen his," appears himself to feel that the expedient which he suggests, though it might be resorted to in the exhibition of a private collection, cannot with propriety be adopted in the National Museum. Under these circumstances nothing remains for Mr. König but to await the pleasure of the Trustees, as to the steps which are to be taken in this emergency.

Appendix, No. 28.

Hawkins's Fossils.

15. Minute of Committee, 14 February 1835.

(15.)—MINUTE of Committee, dated 14 February 1835.

At a Committee:

Mr. König reported, with regard to the fossil remains recently purchased from Mr. Thomas Hawkins, that the two largest specimens, especially the principal Ichthyosaurus, were of much less value than he had formerly supposed, on account of their being made up and generally restored with plaster of Paris, and altogether unfit to be exhibited to the public, without derogation from the character of the Museum; that he had made the two gentlemen upon whose recommendation and valuation chiefly the Trustees had purchased the collection, acquainted with the circumstance. Dr. Buckland recommended that lines should be drawn round the restored parts, in order to distinguish them from those which are really osseous. Mr. Mantell advised that the specimens should be left in their present state, and the restored parts particularized in the catalogue. Mr. König in his report seemed to object to both these methods, but did not himself propose any other expedient.

The Secretary was directed to suggest to Mr. König, whether it might not be advisable to allow the restored parts to remain, colouring them of a different shade from those which are real, so as to make the distinction evident to a common observer, and to explain the intention of this difference of colour in the Synopsis.

The further consideration of this part of Mr. König's report was referred to the Sub-committee of Natural History.

(Extracted from the Minutes.) *J. Forshall*, Secretary.

British Museum, 22 July 1835.

16. Extract from Mr. König's Report, 12 March 1835.

(16.)—EXTRACT from Mr. *König*'s Report, 12 March 1835.

With regard to the large specimen of Ichthyosaurus purchased of Mr. Thomas Hawkins, Mr. König has the honour to report, that he is decidedly of opinion that the method of obviating any deception as to its real state, by colouring the restored, and thus distinguishing them from the osseous parts, is preferable to a complete abrasure of the plaster of Paris. By the latter process not only very little of the dorsal vertebral column would remain, but the whole tail, consisting of 68 vertebræ made of plaster of Paris, would disappear, and the glass case (which is understood to cost 100 *l.*), appear several feet too long. If the tail remains, only differently coloured, Mr. K. thinks it would appear less striking, if close to it, in the vacant space above and below, two other framed specimens from the same collection, each of about eight feet by three, were introduced. This might indeed also be done if the other method, that of abrasion, were preferred. The Trustees will probably sanction this contrivance of filling up the vacant space, as likewise the exclusion from the gallery of another specimen, 14 feet in length, for which there is no room anywhere in that apartment; neither is it deserving of it, as it is made up, and perfectly worthless.

17. Minute of Committee, 14 March 1835.

(17.)—MINUTE of Committee, dated 14 March 1835.

At a Committee:

A Letter from Professor Buckland, dated 12 March, was laid before the Board: Dr. Buckland stated, that in consequence of a communication from Mr. König, he had called at the Museum to examine the amount of restorations in plaster of certain parts of some of the specimens purchased last summer from Mr. Hawkins; and in regard to this point, desired to make the following statement:

That Mr. Hawkins offered the specimens to the Museum at a price to be estimated by Dr. Buckland, with the assistance of Mr. Mantell:

That Mr. Mantell and Dr. Buckland made their estimates separately, and on comparing their lists found them to agree within 20 *l.* on the value of the whole collection:

That Mr. Hawkins never professed that there were no restorations; on the contrary, Dr. Buckland was aware that there were such, having had many of the specimens under his observation for three or four years past, and having often remonstrated against the practice:

That on more careful examination he found the amount of the restorations much less than he had supposed; and that were he again to value the collection, he should fix a larger rather than a less price upon it:

That the principal restorations are in the largest specimen, valued at 200 *l.* or 200 guineas; and that to obtain such a specimen in a perfect state is all but impossible:

And that there had been therefore neither fraud nor collusion on the part of Mr. Hawkins, nor want of information on Dr. Buckland's; and that, in his opinion, provided the restored parts were pointed out by a different colour from the bones, no one could possibly be deceived, and the specimens would be much more intelligible to the unscientific observer than if the restorations had not been made.

This letter was referred to the Sub-committee on the department of Natural History.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

J. Forshall, Secretary.

British Museum, 22 July 1835.

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Hawkins's Fossils.

(18.)—MINUTE of same Committee, dated 14 March 1835.

18. Minute of Committee, 14 March 1835.

At a Committee:

Mr. König gave it as his opinion, that the colouring of the restored parts of Mr. Hawkins's large Ichthyosaurus, so as to distinguish them from those which are really osseous, would be preferable to a complete abrasure of the plaster of Paris.

The Trustees directed that this method should be adopted with regard to all the restored parts of Mr. Hawkins's specimens.

Mr. König suggested that the vacant space in the case, above and below the tail of this large specimen, might be filled up by the introduction of two other framed specimens from the same collection. He likewise suggested that another specimen, 14 feet in length, which was made up, and entirely worthless, should be excluded from the gallery.

The Trustees having proceeded to the mineral gallery, and examined the case containing the large Ichthyosaurus, did not concur in the propriety of introducing other specimens into that case; but they ordered the Secretary to lay the whole of Mr. König's report, so far as it is connected with Mr. Hawkins's fossils, before the Sub-committee of Natural History, and to take their directions upon the several points referred to.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

J. Forshall, Secretary.

British Museum, 22 July 1835.

(19.)—MINUTE of Sub-Committee, dated 26 March 1835.

19. Minute of Sub-Committee, 26 March 1835.

At a Committee of Natural History:

So much of Mr. König's report of February 12th, as relates to the purchase and arrangement of Mr. Hawkins's collection of fossil remains, was read.

Mr. König's report of March 12th upon that subject, was also read, as was Dr. Buckland's letter of the same date.

Mr. König was called in, and in answer to questions put by the Trustees, acquainted them, that he had made the statement in his February report, regarding the valuation of the large specimen of Ichthyosaurus at 500*l*., upon the strength of paragraphs in the newspapers, and of general rumour. He explained also, that when in his March report he stated that by a complete abrasion of the plaster of Paris little of the dorsal vertebral column would remain, he referred, not to the length, but to the width of the column, which had been increased by the restoration of many of the vertebral processes. He further explained, that the 60 vertebræ of the tail, made up of plaster, which were mentioned in the same report, occupied about three feet of the end of the specimen.

The Trustees proceeded to the gallery of minerals, and particularly examined these specimens:

Considering the explanations given by Mr. König, and the clear and decided statement of Dr. Buckland, the Trustees did not think it necessary to inquire further into the circumstances attending the purchase of Mr. Hawkins's collection.

It was Ordered,

That the projecting plaster surrounding the body of the large Ichthyosaurus, at present coloured like the lias, and seemingly intended to represent it, and which might from its resemblance to skin or other organic substance, mislead an ignorant observer, should be scraped away, so as to become at its outer edge level with the rest of the plaster in which the specimen is embedded:

That the ground, or bed, should be of a colour nearly like that of the large Plesiosaurus:

That the restored parts, both in this and the other specimens purchased from Mr. Hawkins, should be coloured in a lighter shade than the parts really osseous, but at the same time not so light as to form a strong contrast with the lias:

That a small portion of the ground, and of the restored parts, should be coloured in the first instance, and the opinion of the Committee taken upon the proposed shades of colour:

That Mr. König should be authorized to employ Mr. Sarti, so far as may be necessary, in preparing Mr. Hawkins's fossils for exhibition.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

J. Forshall, Secretary.

British Museum, 22 July 1835.

(20.)—LETTER from the Rev. Dr. *Buckland* to the Rev. *J. Forshall*.

20. Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Rev. J. Forshall, 12 March 1835.

My dear Sir, Oxford, 12 March 1835.

In consequence of a letter from Mr. König, I called last week at the British Museum to examine the amount of restorations in plaster, of certain parts of some of the specimens purchased last summer of Mr. Hawkins; and as some misapprehension has gone abroad upon this subject, I feel it due both to Mr. Hawkins and myself to request you on my behalf to submit the following statement to the Trustees.

That

Appendix, No. 28.

Hawkins's Fossils.

20. Rev. Dr. Buckland to the Rev. J. Forshall, 12 March 1835.

That Mr. Hawkins offered the specimens to the Museum at a price to be valued by myself, it being understood that I was to have the assistance of Mr. Mantell in the valuation:

That Mr. Mantell and myself made our estimates separately, and on comparing our lists found them to agree within 20 *l.* on the value of the whole collection:

That Mr. Hawkins never professed that there were no restorations of some defective portions of some of the skeletons; on the contrary, I was aware of what he had been doing: many of the specimens have for three or four years past been under my observation, and I have often remonstrated against a practice which I could not prevent. On more careful examination of the specimens, I find the amount of these restorations to be much less than I had supposed; and were I again to value the collection, I should fix a larger rather than a smaller price on it.

The principal restorations are in the largest specimen, which was valued only at 200 *l.* or 200 guineas; to obtain such a specimen in a perfect state is all but impossible.

There has been, therefore, neither fraud nor collusion on the part of Mr. Hawkins, nor want of information on my part, as to the fact of reparation and restoration of certain broken portions of the skeletons; and provided these restored parts be pointed out (as they assuredly ought to be) by a different colour from the bones which they now resemble, no one can possibly be deluded; the specimens will be much more intelligible to the unscientific observer than if the restorations had not been made.

As erroneous statements have appeared in the papers respecting this subject, you are welcome to make any use you think proper of this communication.

Mr. Hawkins would have done well had he indicated the amount of his restorations in his published plates; but this is a matter which affects the purchasers of his book, and not the Trustees of the Museum, who, being in possession of the specimens, can so readily remedy the existing evil by marking with a different colour the restorations.

Believe me to be, my dear Sir, always truly yours,

Rev. J. Forshall, &c. &c. (signed) *W. Buckland.*

Appendix, No. 29.

Appendix, No. 29.

Estimate for Printing the Synopsis.

ESTIMATE by Mr. *Clowes* for Printing the "Synopsis of the Contents of the British Museum," dated 22 July 1835:—with Two Specimens.

5,000 Copies of the above, printed in the same form as hitherto, demy 8vo. may be printed (including everything) for about - - -	1 *s.*	2 *d.*	per copy.
10,000 Copies in the same form - - - - - -	1 *s.*	1 *d.*	—
5,000 Copies in demy 12mo. according to specimen, making about 8 ½ sheets, or 204 pages - - - -		9 ¾ *d.*	—
10,000 Copies in the same form - - - - - -		8 *d.*	—
And 20,000 Copies would reduce it to about - - - -		6 *d.*	—

[*For Specimens, see opposite.*]

Appendix, No. 30.

Appendix, No. 30.

Mr. Westmacott's Mouldings from the Elgin Marbles.

(1.)—Mr. Westmacott's Proposal for making Moulds from Marbles in the Elgin Collection, 15 February 1817.

I UNDERTAKE to make moulds from the following marbles in the Elgin Collection, and to deliver casts in plaster from the same, at the following prices:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
14 Bassi Relievi from the Panathenaic Frieze - - each	2	10	–
2 Ditto - - - - - - - - - each	4	4	–
1 Ditto - - - - - - - - - -	8	8	–
6 Metopes - - - - - - - - - at each	6	–	–
Theseus - - - - - - - - - -	12	12	–
Ilyssus - - - - - - - - - -	10	–	–
Caryatis - - - - - - - - - -	10	10	–
Group, with recumbent figure, being two of the Fates -	60	–	–
Horse's head - - - - - - - - -	2	10	–
Torso of Neptune - - - - - - - -	3	13	6
Ionic Column and Capital - - - - - -	10	10	–

I undertake

shoe Bats (*Rhinolophus tridens*, *Rh. uni-hastatus*, and *Rh. bihastatus*), and the large nose-leaved Bats (*Megaderma frons*, Geoff.).

NINTH ROOM.

THE Mammalia in the upper Cases in this apartment are supplementary to those in the Saloon, and are placed here for want of sufficient space in that room. Amongst them are the Nepaul and Egyptian Goats, another specimen of the Musk Deer, the Egyptian Antelope and its fawn, the Persian Bull and Cow, and the Spotted-nosed Antelope. Above these Cases, and fixed against the wall, is the tanned skin of a large species of Boa, killed at Minas Geraes, in South America. The skins of these enormous serpents, when prepared in this manner, are used by the natives for making boots, &c. Over the Case No. 1, is the nest of a species of Wasp, from India. In this apartment are also deposited the collections of Amphibious and Invertebrate animals, preserved in spirits; some Reptiles, and a small collection of Crustaceous animals, Spiders, and Insects*.

The upright Cases contain Amphibia, and Invertebrated animals, in spirits. In Cases No. 1 and 2, are the various species of Frogs (*Rana*), some of a large size. Amongst them is the Jacky (*Rana paradoxa*), the tadpole or larva of which is larger than the perfect animal, losing, at its metamorphosis, its enormous tail and external skin; whence the older naturalists fancied the order of nature was reversed in this animal, and that the frog became a tadpole, or, as they called it, a fish, an error long since exploded. The Tree Frogs (*Hyla*), have the ends of their toes dilated into a roundish disk, by which they climb. The Horned Frogs have the eyebrows extended into horns.

In CASE 3 are Toads (*Bufo*), some of them exceedingly large. The Bombinatores, or Earless Toads, differ from the others, merely by having the tympanum concealed under the skin. Some, as the Rhinellæ, have their nose produced to a point; and one (*Pipa*) is remarkable for its flattened shape, and for the manner in which the female carries her young in cavities, or little cells, on her back. The Salamanders (*Salamandra*), and Efts (*Triton*), follow

* The last three are exhibited merely as an outline of the arrangement of those subjects.

genus" in the Naturalist's Miscellany, hesitated whether to admit it into his History of Quadrupeds, in the first volume of his General Zoology; for, as the original description was given from the only individual at that time known, "it was," he tells us, "impossible not to entertain some doubts as to the genuine nature of the animal, and to surmise, that though in appearance perfectly natural, there might still have been practised some arts of deception in its structure." An animal, "exhibiting the perfect resemblance of the beak of a duck engrafted on the head of a quadruped," might well excite suspicions of imposture, till its claim to be received as a genuine production of nature was confirmed by the arrival of other specimens from the same locality.

Case 25 contains the frugivorous Bats (*Pteropi*), as the Egyptian Bat (*Pteropus Ægyptiacus*), the Striped-eared Bat (*P. marginatus*) from India, and the Kiodote (*P. rostratus*? Horsf.) from Java.

Case 26 contains the simple-nosed insectivorous Bats, as the Bull-dog Bat (*Noctilio rufus*? Spix), and various species of Molossus.

In Case 27 is a continuation of the simple-nosed Bats, comprehending some of the European species of true Bats (*Vespertiliones*), amongst which are several English specimens.

Case 28 contains the exotic species of the true Bats, amongst which the Kirivoula, or Striped Bat (*Vespertilio pictus*, Gmel.), is remarkable for the beauty of its coloured wings. In this Case are also several specimens of the long-eared Bats, belonging to the genera *Plecotus* and *Barbastellus*.

Case 29 contains specimens of those Bats that are distinguished by having foliaceous, membranous appendages to the nose. The membranes vary considerably in form and number, and the individuals which are furnished with them, according to modern authors, constitute several distinct genera. In this Case is a specimen of the Spectre, or Vampire Bat (*Phyllostoma spectrum*), and other species of the same genus; and also one of the true Blood-sucking Bats (*Glossophaga ecaudata*, Geoff.), from Brazil;—a Rhinopoma, from India (*Rhinopoma Hardwickii*, Gray);—Rhinolophi, or Bats with complicated nose-leaves, or Horse-

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* The last three are exhibited merely as an outline of the arrangement of those subjects.

Appendix, No. 30.

Mr. Westmacott's Mouldings from the Elgin Marbles.

I undertake to execute the above work with all care and attention; the moulds to be made at such times as the Trustees of the British Museum may appoint; and to pay the whole expenses attending the same; the moulds to be my property.

(signed) *Richard Westmacott.*

(The above is a correct Copy.)

British Museum, 5 August 1835. *J. Forshall,* Secretary.

(2.)—CONDITIONS on which the Trustees accepted Mr. *Westmacott*'s Proposal for Moulding from a Selection of the Elgin Marbles.

1. THE Panathenaic Frieze and Metopes to be commenced immediately, and not more than four feet of the Frieze, or one of the Metopes, to be covered at one time.

2. Provided any of the marbles should receive injury of any sort during the operation of moulding, the Trustees reserve to themselves the right of stopping the progress of the work altogether.

3. When the whole is completed, if the execution of the work should not appear to the Trustees to be satisfactory, they reserve to themselves the power of entering into an agreement with some other artist to remould the whole or any part thereof.

15 February 1817. (signed) *Richard Westmacott.*

(The above is a correct Copy.)

British Museum, 5 August 1835. *J. Forshall,* Secretary.

Appendix, No. 31.

Appendix, No. 31.

Marbles moulded by Mr. Sarti.

A LIST of Marbles in the British Museum, moulded by Mr. *P. A. Sarti.*

For the Rev. Mr. Bury,
A figure of Libera,

For the Government of Prussia:
A figure of Caryatis,
A small Cupid bending his bow.
The Rosetta stone.

For Mr. Lennard:
Head of Hercules, in the character of Bacchus.
Head of Laughing Fawn.
Head of Homer.
A Pedestal.
Ditto, triangular.
A small Candelabrum.
Ditto, in bas relief.
A Goat's head.
Head of a Bacchante.
A Vase.
A figure of a Fawn.
Three small Bas Reliefs.
A Lion's leg.

For Mr. Gwilt,
Four small Sarcophagi.

For Mr. Baily,
A Vase.

For Lord Farnborough,
A head of Paris.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

Appendix, No. 32.

COPIES of COMMUNICATIONS made to, and received from, His Majesty's Ministers Abroad, respecting LITERARY INSTITUTIONS or LIBRARIES in FOREIGN COUNTRIES; 1834, 1835.

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1. Circular to Ministers Abroad.

(1.)—CIRCULAR.

Viscount *Palmerston* to His Majesty's Ambassadors and Ministers at *Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Lisbon, Berlin, Washington, The Hague, Brussels, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Munich, Frankfort, Naples, Turin, Berne, Dresden, Florence, Stuttgard, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Mexico* and *Bogotà.*

MY LORD,
Sir,

Foreign Office, 29 October 1834.

I ENCLOSE to your Excellency / you the accompanying memorandum, which I have received from Mr. B. Hawes, jun., M. P., upon the subject of certain information which he is desirous of obtaining relative to the state of the National Museums and Libraries in foreign countries, for the use of a Committee of the House of Commons; and I have to instruct your Excellency / you to endeavour to procure this information from the Government to which you are accredited.

I am, &c.
(signed) PALMERSTON.

(Enclosure in No. 1.)

MEMORANDUM of Information desired.

MUSEUM:

Enclosure in No. 1.

1. Is there a national museum devoted to the arts, antiquities or natural history in the capital of Wirtemberg?—
2. Under whose control and direction is it placed?—
3. How many directors are attached to it, and what are their salaries?—
4. Into what departments is it divided?—
5. What are the general annual expenses?—
6. Out of what fund are they defrayed?—
7. Who are the principal directors at present?—
8. What are the bye-laws regulating the admission of the public to the museum?—

LIBRARY:

1. How many public libraries are there in the capital of Wirtemberg?—
2. How many librarians attached to each of them, and what are their salaries?—
3. What is the annual expense of books?—
4. What the general annual expenses?—
5. Out of what fund are they paid?—
6. What bye-laws regulate the admission of the public?—
7. Who are the principal librarians at present?—
8. What is the number of volumes in each?—
9. What the number of manuscripts?—
10. What is the nature of the government of these institutions generally?—
11. Are there any annual printed accounts or reports relating to them?—
12. What is the number of provincial libraries?—
13. Are they under the superintendence of any government authority?—

(2.)—RUSSIA.

The Honourable *J. D. Bligh* to the Duke of *Wellington*.

My Lord Duke, St. Petersburg, 28 December 1834.

IN consequence of a despatch from Viscount Palmerston, marked Circular, dated 29th October, inclosing a set of Queries respecting the scientific and literary public establishments in this country, to which I was desired by his Lordship to procure answers, I applied for information on the subject to the Minister of Public Instruction, and the accompanying papers and books have in consequence been forwarded to me by his Excellency Monsieur Ouvaroff.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Bligh.*

(Enclosure 1 in No. 2.)

Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

1. Le Musée Roumaîntzof, légué pour l'usage du public par feu le Chancelier Comte Nicolas de Roumaîntzof, renferme une bibliothèque, un cabinet de minéraux, une collection de médailles, et de différents objets de beaux-arts, d'antiquité, et d'histoire naturelle.

2. La surveillance en est confiée à un bibliothécaire en chef, qui a sous ses ordres deux bibliothécaires-adjoints, et un sous-bibliothécaire et intendant de la maison.

3. La charge du bibliothécaire en chef est honoraire. Il n'a pas d'appointemens, et ne jouit que d'un logement dans la maison du musée. Les bibliothécaires-adjoints ont chacun 1,200 roubles d'appointemens, et le sous-bibliothécaire en a 800 roubles, outre le logement.

4. La bibliothèque du musée, consistant en 30,818 volumes imprimés, 731 manuscrits, 636 cartes géographiques, &c. est repartie, par ordre des matières, en sections, et dans chaque section par ordre alphabétique. Le cabinet des minéraux, renfermant 12,974 pièces, est divisé en trois classes, d'après le système de Werner; 1e, terres et pierres; 2e, métaux; 3e, combustibles. La collection des médailles (1,594 pièces) est divisé en trois parties: 1e, médailles Grecques et Romaines, 601 pièces; 2e, monnaies Orientales, 946 pièces: 3e, monnaies Russes, 47 pièces.

5. Les frais annuels pour l'entretien du musée Roumaîntzof montent à 13,065 roubles.

6. La moitié des fonds, affectés à l'entretien de cet établissement, est tirée des revenus d'une maison à louer, appartenante au musée. L'autre moitié est fournie par le gouvernement.

7. Le bibliothécaire en chef est M. Vostokof, conseiller de collége; les bibliothécaires-adjoints, MM. Jackson et de St. Thomas. Le sous-bibliothécaire, M. Terestchenko.

8. Le public est admis au musée chaque jour de la semaine, excepté les Dimanches et les fêtes, depuis 10 heures du matin jusqu'à quatre heures en été, et jusqu'à trois heures en hiver. On peut lire ou faire des extraits, tant des livres imprimés que des manuscrits. Les livres et les manuscrits du musée peuvent aussi être prêtés hors de cet établissement, à des personnes connues.

(signé:) Le Bibliothécaire en chef, *Alexandre Vostokof.*

(Pour copie conforme:)
Eugène Wonlar-Larsky, Le Secrétaire pour la Correspondance Étrangère.

(Enclosure 2 in No. 2.)

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

L'Academie Impériale des Sciences de St. Petersbourg a sous son administration spéciale:

1. Une Bibliothèque, divisée en deux sections; l'une pour les livres Russes, l'autre pour les livres en langues étrangères.
2. Un Observatoire Astronomique; (le grand observatoire central, dont sa Majesté l'Empereur a ordonné la construction, se trouvera également sous la direction de l'Académie.)
3. Un Cabinet de Physique.
4. Un Laboratoire Chimique.
5. Un Atelier pour la confection d'instrumens de Mathématiques et de Physique.
6. Un Observatoire Magnétique.
7. Un Musée Minéralogique et Géognostique.
8. Un Musée Botanique.
9. Un Musée Zoologique et Zootomique.
10. Un Cabinet consacré à la mémoire de l'Empereur Pierre I.
11. Un Musée Asiatique.
12. Un Musée Egyptien.
13. Un Musée Numismatique et d'Antiquités.
14. Un Musée Ethnographique et d'objets d'Art.

 Chacune

Appendix, No. 32.
Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.
2.—Russia.

Chacune des deux sections de la bibliothèque se trouve sous la direction d'un bibliothecaire en chef, choisi par le président de l'Académie, soit parmi les académiciens, soit parmi des gens de lettres qui n'appartiennent pas à ce corps scientifique. Ces bibliothécaires sont: pour la section des livres Russes, M. Sokoloff, secrétaire perpétuel de l'Académie Russe; pour celle des livres étrangers, M. Sjögren, membre de l'Académie des Sciences. Ils sont secondés par deux aides.

Les autres cabinets et musées sont confiés à la direction des membres de l'Académie, savoir:

1. L'Observatoire à M. Wisniewsky.
2. Le Cabinet de Physique à M. Parrot.
3. Le Laboratoire Chimique à M. Hess.
4. L'Atelier Mécanique à MM. Wisniewsky et Parrot.
5. L'Observatoire Magnétique à M. Kupffer.
6. Le Musée Minéralogique à M. Kupffer.
7. Le Musée Botanique à M. Trinius.
8. Le Musée Zoologique et Zootomique à M. Brandt.
9. Le Musée Asiatique à M. Frähn.
10. Le Musée Egyptien, ainsi que
11. Le Musée Numismatique et d'Antiquités, à M. Gräfe. Enfin,
12. Le Cabinet de Pierre I., et
13. Le Musée Ethnographique et d'objets d'Art, à un surveillant.

La plupart de ces directeurs sont secondés dans leurs travaux par des aides qui portent le nom de conservateurs. Les directeurs (à l'exception toutefois des bibliothécaires) ne sont point salariés, vû que cette fonction est inséparable de leurs qualités d'académiciens.

Les frais d'entretien de ces divers établissemens ne sont point fixés. L'état de l'Académie n'y fournit qu'une partie très insignifiante. L'Académie y supplée de ses fonds économiques, c'est-à-dire, du produit de son industrie. Ces frais se montent au-delà de 40 à 50,000 roubles par an. Quelquefois l'Académie a recours à la munificence de l'Empereur.

L'achat des instrumens pour l'observatoire central coutera au-delà de 200,000 roubles; et l'état annuel de cet établissement est fixé à 47,000 roubles par an.

L'admission du public aux musées n'est pas encore dûment réglée, à cause du manque d'un local convenable à ce but, et du nombre insuffisant des employés. Des personnes qui s'interessent aux sciences ont le libre accès à toutes ces collections, s'ils s'adressent immédiatement aux directeurs. Les collections précieuses, et celles où les objets sont à découvert, ne sont point accessibles au gros du public.

Une histoire assez détaillée des collections de l'académie, jusqu'à l'an 1776, se trouve dans l'ouvrage, St. Petersbürgisches Journal, 1776, 3ter Band. Depuis 1826, il s'en publie régulièrement chaque année un compte rendu dans l'ouvrage, *Recueil des Actes des Séances publiques de l'Académie*; Années 1826–1833.

(signé) *Fuss*,
Secrétaire Perpetuel de l'Académie.

(Pour copie conforme:)
Eugène Wonlar-Larsky, Le Secrétaire pour la Correspondance Étrangère.

(Enclosure 3 in No. 2.)

Enclosure 3 in No. 2.

1. *La Bibliothèque Impériale Publique* de St. Petersbourg fut formée primitivement de celle de Zaluski, apportée de Varsovie en 1796, et augmentée ensuite par différentes autres collections.

2. Sont attachés à cet établissement: un directeur, recevant 3,000, argent de table; un adjoint du directeur, sans appointemens; 7 bibliothécaires, à 2,700 roubles; 4 sous-bibliothécaires, à 1,200 roubles; 3 copistes, à 600 roubles.

3. La somme affectée annuellement à l'achat des livres peut s'élever parfois aux environs de 7,000 roubles. Elle se compose des économies faites sur les dépenses pour l'entretien des maisons appartenantes à la dite bibliothèque.

4. Les frais annuels, pour l'entretien de la bibliothèque et les émoluments des employés, montent à 45,000 roubles.

5. Les fonds employés à cet effet sont fournis par le Gouvernement.

6. Le public est admis dans la bibliothèque le Mardi da chaque semaine, depuis 11 heures du matin jusqu'à 3 heures après midi, pour visiter cet établissement, et les Mercredis, Jeudis, et Vendredis, depuis 10 heures du matin jusqu'à 8 heures du soir, pour y lire et faire des extraits.

7. Les bibliothécaires sont,
MM. Krylof et Popof, conseillers d'état.
MM. Vostokof, Vassilievski et Lobanof, conseillers de collége.
M. Komorski, conseiller de cour.
M. Atkinson, conseiller honoraire.

8. Le nombre des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque Publique, en comptant ses nouvelles et grandes acquisitions, s'éleve à près de 400,000 volumes.

9. Celui des manuscrits pourra aller à 16,000 volumes.

10. Les

10. Les règlemens de la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique, confirmés par feu l'Empereur Alexandre I., sont consignés dans le livre ci-joint, imprimé en 1812, et intitulé, "Actes relatifs à la Nouvelle Organisation de la Bibliothèque Impériale." Le système bibliographique a été composé par le directeur Olenin en 1808. Il fut consigné dans un volume particulier, imprimé en 1809, et dont on joint un exemplaire à ces réponses. Appendix, No. 32.

11. Des comptes rendus ou rapports imprimés annuels, concernant la Bibliothèque, ont été publiés pour les années 1814, 1815, 1816 et 1817, en langue Russe; depuis ce tems on les présente au ministére de l'instruction publique, à la fin de chaque année, par ecrit.

(A.)

(B.)

(signé:) Le Directeur de la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique, *Olenin.*

(Pour copie conforme:)
Eugène Wonlar-Larsky, Le Secrétaire pour la Correspondance Étrangère.

Sub-Enclosure (A.) in No. 2.

ACTES relatifs à la Nouvelle Organisation de la Bibliothèque Impériale. (Traduits du Russe.) Sub-Enclosure (A.) in No. 2.

(A.)

RESCRIPT de Sa Majesté au Directeur en Chef de la Bibliothèque Impériale, feu Mr. le Comte Stroganof, Conseiller Privé Actuel de la première classe.

Comte A—— S——,

J'ai vu avec plaisir d'après votre rapport, que la bibliothèque confiée à vos soins, a atteint le degré d'ordre nécessaire.

Désirant hâter le moment où pour l'utilité generale cette bibliothèque sera ouverte au public, je confirme par le statut ci-joint, le mode et les frais de son administration.

En vous envoyant ce statut pour le mettre en exécution, je vous réitere ma reconnaissance des soins que vous avez pris de cet établissement, et vous charge en même tems de témoigner ma bienveillance particulière pour le même objet à votre adjoint, le Conseiller Privé Olenin. Je suis votre affectionné,

(L'original, signé de la main de sa Majesté Impériale:)

St. Petersbourg, le 14 Octobre 1810. *Alexandre.*

(B.)

Ce statut dans l'original est confirmé, comme il suit, de la main de sa Majesté Impériale:

Soit fait ainsi.

St. Petersbourg, le 14 Octobre 1810.

Statut d'Administration pour la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique.

I. *Organisation de la Bibliothèque.*

§ 1. La Bibliothèque Impériale Publique est du ressort du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, sous la direction particulière d'un directeur en chef.

§ 2. Le directeur en chef a son adjoint chargé immédiatement de l'administration des affaires de la bibliothèque, tant pour la partie littéraire, que pour la partie économique.

§ 3. Le directeur en chef est nommé par sa Majesté, et son adjoint est confirmé sur la représentation du directeur.

§ 4. Tous les autres employés sont nommés par le directeur en chef.

§ 5. Il y aura à la bibliothèque sept bibliothécaires, sept aide-bibliothécaires, un conservateur des manuscrits et son aide. Le nombre des copistes et des servants de la bibliothèque est déterminé par l'état ci-joint.

II. *Fonctions des Employés en général.*

§ 6. La bibliothèque est divisée en sections.

§ 7. Chaque bibliothécaire aura sous sa direction et responsabilité une ou plusieurs de ces sections.

§ 8. Les obligations principales des bibliothécaires sont:

1°. De veiller à la conservation des livres.

2°. De rédiger et continuer le catalogue systématique.

3°. De recevoir ceux qui viennent visiter la bibliothèque et de leur fournir les notions nécessaires pour la partie confiée à la direction de chacun des employés.

§ 9. L'aide-bibliothécaire a les mêmes fonctions et la même responsabilité.

§ 10. Les fonctions du conservateur des manuscrits et de son aide sont les mêmes que celles du bibliothécaire.

§ 11. Le directeur en chef nommera un des bibliothécaires ou aide-bibliothécaires pour gérer sous l'inspection immédiate de l'adjoint-directeur les affaires de la bibliothèque; cet employé sera chargé de la correspondance officielle avec les tribunaux et les particuliers. On lui assignera une augmentation d'appointemens sur les sommes restantes en caisse.

§ 12. On nommera conformément aux mêmes dispositions un des employés pour remplir les fonctions d'économe. Il sera tenu de veiller à la sureté et à la propreté des maisons appartenantes à la bibliothèque, d'avoir soin de leur réparation et conservation, en un mot, de toute la partie économique de la bibliothèque. Le même employé fera l'office de caissier, et rendra compte en cette qualité à l'adjoint-directeur.

III. *Moyens Pécuniaires.*

§ 13. Outre les revenus que le décret impérial du Juillet 1801 assigne à la bibliothèque, elle recevra encore annuellement la somme fixée par l'état ci-joint, tant pour son entretien que pour les appointemens des employés. Elle touchera une fois pour toutes la somme nécessaire pour l'acquisition des objets qu'elle devra se procurer pour pouvoir être ouverte au public.

IV. *Moyens d'accroissement.*

§ 14. Il sera assigné avec le tems un fonds suffisant pour acquérir les ouvrages qui manquent à la bibliothèque, et se procurer en tout tems les livres nouveaux.

§ 15. La direction de la bibliothèque se procurera en attendant les ouvrages les plus nécessaires, soit en échangeant les doubles, soit en tirant le meilleur parti possible des ouvrages dépareillés.

§ 16. La bibliothèque aura désormais le même droit que l'Académie des Sciences, celui d'exiger gratis deux exemplaires de chaque ouvrage imprimé dans toute l'étendue de l'empire.

§ 17. Le directeur en chef désignera en outre les ouvrages nécessaires pour compléter la bibliothèque, et qui doivent être fournis par le St. Synode, le Sénat dirigeant, l'Académie des Sciences, et les Universités.

§ 18. Pour augmenter le nombre des manuscrits, la direction est en droit d'exiger des copies collationnées de tous les écrits qui ont rapport à l'histoire de Russie, et qui sont conservés dans les différentes archives, ainsi que dans les établissemens ecclésiastiques et civils.

§ 19. La bibliothèque pourra faire venir de l'étranger les livres dont elle aura besoin sans payer les droits pour la reliure.

(C.)

Cet état dans l'original est confirmé, comme il suit, de la main de sa Majesté Imperiale:

Soit fait ainsi.

St. Petersbourg, 14 Octobre 1810.

État de la Bibliothèque Impériale.

	Nombre des Employés.	Appointemens. à chacun.	Appointemens. à tous.
		Roubles.	*Roubles.*
Directeur en chef	1	Reçoivent leurs appointemens d'autre part.	
Adjoint du directeur en chef	1		
Bibliothécaires	7	1,200	8,400
Aide-bibliothécaires	7	900	6,300
Conservateur des manuscrits	1	1,200	1,200
Aide du conservateur	1	900	900
Copistes premier	1	400	700
Copistes second	1	300	
Servants de la bibliothèque	13	100	1,300
Pour leurs uniformes	- -	- -	200
			19,000
Pour la réparation des maisons de la bibliothèque, chauffage, plumes, encre, papier et pour la reliure; pour augmentation d'appointemens du secrétaire et de l'économe, et autres dépenses annuelles			8,000
Il faut retrancher de cette somme 2,500 roubles que la bibliothèque rétire du loyer des boutiques placées dans la maison qui lui appartient. Ce revenu étant employé pour faire face en partie aux dépenses ci-dessus enoncées, il restera à recevoir du Cabinet Impérial			5,500
		Total	24,500

Remarque.—

Remarque.—L'argent restant en caisse après les dépenses faites, ainsi que celui qui pourroit provenir des places d'employés vacantes, pourra être employé pour l'achat et la reliure des livres.

L'original signé :

Comte Alexandre Stroganof.

(D.)

DÉCRET de Sa Majesté au Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, Mr. le Conseiller Privé Actuel, Comte de Rasoumowski.

Au Ministre de l'Instruction Publique.

La Bibliothèque Publique, en vertu du statut confirmé le 14 Octobre 1810, appartenant au Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, doit avoir, conformément à ce même statut, un directeur en chef particulier.

La mort du Comte Stroganof ayant apporté quelque changement à cette dernière disposition, j'ai jugé à propos pour éviter toute complication dans la partie administrative et pour établir l'uniformité, de supprimer la charge du directeur en chef, ses fonctions rentrant par leur nature dans celles du Ministre de l'Instruction Publique.

En conséquence j'ai jugé plus convenable de nommer directeur le ci-devant adjoint pour remplir cette charge, conformément aux régles prescrites, et j'institue en la dite qualité l'adjoint-directeur actuel, le Conseiller Privé Olenin.

L'original signé de la main de sa Majesté Impériale :

St. Petersbourg, le 13 Octobre 1811. *Alexandre.*

(E.)

DÉCRET de Sa Majesté au Ministre des Finances, Mr. le Conseiller Privé Actuel Gourief.

A——— D———,

La Bibliothèque Impériale à compter du 1er Janvier 1812 recevra annuellement, outre les 24,500 roubles assignés pour son entretien, la somme de 21,000 R. payables sur le trésor de l'empire.

L'original signé de le main de sa Majesté Impériale :

St. Petersbourg, le 10 Fevrier 1812. *Alexandre.*

(F.)

DÉCRET de Sa Majesté Impériale, énoncé au Sénat Dirigeant, le 12 Fevrier 1812, par le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, le Sénateur Comte de Rasoumowsky.

Sa Majesté a daigné approuver l'uniforme suivant pour les employés de la Bibliothèque Impériale.

Uniforme de Parade.—Tel qu'il est représenté dans le dessin ci-joint lettre (A.)*; habit de drap bleu de la même coupe que les uniformes des employés au civil; collèt montant et paremens de velours bleu; le collet brodé en or d'après le dessin lettre (B.); la doublure d'étamine bleue; culottes blanches.

Uniforme ordinaire.—Frac de drap bleu d'après le dessin (C.) à revers et à deux rangs de boutons; collet tombant de velours bleu sans broderie; les paremens et la doublure de drap bleu, pantalon de même couleur. On peut porter cet uniforme sans épée avec bottes.

Les boutons pour les deux uniformes seront de cuivre aux armes de la Bibliothèque Impériale d'après le dessin lettre (D.)*

Les uniformes ainsi décrits seront portés par les bibliothécaires, le conservateur des manuscrits, et leurs aides; les employés attachés à quelques autres places dans le civil, sont dispensés de porter l'uniforme de parade.

Si le directeur et son adjoint n'ont aucun autre emploi dans le civil, ils porteront alors les mêmes uniformes, à l'exception des paremens qui seront brodés en or d'après le même dessin que le collet.

Les copistes porteront aussi le même uniforme, mais sans broderie.

(G.)

Ce règlement dans l'original est confirmé, comme il suit, de la main de sa Majesté Impériale :

Soit fait ainsi.

St. Petersbourg, 23 Fevrier 1812.

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* Les dessins designés par les lettres (A.) (B.) (C.) et (D.) ne se trouvent joints qu'au décret original.

Règlement Détaillé pour l'Administration de la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique.

Section I.—*Fonctions des Employés à la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique.*

Du Directeur,

1. La Bibliothèque Impériale Publique, d'après l'organisation générale des ministères, ressortit du ministère de l'instruction publique, et a pour chef un directeur particulier. (Statut de la Bibliothèque, § 1, et décret du 13 Octobre 1811.)

2. Le directeur de la bibliothèque est nommé par sa Majesté l'Empereur. (Stat. § 3.)

3. L'administration de la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique appartient immédiatement au directeur, tant pour la partie littéraire, que pour la partie économique. (Stat. § 2.)

4. Le directeur a droit de choisir un adjoint qu'il présente au ministre de l'instruction publique, pour être confirmé dans cette charge.

5. L'adjoint, en cas de maladie ou d'absence du directeur, administre les affaires de la bibliothèque d'après l'instruction du directeur.

6. Tous les autres employés de la bibliothèque sont nommés par le directeur et soumis immédiatement à son inspection. (Stat. § 4.)

7. Le directeur est tenu de faire son rapport au ministre de l'instruction publique toutes les fois qu'il aura nommé un employé, ou accordé le congé à un d'eux.

8. Il fera de même son rapport, si l'un des employés mérite par sa conduite d'être exclu de la bibliothèque.

9. Le directeur confie aux soins des employés les differentes sections de la bibliothèque, telles que manuscrits, livres imprimés, cartes, estampes et autres objets qui peuvent faire partie de la bibliothèque.

10. Le directeur est particulièrement obligé de veiller à la conservation des maisons dépendantes de la bibliothèque, à celle des manuscrits, livres, cartes, estampes; et il doit aussi prévenir les incendies et la dilapidation, en vertu de l'article précédent.

11. Le directeur est le seul qui ait le droit de prendre chez lui des livres de la bibliothèque, soit pour son propre usage, soit pour les remettre au ministre de l'instruction publique, sur la demande que celui-ci lui en aura faite par écrit. Le directeur ne peut cependant pas exiger ces livres qu'après avoir donné un reçu où le titre de l'ouvrage est spécifie en détail. Ce reçu sera remis au bibliothécaire chargé de la section dont le livre demandé fait partie, et ne sera rendu qu'après que le livre pris par le directeur, ou demandé par le ministre de l'instruction publique, aura été remis sans être endommagé. Ce droit du directeur ne s'étend pas sur les manuscrits, qui dans aucun cas ne pourront être donnés hors du bâtiment de la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique.

12. Le directeur correspondra directement pour les affaires de la bibliothèque tant avec les tribunaux qu'avec les particuliers. Il fera son rapport au ministre de l'instruction publique dans les cas où l'on n'aura pas satisfait à ses demandes.

13. Le directeur a le droit de nommer parmi les employés un secrétaire et un économe, pour l'assister dans la gestion des affaires relatives à la bibliothèque. (Stat. §§ 11 et 12.)

14. La Bibliothèque Impériale Publique a son sceau et son timbre particuliers, le premier pour la correspondance, et l'autre pour être apposé aux ouvrages nouvellement reliés. Le modèle en sera donné par le directeur.

15. Dans le courant des trois premier jours de chaque mois le directeur ou son adjoint visitera, en presence de l'employé faisant les fonctions d'économe, la caisse de la bibliothèque, et après avoir vérifié les comptes et autres pièces relatives, il signera, conjointement avec l'économe, la vérification dans le livre général de comptes.

16. Le directeur, ayant à sa disposition les fonds destinés à l'entretien de la Bibliothèque Impériale, est tenu de présenter chaque année au ministre de l'instruction publique un compte rendu de l'état de la bibliothèque, de ses améliorations, des acquisitions qu'elle a faites; et il joindra à son rapport, les livres de compte qu'il a reçu du ministre de l'instruction publique, et qui sont signés et scellés par lui.

17. Le directeur présentera au ministre de l'instruction publique ceux des employés qui auront mérité par leur service un rang ou quelque autre récompense.

De l'Adjoint-Directeur.

18. L'adjoint-directeur jouit, en cas de maladie ou d'absence du directeur, des mêmes droits et prérogatives, à l'exception de ceux qui sont énoncés aux articles 6, 9 et 13.

Des Bibliothécaires.

19. Il y aura pour le service de la bibliothèque sept bibliothécaires et un conservateur des manuscrits. (Stat. § 5.)

20. Il sera libre au directeur de placer comme bibliothécaires non seulement des personnes déjà employées au service de l'état, mais aussi toutes celles, qui, sans avoir de rang, sont cependant de condition libre et possédent les notions bibliographiques nécessaires, ainsi que la connoissance des langues étrangères, surtout du Grec et du Latin, et même les langues Orientales. Il est surtout requis qu'ils soient connus par leur bonne conduit, leur zèle pour le service, ainsi que par leur honnêteté et leur désintéressement.

21. S'il se présentait quelques personnes qui voulussent consacrer leurs loisirs au service de la bibliothèque, et partager les travaux et les obligations des employés (à l'exception du service journalier réservé exclusivement à ces derniers), le directeur les présentera au ministre de

de l'instruction publique pour être placés comme *bibliothécaires honoraires* sans appointemens fixés. Le nombre de ces bibliothécaires ne pourra pas excéder celui de six ou de sept; il pourra y avoir parmi eux un ou deux qui aient quelques connaissances du dessin et de la gravure, pour être chargés de l'inspection des estampes. La direction de la bibliothèque pourra leur assigner à volonté sur les sommes restantes de la bibliothèque des appointemens proportionnés à leurs travaux. Ces artistes pourront être employés par la suite avec avantage pour le gouvernement comme pour le public, lorsqu'il s'agira de faire imprimer des manuscrits rares et importans. Ces honoraires pourront en cas de vacance remplacer les aides des bibliothécaires. Le directeur leur donnera la préférence sur ceux qui sollicitent les places sans avoir été auparavant attachés à la bibliothèque.

22. Les bibliothécaires tant effectifs qu'honoraires sont responsables des livres qui leur auront été confiés. (Stat. § 8.) En conséquence ils prêteront serment par écrit de remplir exactement leurs devoirs avant d'entrer en fonctions.

23. Ils sont chargés de placer les livres dans les armoires, de les classifier et d'en faire le catalogue, conformément au système bibliographique adopté pour la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique, et duquel ils ne pourront jamais s'écarter sans un ordre par écrit de la part du directeur.

24. Les bibliothécaires sont astreints, jusqu'à la rédaction complète des catalogues, de venir tous les jours à la bibliothèque pour vaquer à leurs fonctions, depuis dix heures du matin jusqu'à deux heures après midi, à l'exception des Dimanches et des fêtes prescrites par le gouvernement, et du mois de Juillet, destiné aux vacances.

25. Les jours où la bibliothèque est ouverte au public, tous les bibliothécaires seront tenus d'y rester jusqu'à trois heures après midi.

26. Les autres jours, les bibliothécaires employés à d'autres services se rendront à la bibliothèque depuis dix heures jusqu'à midi, ou depuis midi jusqu'à deux heures.

27. Une note sera tenue de l'arrivée et de la sortie des bibliothécaires: cette note sera remise tous les jours au directeur, et les bibliothécaires y inscriront eux-mêmes l'heure où ils sont venus et celle où ils sont sortis.

28. Si l'un des bibliothécaires ne peut, en cas de maladie ou pour quelque autre cause légitime, se rendre à la bibliothèque pour y vaquer à ses occupations, il en préviendra par écrit l'employé chargé des fonctions d'économe, qui en informera le directeur.

29. Un des principaux devoirs des bibliothécaires est d'être prévenants et officieux envers le public, d'aider, sans aucune distinction d'état ou de condition, les personnes qui viendront visiter la bibliothèque dans la recherche des livres dont ils ont besoin. (Stat. § 8.) Tout bibliothécaire, convaincu par des témoins oculaires d'avoir contrevenu à cet ordre, s'expose à être congédié.

30. Les bibliothécaires ne permettront pas que ceux qui viennent visiter la bibliothèque prennent aux-mêmes les livres dans les armoires.

31. Le bibliothécaire, après avoir trouvé les livres qui lui ont été designés, les fait porter par un des servants de la bibliothèque dans la salle destinée au public, et les distribue là à ceux qui les ont demandé.

32. Les bibliothécaires ne s'adresseront, soit verbalement, soit par écrit, qu'au seul directeur, lorsqu'il s'agit d'affaires relatives à la bibliothèque.

33. Chaque bibliothécaire est tenu de s'informer, si parmi les ouvrages donnés au public après la confirmation du statut administratif de la Bibliothèque Impériale, il n'en existe pas dont le nombre d'exemplaires fixé par le § 16. de ce statut, n'a pas été déposé à la bibliothèque, et s'il découvre que de pareils ouvrages sont exposés en vente, il en fera aussitôt son rapport par écrit au directeur.

34. Les bibliothécaires sont en droit de faire leurs représentations au directeur sur tous les objets qui peuvent contribuer à l'amélioration de la bibliothèque. Ces représentations ou observations seront inscrites et signées par eux dans un livre destiné à cet effet et parafé par l'employé chargé des fonctions du secrétaire et par un des bibliothécaires. Le directeur marquera, dans le courant de la semaine, à la marge de chaque représentation, s'il l'approuve ou non, avec les motifs qui ont determiné sa décision, signés de sa main.

35. Il est défendu à tout bibliothécaire et employé quelconque, à l'exception du directeur, de prendre, sous quelque prétexte que ce puisse être, des livres chez soi sans une permission expresse signée par le directeur; il ne pourra pas à plus forte raison en prêter hors de la bibliothèque à des particuliers, quand même ceux-ci lui auraient donné un reçu. Tout employé qui enfreindra cette loi sera exclu de la bibliothèque.

36. Les bibliothécaires, aide-bibliothécaires, ainsi que le conservateur des manuscrits et son aide, seront tenus de faire, chacun à leur tour, qui sera fixé par le directeur, le service journalier de la bibliothèque. L'employé de jour est chargé de recevoir ceux qui viennent visiter la bibliothèque, de maintenir l'ordre qui doit être observé dans la salle publique, et de prévenir en hiver les accidens qui pourraient résulter de la négligence des servants chargés de chauffer les poêles.

37. Aucun des employés de la bibliothèque, à l'exception des bibliothécaires honoraires, ne pourra être dispensé du service journalier, si ce n'est en cas de maladie ou pour quelque autre cause légitime. Les employés se releveront tous les jours à neuf heures du matin.

38. Chaque jour à la clôture de la bibliothèque, l'employé du jour, conjonctement avec celui qui est chargé des fonctions d'économe, et en cas d'absence, avec celui qui remplit les fonctions de secrétaire, fera fermer toutes les portes des salles et du depôt des manuscrits, ainsi que les armoires grillés. Il déposera les clefs dans une caisse destinée à cet effet, sur laquelle il mettra son cachet avec celui d'un des deux employés ci-dessus nommés. Cette caisse reste sous sa garde, et ne peut être ouverte que le lendemain par celui qui le relève de

son service en présence du secrétaire ou de l'économe. Il est défendu à l'employé de jour de recevoir chez lui qui que se soit après neuf heures, à l'exception cependant du directeur, de son aide, et des employés faisant les fonctions d'économe ou de secrétaire.

39. L'employé de jour ne peut quitter la bibliothèque avant d'être relevé: en cas de maladie au d'autre accident imprévu, il sera tenu d'en informer l'économe ou le secrétaire, qui feront aussitôt appeller l'employé qui doit le remplacer.

40. Il est sévèrement défendu à tout employé de s'absenter pendant le tems de son service, sans en avoir prévenu l'économe ou le secrétaire; d'autant plus qu'il est chargé, depuis l'heure de la clôture de la bibliothèque jusqu'à celle où il est relevé, de répondre des verroux et des cachets apposés aux différens endroits, ainsi que des objets immédiatement confiés à sa surveillance pendant le tems de son service, et surtout des accidens causés par le feu. Quant aux livres, manuscrits, estampes et autres effets appartenans à la bibliothèque, les bibliothécaires, le conservateur des manuscrits et leurs aides sont individuellement responsables de la conservation des objets confiés à leurs soins. Celui qui contreviendra à ces règles sera soumis à toute la rigeur des loix.

41. L'employé de jour se tiendra, après la clôture des salles, dans l'une des salles rondes du milieu, soit au rez de chaussée soit au premier étage, mais il passera la nuit dans la salle ronde du rez de chaussée, où sera déposée la caisse et l'argent appartenant à la bibliothèque.

42. Toutes les fois que le directeur ou son adjoint aura fermé avec l'économe et cacheté cette caisse, l'employé de jour y apposera conjointement avec eux son cachet. Il levera les scellés à l'arrivée de celui qui doit le relever après lui avoir fait voir qu'ils étaient en bon état. Ce dernier y apposera ensuite le sien.

43. L'employé de jour pourra s'absenter depuis midi jusqu'à deux heures; il sera remplacé dans cet intervalle par celui qui le suit dans l'ordre du service, et qui ne pourra quitter la bibliothèque qu'à son retour.

44. Le bibliothécaire nommé par le directeur pour faire les fonctions de secrétaire est chargé de la correspondance de la bibliothèque, et du soin de conserver et de tenir en ordre les papiers qui la concernent.

45. L'employé faisant les fonctions d'économe perçoit les fonds destinés à l'entretien de la bibliothèque d'après les ordres par écrit du directeur. Il est chargé des dépenses conformément aux ordres du directeur, et en tient régistre ainsi que de la recette.

46. L'économe encaissera les fonds qu'il aura reçus en conséquence des ordres par écrit du directeur, et les tiendra dans un coffre de fer fermant à clef et muni du cachet du directeur et du sien. Ce coffre sera placé dans un endroit destiné à cet usage au rez de chaussée du bâtiment de la bibliothèque.

47. L'économe ne peut ni encaisser l'argent, ni en retirer les sommes nécessaires pour les dépenses, qu'en présence du directeur ou de son adjoint.

48. L'économe ne peut entrer dans le garde-caisse où l'argent est déposé sans le directeur ou son adjoint; pour prévenir tout inconvénient la porte du garde-caisse sera scellée par le directeur, l'économe et l'employé de jour; les clefs, ainsi que celles de la caisse, seront déposées dans la chambre de l'économe dans une cassette particulière munie des cachets susdits.

49. L'économe aura un soin particulier de l'entretien et de la propreté des maisons appartenantes à la bibliothèque, et veillera à ce que les pompes et l'attirail nécessaire dans les incendies soient tenus en bon état. Les servants de la bibliothèque sont soumis à ses ordres, et il fera attention à ce qu'ils ne se permettront pas d'insolence ou de grossièreté envers les personnes qui viennent visiter la bibliothèque.

50. Les bibliothécaires, ainsi que leurs aides, qui se sont distingués au moins pendant dix ans par leur zèle et l'exactitude à remplir leurs fonctions, et qui sont incapables de les continuer à cause de leur âge ou de leurs infirmités, sont en droit de demander la moitié de leurs appointemens comme pension viagère. Ceux qui ont servi de la manière susdite pendant quinze ans recevront leurs appointemens en entier comme pension; ceux enfin qui ont donné des preuves de leurs connaissances et de leur zèle, dans la rédaction des catalogues raisonnés, pourront prétendre avant l'époque fixé à d'autres récompenses et distinctions.

Des Aides-Bibliothécaires.

51. Il y aura près de la Bibliothèque Impériale sept aide-bibliothécaires, ainsi qu'un aide du conservateur des manuscrits. (Stat. § 5.)

52. Leur droits et obligations sont les mêmes que celles des bibliothécaires.

53. Si le directeur n'a pas assigné à l'aide bibliothécaire une section particulière, celui-ci partagera les travaux et la responsabilité du bibliothécaire dont il est aide. (Stat. § 9.)

Du Conservateur des Manuscrits et de son Aide.

54. Les droits et obligations du conservateur des manuscrits et de son aide sont les mêmes que celles du bibliothécaire. (Stat. § 10.)

55. Le conservateur des manuscrits et son aide sont à tous égards sous l'inspection du directeur.

56. Le conservateur des manuscrits et son aide ont soin des manuscrits qui leur sont confiés, et en redigent le catalogue suivant l'ordre qui leur sera prescrit par le directeur.

Des Copistes.

57. Il y aura, conformément à l'état, un premier et second copiste près de la bibliothèque: ce nombre pourra être augmenté au gré du directeur, si les circonstances l'exigent et que les ressources économiques le permettent.

58. La

58. La principale fonction des copistes sera de copier les catalogues. L'un d'eux sera sous l'inspection du secrétaire et l'autre sous celle de l'économe.

59. Le directeur choisira les copistes parmi les gens de condition libre. Ils pourront être avancés en rang, s'ils le meritent par leur zèle et leur diligence, et être placés comme aide-bibliothécaires, s'ils ont acquis les connaissances et les capacités réquises.

Du Portier ou Suisse.

60. Il y aura près de la bibliothèque un portier ou Suisse, dont l'emploi sera d'introduire les personnes qui viendront visiter la bibliothèque; ce portier portera la livrée de la cour.

61. Le portier sera nommé par le directeur: il doit être de condition libre, savoir le Russe et en partie le Français et l'Allemand, et s'être rendu recommandable par sa bonne conduite, sa sobrieté et sa fidélité.

62. Il recevra du directeur une instruction détaillée sur ses fonctions.

63. Après quinze ans de service le portier aura la moitié de ses appointemens en pension, et après vingt ans ses appointemens en entier.

Des Servants de la Bibliothèque.

64. Il y aura, conformément à l'état, treize invalides pour le service de la bibliothèque. Ce nombre sera augmenté au gré du directeur, si les circonstances et les ressources économiques le permettent.

65. Ces invalides-servants sont sous l'inspection de l'économe.

66. Leurs fonctions leur seront prescrites par le directeur. Il tachera de les encourager à apprendre le métier de relieur, afin que les livres de la bibliothèque soient reliés dans son enciente, et par des gens attachés à son service. A cette fin on engagera deux maitres-ouvriers, l'un relieur et l'autre faiseur de poinçons, qui seront payés sur le restant des sommes destinées aux dépenses de la bibliothèque. Ce dernier sera d'une nécessité indispensable, pour faire les poinçons destinés à imprimer sur les livres reliés les titres des ouvrages dans les différentes langues; ce maitre-ouvrier sera surtout d'une grande utilité, quand il s'agira d'établir une imprimerie, tant pour l'impression des catalogues, et des manuscrits rares qui se trouvent à la bibliothèque, que pour publier les ouvrages intéressans dont les éditions sont épuisées, ce qui contribuera beaucoup à augmenter les revenus de la bibliothèque.

67. Le servant qui aura servi pendant quinze ans sans reproche recevra la moitié de ses gages, et la totalité au bout de vingt ans.

Section II.—*Ordre à observer relativement aux Bâtimens de la Bibliothèque.*

68. Aucun des employés, sans en excepter le directeur, ne pourra être logé dans l'édifice où sont conservés les livres et les manuscrits qui composent la bibliothèque, proprement dite, à l'exception cependant des servants, qui occuperont deux chambres où l'on aura pris toutes les précautions nécessaires contre les incendies.

69. L'usage des bougies ou chandelles sans lanterne est par conséquent rigoureusement défendu dans les salles de la bibliothèque. Les employés faisant le service seront éclairés par des quinquets, ou des lampes de nuit à grands plateaux.

70. Les maisons de la bibliothèque doivent être pourvues de pompes, et de toutes les machines et instrumens nécessaires contre les incendies.

71. Les employés logés à la bibliothèque prendront toutes les mesures et precautions possibles contre le feu, et seront soumis à cet égard à la responsabilité la plus rigoureuse. L'employé faisant les fonctions d'économe est spécialement chargé de la surveillance, et répond au directeur de tous les accidens qui pourraient résulter de sa negligence.

72. Les employés logés dans les maisons de la bibliothèque ne pourront y faire aucune réparation, ni changement, dans les pièces qui les composent, sans la permission particulière du directeur.

73. Tout employé qui ne se conformera pas à cet ordre sera privé de son logement et répondra du dommage qu'il aura causé. Les servants seront punis selon les circonstances.

Section III.—*Des Personnes qui viendront visiter la Bibliothèque.*

74. La bibliothèque publique sera ouverte (le mois de Juillet excepté) tous les Mardis depuis dix heures jusqu'à deux heures après midi. Les personnes qui la visiteront ce jour-là, se borneront à voir la distribution de ses parties, et à choisir les livres dont ils se proposent de faire la lecture ou l'extrait les jours suivans.

75. Si celui qui veut visiter la bibliothèque désire avoir une notion des livres dont il se propose de faire la lecture ou l'extrait, l'employé de jour ordonnera à un des servants de le conduire au bibliothécaire de la section dans laquelle les livres demandés se trouvent. Ce bibliothécaire lui indiquera devant la grille la place destinée à cet effet et lui donnera le livre demandé.

76. Personne ne pourra être admis derrière les grilles qui sont placées dans les salles de la bibliothèque.

77. Outre le Mardi désigné pour les personnes qui souhaitent visiter la bibliothèque par curiosité, les Mercredis, Jeudis et Vendredis seront destinés à ceux qui viendront pour y lire ou faire des extraits. Ils pourront par conséquent s'y tenir, y lire ou faire leurs extraits à

volonté, depuis dix heures du matin jusqu'à neuf heures du soir en éte, et jusqu'au coucher du soleil en hiver.

78. Les personnes désirant lire et faire des extraits à la bibliothèque les jours désignés à cet effet, en avertiront le bibliothécaire de service au jour, où la bibliothèque est ouverte au public. Ils écriront en conséquence, sur une carte destinée à cet usage, leur nom et le titre des livres qu'ils désirent. Le bibliothécaire de jour ayant reçu cette note leur donnera aussitôt un billet d'entrée pour tout le tems qu'ils voudront s'y occuper. En montrant le billet au portier l'entrée de la bibliothèque leur sera accordée; on ne pourra sans ce billet entrer à la bibliothèque les jours destinés à la lecture, le Mardi excepté.

79. Ceux qui seront inscrits de cette manière trouveront le lendemain, ou le jour suivant de la même semaine, les livres qu'ils auront demandés et pourront on faire usage à leur gré; l'encre leur sera fourni, mais ils feront apporter avec eux plumes et papier. Pour la commodité des lecteurs, les tables et pupitres seront pourvus de tiroirs où ils pourront serrer leurs papiers (sans cependant y comprendre les livres appartenans à la bibliothèque); pour plus de sureté il leur sera permis d'apposer leurs cachets à ces tiroirs, jusqu'à ce que leur travail soit achevé.

80. Ceux qui désirent lire ou faire des extraits à la bibliothèque, et qui n'ont pas eu le tems de s'inscrire au jours fixé, sçavoir, le Mardi de chaque semaine, pourront apporter ou envoyer à la bibliothèque une note de la teneur suivante: " à Mr. le Bibliothécaire de jour à la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique. N. N. (le nom, le surnom et la qualité) se propose de venir demain à la bibliothèque; il a besoin des ouvrages (le titre de ces ouvrages, le jour, le mois et l'an.)" Cette note sera donnée au portier pour être remise au bibliothécaire de jour, et la personne qui l'a écrite trouvera à son arrivée à la bibliothèque les livres qu'elle a demandés. Aussitôt que la note aura été remise au bibliothécaire du jour, celui-ci donnera à la personne qui l'a apportée ou envoyée, un billet au moyen duquel elle aura l'entrée libre à la bibliothèque.

81. Il y aura à la bibliothèque une salle destinée aux personnes qui viendront y lire ou faire des extraits. Il ne leur sera pas permis de s'établir autre part.

82. Les personnes qui viendront à la bibliothèque ne pourront pas prendre eux-mêmes les livres dans les armoires; mais ils les demanderont au bibliothécaire ou à son aide.

83. S'il arrive que plusieurs personnes demandent un même livre, dont il n'existe qu'un seul exemplaire à la bibliothèque, ce livre sera remis préférablement à celui qui en a besoin par état: ainsi les livres de théologie seront donnés aux ecclésiastiques, de préférence aux séculiers; les livres qui traitent de l'art de la guerre aux militaires, de préférence aux employés civils. Si le même livre est demandé à la fois par plusieurs personnes du même état, ce sera au bibliothécaire à les satisfaire de la manière qu'il jugera la plus convenable.

84. Les personnes qui fréquentent la bibliothèque se serviront avec la plus grande circonspection des livres qu'on leur aura confiés; ils auront soin de ne pas plier les feuillets, encore moins de les déchirer, de ne pas écrire à la marge même avec un crayon, ni de salir la réliure.

85. Les heures destinées à la lecture étant écoulées, on annoncera par une cloche la clôture de la bibliothèque; dès-lors personne ne pourra y rester hors l'employé de jour. Chacun rendra les livres qu'il tient à cet employé, et celui-ci les renfermera dans une armoire destinée à cet effet.

86. Les personnes qui fréquentent la bibliothèque ne pourront en emporter chez soi aucun livre.

87. Si quelqu'un contrevient à cet ordre de choses, l'entrée de la bibliothèque lui sera dès-lors interdite.

88. L'entrée dans le dépôt des manuscrits ne pourra être permise qu'à ceux qui auront demandé la veille un billet à cet effet. Cette demande sera ainsi conçue: " à Mr. le Bibliothécaire de jour au service de la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique. N. N. (le nom, surnom et qualité) demande qu'il lui soit accordé un billet d'entrée dans le dépôt des manuscrits pour lui et pour sa famille (il spécifiera la nombre des billets, le jour, le mois et l'année.)" L'employé de service distribuera d'après ces notes les billets d'entrée dont le nombre sera déterminé chaque jour par le directeur.

89. Les personnes admises dans le dépôt des manuscrits useront de toute la circonspection possible dans l'examen des manuscrits. Ils auront surtout soin de ne pas plier les feuillets, de ne pas les tourner avec trop de précipitation au risque de les déteriorer, de ne pas toucher ou frotter avec les mains les caractères, dessins et dorures, de ne pas poser un manuscrit sur un autre déjà ouvert, de peur que la réliure du premier ne l'endommage, de ne pas prendre eux-mêmes dans les armoires les livres, cahiers et liasses qui s'y trouvent, sous quelque prétexte que ce soit. Ceux qui contreviendront à ces règlemens ne seront plus admis dans le dépôt des manuscrits. L'on n'a exposé ici en détail les règlemens relatifs aux manuscrits, ainsi que l'ordre prescrit § 82. par rapport aux livres, que pour prévenir et éviter tout mal-entendu, explications et altercations qui pourraient naître à cette occasion.

90. Les salles de la bibliothèque étant toujours parfaitement chaudes, même pendant les froids les plus rigoureux, personne ne pourra y entrer en manteau, capote, pelisse et bekesch. On déposera ces habillemens dans la loge des servants à la porte du rez de chaussée; on permet d'enter en surtout. L'entrée sera interdite à ceux qui ne sont pas décemment habillés.

91. Les domestiques portant livrée ne pourront être admis dans l'intérieur de la bibliothèque. Ceux qui sont venus à la suite de leurs maitres se tiendront en attendant au bas de l'escalier dans le vestibule chauffé.

92. Le

92. Le jour où la bibliothèque sera ouverte au public, le directeur est en droit de demander l'assistance de la police pour y maintenir l'ordre.

93. Afin que les personnes venus pour lire ou faire des extraits ne soient pas distraits ou interrompus dans leurs occupations, les conversations, et à plus forte raison le bruit, seront sévèrement défendus, non seulement aux employés de la bibliothèque, mais aussi à tous ceux qui viennent la visiter: à cette fin on demandera les livres au moyen d'une note par écrit. Si quelqu'un contrevenait à ce règlement, et continuait à troubler l'ordre après en avoir été averti, les employés de la bibliothèque seront en droit de réclamer, en vertu de l'article § 92. du présent règlement, l'assistance de la police. L'étranger qui se sera ainsi conduit ne pourra plus être admis par la suite à la bibliothèque, et s'il est prouvé, par des témoins oculaires, qu'un des employés a donné lui-même occasion à ce desordre, celui-ci sera privé de son emploi.

94. Les articles de ce règlement concernant ceux qui viennent visiter la bibliothèque seront imprimés à part en Russe, Français, Allemand et Latin, et affichés aux portes de la bibliothèque, afin que le public puisse en avoir connaissance.

95. Tout don gratuit fait en faveur de la bibliothèque sera reçu avec reconnaissance de la part du gouvernement. Les noms des donateurs, s'ils sont connus, seront imprimés, avec la permission de sa Majesté l'Empereur, dans les gazettes, et inscrits dans la bibliothèque sur les colonnes qui en décorent l'intérieur. Les donateurs pourront, à raison de l'importance de leurs dons, espérer en récompense encore d'autres marques de la bienveillance du souverain.

Ces articles renferment les règles qui doivent guider les employés de la bibliothèque dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions, et déterminer les rapports de la bibliothèque avec les personnes qui viennent la visiter. Si le temps et l'experience font découvrir à la direction quelque chose qui puisse contribuer à améliorer l'organisation de la bibliothèque, elle le soumettra, par le moyen du ministre de l'instruction public, à sa Majesté l'Empereur, et toutes les fois que les changemens ou additions auront mérité son approbation, on fera connaître au public, par le moyen des gazettes, les articles qui concernent proprement ceux qui viennent visiter la bibliothèque.

(signé) *Le Comte Alexis Rasoumowski.*

(Sub-Enclosure (B.) in No. 2.)

Sub-Enclosure (B.) in No. 2.

ESSAI sur un Nouvel Ordre Bibliographique pour la Bibliothèque Impériale de St. Petersbourg; presenté par le C. d'E. A. Olenin, et approuvé par le Directeur en Chef, en 1808.—(Traduit du Russe par l'A. de Grandidier, Employé à la Commission des Loix.)

A Son Excellence Monsieur le Comte de Stroganof, Conseiller Privé Actuel, Grand Chambellan, Senateur, Président de l'Académie Impériale des Beaux Arts, Directeur en Chef des Fabriques de Gornochid, de celle de la Taille des Pierres à Ekaterinbourg et à Peterhof, Premier Membre de la Commission instituée pour la construction de l'Eglise de Casan, et Chevalier des Ordres de St. André, de St. Alexandre Newsky, de St. Anne de la Première Classe, Grand Croix de l'Ordre de St. Jean de Jérusalem, et Chevalier des deux Ordres de Pologne:

Cet Essai d'un nouveau Système Bibliographique est respectueusement dedié à son Excellence, comme Directeur en Chef des Bibliothèques Impériales, en témoignage de la plus haute consideration et du devouement le plus parfait,

Par *Alexis Olenin,*
Conseiller d'Etat Actuel, Secrétaire d'Etat, Aide du Directeur en Chef des Bibliothèques Impériales, etc. Chevalier et Commandeur.

Essai sur un Nouveau Système Bibliographique.

1.—*Précis Historique sur la Fondation, l'Acquisition et l'Arrangement de la Bibliothèque Impériale.*

En publiant un nouvel ordre bibliographique, il étoit nécessaire d'exposer les motifs qui ont engagé à s'écarter quelquefois des systèmes établis jusqu'à présent pour la classification des livres; mais avant d'entrer en discussion sur cet objet, on a cru qu'il seroit nécessaire de donner quelques détails sur la fondation, l'acquisition et l'état actuel de la Bibliothèque Impériale *.

Joseph comte de Zaluski †, evêque de Kiof, en fut le premier fondateur. Dans l'espace de 43 ans il acquit, à ses propres frais, au-delà de 200,000 volumes. Son frère, André Zaluski, evêque de Cracovie, enrichit cette nombreuse collection, tant des livres tirés du musee du Roi

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* On trouvera à la fin de ce Précis, les pièces justificatives pour la partie historique par numeros.

† Inscription de la bibliothèque de Varsovie, No. 1.

Roi de Pologne, Jean III., que de ceux qu'il recueillit des bibliothèques de ses oncles, André Olszofski, primat du royaume de Pologne, du Prince André Chrysostome, evêque de Warmie, et de Louis Barthélémi, evêque de Plock; après y avoir réuni les collections de son cabinet, il transféra cette bibliothèque en 1742, dans la maison appartenante ci devant à la famille Danilovitch, et qui lui étoit probablement tombée en héritage. En 1747, il la rendit publique, et constitua une rente annuelle pour son entretien et son accroissement.

Après la mort de ce prélat, son frère, Joseph Zaluski, l'augmenta encore d'un grand nombre de volumes, et la légua par son testament * fait en 1761, ainsi que la maison où elle étoit deposée, au collége des Jesuites de Varsovie. Après la suppression de cet ordre en 1773, la bibliothèque fut remise aux soins de la commission d'éducation, et enfin transférée à St. Petersbourg en 1795.

Ce transport s'étant fait par terre, et par des chemins que l'arrière saison avait presque rendu impracticables, plusieurs caisses souffrirent beaucoup des intempéries de l'air, d'autres furent brisées ou endommagées, et les livres qu'elles contenaient gatés, égarés ou dépareillés; on a cependant beaucoup exagéré cette perte, qui n'a pas été si considérable qu'on la dit.

La bibliothèque fut remise au cabinet de sa Majesté en deux transports; et d'après le compte fait le 23 Fevrier 1796 †, il se trouva qu'elle montait ‡

à 262,640 volumes
et 24,573 estampes.

On la déposa d'abord près du palais d'Anitchkof dans le bâtiment où est à present le petit théâtre, pour s'occuper de l'assortiment et de l'arrangement des livres; la direction en fut confiée à Mr. Kirschbaum, conseiller d'état attaché au cabinet, mais ce fut le conseiller de cour, Antonofski, avec d'autres employés du cabinet, qui s'occupa effectivement de ce travail.

L'emballage s'étant fait à la hâte à Varsovie, et les livres ayant été empaquetés sans aucun ordre, les volumes d'un même ouvrage se trouvèrent dispersés dans différentes caisses. La bibliothèque étant arrivée à St. Petersbourg, on voulut savoir précisément le nombre des volumes qu'elle renfermoit; et pour ne pas perdre de tems, on en fit le catalogue à mesure que les livres étaient retirés des caisses, sans observer aucun ordre et sans s'attacher à aucun système; la promptitude avec laquelle se fit cette opération ne permit pas même d'inscrire dans les catalogues l'année et le lieu où les livres avaient été imprimés.

Ce premier travail achevé, on fit une nouvelle répartition des livres, pour en faire le catalogue d'après l'ordre des matières et des langues.

On le commença quelque tems avant que la bibliothèque fut remise aux soins de Mr. le Comte de Choiseul Gouffier §, conseiller privé, qui prit pour adjoint Mr. le Chevalier d'Augard ‖. On commença sous sa direction à distribuer les livres d'après un nouvel ordre de matières; un grand nombre d'ouvrages fut transporté au Collége de Médicine ¶ et d'autres, ainsi qu'une partie des estampes ** furent cédés à differens établissemens. Après que Mr. le Comte de Choiseul eut pris son congé, Mr. le Comte de Stroganof, conseiller privé actuel, fut nommé en 1800 †† directeur en chef de la bibliothèque; et l'année suivante ‡‡ il la fit transférer dans le bâtiment construit à cet effet, et situé sur un terrain appartenant au Cabinet Impérial: ce terrain, le bâtiment et la cour attenante furent assignés et donnés à la Bibliothèque Impériale, par un ordre exprès de sa Majesté.

Peu après une des maisons contigues au bâtiment de la bibliothèque, et appartenante auparavant à ce même cabinet, fut pareillement cédée, avec ses dependances, pour servir de logement aux employés de la bibliothèque §§.

Le bâtiment où elle se trouve présentement, fut commencé sous le règne glorieux de l'Imperatrice Catherine II., d'après le plan projeté en 1795, par l'architecte du cabinet Sokolof, et ne fut entièrement terminé que sous l'heureux règne de l'Empereur Alexandre I. par l'architecte Rusco.

L'intention

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* Denis parle ainsi de la Bibliothèque de Zaluski dans son Introduction à la connaissance des livres: "La célèbre bibliothèque de Zaluski à Varsovie fut ouverte au public en 1746. Elle doit contenir à present près de 300,000 volumes. Bénoit XIV., en 1752, donna une bulle d'excommunication contre ceux qui oseroient dilapider cette bibliothèque; mais nonobstant il y eut beaucoup de livres enlevés, surtout pendant les derniers troubles. En 1747, le laborieux bibliothécaire I. Dan. Ianozki a donné une notice des livres rares imprimés en Polonais, et en 1752, il publia un catalogue des manuscrits de cette bibliothèque. Après la mort de son fondateur l'evêque de Kiev, le Roi et la République prirent possession de ce trésor, malgré les tentatives des héritiers pour le conserver." Denis, Einleitung in die Bücherkunde. Wien 1777, I. th. pag. 184.

† Compte rendu. No. 2.

‡ La bibliothèque comprend en général tout ce qui a rapport aux sciences, aux arts et aux belles-lettres. La partie théologique et, après elle, la partie historique et littéraire sont les plus considérables. La théologie seule comprend, d'après le compte actuel, au-delà de 80,000 volumes. Les histoires particulières d'un grand nombre de villes sont ce qu'il y a de plus remarquable dans la partie historique; et dans la partie littéraire une collection précieuse de livres classiques et d'ouvrages bibliographiques.—La philosophie, les mathématiques, la phisique, les voyages et les antiquités, sont très incomplètes.

§ Pièces justificatives, No. 3.
‖ Pièces justificatives, No. 4.
¶ Pièces justificatives, No. 5.
** Pièces justificatives, No. 6.
†† Pièces justificatives, No. 7.
‡‡ Pièces justificatives, No. 8.
§§ Pièces justificatives, No. 9.

L'intention de Catherine II. étoit, dit on, de réunir cet édifice au palais d'Anitschkof par un vaste jardin et par des galeries couvertes, plantées d'arbres de différentes espèces à l'abri du froid; ces galeries devoient procurer aux personnes, que l'amour de l'étude attirerait dans la bibliothèque, une promenade agréable dans les intervalles de leurs travaux, pendant le mauvais temps et les froids rigoureux de nos hivers. Elle avoit projeté de réunir dans ce même emplacement tout ce qui est relatif aux sciences, aux arts et aux exercices gymnastiques: elle s'étoit aussi proposé d'ériger au haut du bâtiment de la bibliothèque un observatoire, ainsi que le premier plan l'indique. Des obstacles imprévus, ou la mort de l'Impératrice, suspendirent ce projet si grand et d'une utilité si générale; mais nous avons tout lieu de nous flatter, que sa Majesté l'Empereur embellissant la capitale du nord de son empire par tant d'édifices somptueux, daignera un jour tourner ses vues bienfaisantes sur cette bibliothèque, dès que les travaux qui doivent lui donner une forme convenable seront achevés.

La bibliothèque ayant été ainsi transportée de la maison où est à présent le petit théâtre, dans l'édifice qui lui étoit destiné, et les armoires pour contenir les livres achevées et posées, Mr. le Chevalier d'Augard et les autres employés à la bibliothèque commencèrent à y placer les livres *.

Mais Mr. d'Augard continuant à s'occuper de ce travail, s'apperçut que son âge et ses infirmités ne lui permettaient plus d'y mettre l'activité nécessaire; les autres employés à la bibliothèque, malgré leur zèle et leurs efforts pour achever, aussi promptement que possible, le catalogue et la classification des livres, furent arrêtés par des difficultés sans nombre, provenant pour la plupart du défaut d'un système bibliographique approuvé par le directeur en chef, et qui put les guider dans leurs travaux d'une manière fixe et determinée; enfin le Chevalier d'Augard sentant ses forces épuisées par les frequentes attaques de sa maladie, résolut de prendre son congé; en conséquence, sur la demande faite par Mr. le Comte de Stroganoff, et agréé par sa Majesté l'Empereur, le secrétaire d'état Olenin fut nommé adjoint du directeur en chef des Bibliothèques Impériales le 29 Mars 1808 †.

Afin de répondre aux désirs du directeur en chef, on songea dès ce moment aux moyens les plus simples et les plus prompts, pour mettre la bibliothèque en état d'être ouverte a ceux qui voudraient y venir consulter differents ouvrages, ou faire des extraits comme dans les autres bibliothèques de l'Europe; mais en considérant les dispositions qu'on y avoit faites jusqu' alors, on ne pouvoit espérer d'atteindre ce but, si l'on ne commençait par fixer le système bibliographique qu'on suivrait dans la classification des livres, et par placer les armoires dans un nouvel ordre. On augmenta par cet arrangement le nombre des armoires jusqu'à 50, contenant chacune 1,000 volumes, sans que l'interieur des salles fut trop rétrécie. De cette manière tous les livres qui composent la Bibliothèque Impériale seront placés, sans qu'on soit obligé de doubler ou tripler les rangs, comme on l'avoit fait jusqu' àlors. Ils n'occuperont que le premier et le second étage, le rez de chaussée restant entièrement libre. Quand la bibliothèque se sera défaite de tous les livres doubles, inutiles ou incomplets, et quand les dissertations, qui s'y trouvent au nombre de 30,000, seront réparties par ordre de matières et rapportées aux classes des sciences auxquelles elles appartiennent, ce rez de chaussée pourra non seulement contenir tous les ouvrages qui ont paru depuis 1774, et qui manquent absolument à la bibliothèque, mais aussi tous les livres Russes, tant imprimés que manuscrits.

Le nombre de ces livres monte jusqu'à présent à 20,000 ‡ volumes, mais étant épars (surtout les manuscrits) dans des bibliothèques particulières, et dispersés sur une étendue aussi vaste que l'empire de Russie, les personnes qui veulent s'occuper de l'histoire nationale, de la statistique, de la jurisprudence, de la géographie, de l'économie, et de la littérature Russe, manquent de ressources et des secours indispensables pour leurs recherches; c'est ainsi que l'état se voit privé d'un grand nombre d'ouvrages utiles et intéressans. Mr. le directeur en chef se propose d'acquérir pour la bibliothèque une collection complète de tous les livres Russes, imprimés et manuscrits, et au défaut de ces derniers, des copies collationnées, si sa Majesté daigne favorablement agréer ce projet. Le but de cette acquisition serait de conserver les précieux restes de notre ancienne littérature, épars dans les bibliothèques particulières, et exposés, par le peu de soin qu'il est à craindre qu'on en prenne, à la dilapidation et aux incendies.

Quand à l'acquisition des livres en langues étrangères, qui manquent à la bibliothèque, elle pourra se faire en partie, en changeant les livres doubles, superflus et incomplets: le rapport à ce sujet sera présenté aussitôt que les différentes parties de la bibliothèque seront mises en ordre; mais avant de commencer ce revirement, il falloit connoître la quantité et le

* Quelque tems après (1805) Mr. le Conseiller de Collége Doubrowsky (*Pièces justificatives*, No. 10, 11, 12, 13, et 14), qui avoit récueilli dans les pays étrangers un grand nombre de manuscrits précieux, fut placé à la Bibliothèque Impériale. On lui assigna un appartement séparé, tant pour lui servir de logement, que pour y déposer les manuscrits qu'il avait apporté et auxquels on joignit ceux qui se trouvaient déjà dans la bibliothèque, ci-devant de Varsovie, et qui lui furent remis, au nombre de 11,000 volumes (*Pièces justificatives*, No. 15). Cette partie des manuscrits confiée à ses soins, est entièrement séparée et independante des autres parties de la bibliothèque, avec laquelle elle n'a aucune rélation. Mr. Doubrowsky est pour les fonctions de sa charge immédiatement sous l'inspection du directeur en chef de la Bibliothèque Impériale.

† Piéces justificatives, No. 16.

‡ Mr. De Bure a fait venir il y a quelque temps de Petersbourg, une collection des meilleurs ouvrages Russes imprimés dans cette langue, pour compléter la grande bibliothèque de Paris.

le contenu des livres, que MM. les employés à la Bibliothèque Impériale ont porté jusqu'ici dans leurs catalogues particuliers, au nombre de plus de 100,000 vol.* Cette vérification était indispensable, tant pour savoir le nombre des doubles et des incomplets, que pour pouvoir procéder à la rédaction d'un nouveau système bibliographique, qu'on a jugé nécessaire par les raisons qui seront détaillées dans la seconde partie de cet essai.

II.—*Motifs du Nouveau Système Bibliographique.*

Les bibliographes les plus renommés ont généralement classé, dans leur catalogues, les livres d'après l'ordre des matières qu'ils contiennent; mais ils ont tous très légèrement passé sur les motifs qui les ont guidés dans cette classification; plusieurs même n'en ont pas fait mention du tout, d'autres ainsi que Fontanini† et le P. Garnier, paraissent avoir suivi l'ordre des quatre facultés; la théologie, la jurisprudence, l'histoire, forment dans leurs systèmes des classes particulières, tandis que toutes les autres sciences, ainsi que les arts, sont réunies et confondues sous le nom de philosophie. Le P. Garnier‡ étant par son état tres zélé partisan de la doctrine de l'église Romaine, ajoute à ses divisions une classe particulière de théologie, sous le nom de hétérodoxie. Martin § et de Bure ‖, adoptant en partie le même système, ne rendent également pas compte de leurs motifs, et mêlent indistinctement dans une seule classe, tout ce qui est relatif aux sciences et aux arts.

Leibnitz, contemporain du Père Garnier et de Fontanini, choqué probablement des inconvéniens de leurs divisions, répartit tous les livres en 8 classes, sçavoir: 1, théologie; 2, jurisprudence; 3, médecine; 4, philosophie intellectuelle; 5, philosophie mathématique; 6, philosophie physique; 7, philologie; 8, histoire ¶.

Personne ne suivit un ordre plus regulier et plus systématique que cet homme célèbre, mais distrait par ses nombreuses et importantes occupations, il n'eut probablement pas le loisir de porter ce système à sa perfection, en établissant les liaisons nécessaires entre les sciences, les arts et la littérature.

Les systèmes de Mr. l'Abbé Girard, pronépar l'Encyclopédie**, et de Mr. Denis, Bibliothécaire du Collége Therésien à Vienne, sont remarquables par leur singularité, surtout le premier. L'Abbé Girard suppose l'homme dans son état de nature primitive ou sauvage, et divise ses connaissances en six classes principales, sçavoir: 1, la théologie; 2, la nomologie; 3, l'historiographie; 4, la philosophie; 5, la philologie; 6, la technologie. Commençant donc par les sciences les plus abstraites, il passe successivement aux connaissances les plus simples de l'homme, et finit par celles qui sont les plus rapprochées de l'état de nature. Ce système est encore remarquable par la prédilection de l'auteur pour le nombre six, qu'il employe également dans les divisions, comme dans les sous-divisions, et par le mélange quelquefois bizarre des matières les plus opposées; de manière qu'on trouve dans une même division, la Bible avec l'Alcoran, le Corpus Juris avec les règles des jeux de hazard.

Mr. Denis†† divise son système bibliographique en sept parties, conformément au texte de l'ecriture sainte, " la sagesse s'est construit un édifice, et l'a établi sur sept colonnes.' Salom. chap. 9. v. 1.

Enfin il a paru de nos jours, à Jena, un nouveau système bibliographique inséré dans la Gazette Universelle de Littérature. Ce soi-disant système divise les connaissances humaines en 16 grandes classes. Leur distribution est arbitraire, nouvelle, et sans liaison. Chacune d'elles renferme un si grand nombre de divisions et de sections, que le lecteur engagé dans ce labyrinthe bibliographique, s'égare dans ses détours et n'en trouve l'issue qu'avec peine ‡‡.

Considérant cette singulière diversité dans le principe des divisions, on s'est déterminé à établir pour la Bibliothèque Impériale un nouveau système bibliographique, où l'homme, dans la classification des connaissances humaines, serait considéré dans son état de civilisation, et non dans celui de nature, comme le suppose Mr. Girard. Ayant en conséquence examiné et comparé les systèmes les plus accrédités, on a commencé par séparer les sciences des arts, en déterminant leurs limites et saisissant les rapports qui les rapprochent, pour servir de liaison et de transition des unes aux autres.

Classant ensuite les sciences à l'exemple des bibliographes les plus rénommés, et donnant à la théologie et à la jurisprudence le premier rang, on réunit les arts aux sciences par les liaisons qui parurent les plus naturelles.

D'après ce principe les sciences et les arts formèrent les deux premières divisions; on y ajouta

* Pièces justificatives, Nos. 17 et 18.

† Dispositio catalogi bibliothecæ Card. Imperialis. Romæ 1709; et Koeleri Sylloge aliquot scriptorum de bene ordinanda et ornanda bibliotheca. Francof. 1728, 4.—M. Denis, Einleitung in die Bücherkunde. 1 th. pag. 257.

‡ Systema bibliothecæ Collegii Parisiensis Societatis Iesu, à Garnerio Jesuita. Parisiis 1678

§ Catalogue des livres, etc. de Rothelin, par G. Martin. Paris 1746.

‖ Bibliographie instructive, etc. par G. F. De Bure le jeune. Paris 1763.

¶ Leibnitii Opera, tom. 5, Genevæ 1768. Pagg. 213, 4.—M. Denis, Einleitung in die Bücherkunde. 1 th. pag. 258.

** Encyclopédie; in fol., édition de Livourne, tom. 2, pag. 732 et suivante.

†† M. Denis, Einleitung in die Bürcherkunde. 1 theil, pag. 262. Wien 1777, in 4.

‡‡ Annuaire de la Librairie. Par Fleischer. Première année 1802, pag. 19 et suivantes.

ajouta une troisième sous le nom de philologie, qui renferme, sous un coup d'œil général, tout ce qui est relatif en particulier aux matières contenues dans les deux premières.

Les divisions générales de ce nouveau système seront donc,

1. Les Sciences	- - - - - - -	Scientiæ.
2. Les Arts	- - - - - - - -	Artes.
3. La Philologie ou Littérature	- - -	Philologia.

Passant ensuite aux divisions particulières, on partagea les sciences en trois grandes classes. La première comprend celles qui sont fondées sur les connaissances intellectuelles de l'homme, sous le nom de *Sciences intellectuelles*; celles qui résultent des connaissances physiques, forment les deux autres classes; sçavoir: la seconde sous le nom de *Sciences naturelles*, et la troisième sous celui de *Sciences mathématiques* ou *exactes*. La science qui définit les rapports et les devoirs de l'homme envers Dieu, ou *la théologie*, occupe naturellement la première place dans la classe des sciences intellectuelles; elle est suivie de *la jurisprudence*, qui détermine les devoirs des hommes entre eux dans l'état de société; et enfin de *la philosophie*, dont la principale partie est relative aux deux sciences précédentes et à la morale: mais comme les sciences physiques sont aussi, pour la plupart, du ressort de *la philosophie*, elle formera naturellement la liaison entre la première et la seconde classe, par le moyen de *l'histoire*, qu'on peut diviser en deux parties, sçavoir: 1, *l'histoire des nations*, qui appartient à la première classe, à raison des secours et des éclaircissemens qu'elle fournit aux matières qui la composent; et 2, *l'histoire naturelle*, qui formera la première section de la seconde classe, comme servant d'introduction à *la médecine*, à *la chimie* et à *la physique*. Les principes d'après lesquels ces sciences sont traitées à présent, les lient à la troisième classe; celle des sciences mathématiques ou exactes.

La transition des sciences aux arts se fera de même d'une manière simple et naturelle, par les *arts mécaniques*, qui forment la première classe de la seconde division générale. Les *arts libéraux* et les *arts oratoires* seront compris dans la seconde et la troisième classe; les arts oratoires, sçavoir, l'éloquence et la poësie, faisant ainsi partie de la seconde division générale, la troisième ne comprendra que la philologie proprement dite, qui sera partagée en trois classes:

1. La connaissance générale et particulière des langues, sous le nom de *linguistique*.

2. Les recueils ou collections de plusieurs ouvrages sur une ou plusieurs sciences, ainsi qui les œuvres des auteurs qui ont écrit sur differentes matières, sous le nom de *polygraphie*; et enfin,

3. L'analyse en général de tous les ouvrages connus, sous le nom de *critique*. De cette manière cette dernière division générale, ou philologie proprement dite, formera la liaison des arts oratoires avec les sciences intellectuelles, et pourra servir également d'introduction ou de complément aux sciences et arts compris dans les deux autres divisions. On trouvera ci-joint un tableau de ce nouveau système bibliographique, approuvé par le directeur en chef de la Bibliothèque Impériale, et qui servira de guide tant pour l'arrangement des livres, que pour la rédaction des catalogues, qui doivent être un nombre de trois, sçavoir:

1. Le catalogue alphabétique des livres, par ordre de matières.

2. Le catalogue alphabétique des auteurs.

3. Le catalogue raisonné, où les matières seront classées d'après ce nouvel ordre bibliographique, avec des observations sur les livres et sur les éditions rares.

III. *Méthode pour la Rédaction des Catalogues.*

Ayant exposé les motifs qui ont nécessité un nouvel ordre bibliographique, il ne reste plus qu'à déterminer la méthode et les règles à suivre pour la rédaction des catalogues.

1. Les livres déjà portés dans les catalogues faits sur les différentes parties de la bibliothèque, seront de nouveau transcrits par des copistes désignés à cet effet, non dans des cahiers, mais sur des cartes ou feuillets pour chaque ouvrage en particulier; on continuera en attendant à mettre en ordre les livres qui ne sont pas encore inscrits.

2. Les copistes écriront sur ces feuillets le titre en entier, tel qu'il est, sur la première page du livre, le nom et surnom de l'auteur, de l'éditeur et de l'imprimeur, l'année et le lieu de l'impression; ils y ajouteront le nombre de volumes de chaque ouvrage: suivant le modèle ci-joint.

Premier Modèle.

Danicorum Monumentorum Libri Sex: e spissis antiquitatum tenebris et in Dania ac Norvegia extantibus ruderibus eruti ab *Oloa Worm.* D. Medicinæ in Acad. Haffn. professore publ. Haffniæ, apud Joachimum Moltkenium, Bibliopolam ibidem primar. A° MDCXLIII.

3. Les feuillets ainsi preparés, seront distribués chaque jour entre les employés à la bibliothèque, et chacun prendra ceux dont les titres peuvent correspondre à la division ou à la classe dont il a l'inspection particulière; celui par exemple, qui est chargé de la partie théologique, rassemblera tous les feuillets qui ont rapport à cette science; et dans le cas qu'un

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

2. Russia.

qu'un ouvrage traitât de différentes matières, MM. les employés décideront entre eux à quelle classe il appartient principalement, pour le rapporter à la division et sous-division indiquée par l'ordre bibliographique ; on suivra le même procédé pour les autres parties.

4. Chaque employé (ayant récueilli les feuillets qui se rapportent à sa partie) écrira au coin superieur de la colonne à gauche, la lettre initiale du titre, qui indique la place du livre par ordre alphabétique ; au dessous de cette lettre, et dans la même colonne, il écrira la classe, la division et section, à laquelle le livre correspond dans le nouvel ordre bibliographique. Passant ensuite à la colonne à droite, il écrit au haut le nom de l'auteur, au dessous duquel un chiffre Romain indiquera la salle où se trouve la classe à laquelle ce livre appartient ; l'armoire où il est placé d'après l'ordre bibliographique, sera designé par une lettre dans la même colonne, au dessous de laquelle se trouvera le numero du livre.

Second Modèle.

D.		O. Worm.
Historia. Paralipomena Historica Archæologia.	Danicorum Monumentorum libri sex : e spissis antiquitatum tenebris et in Dania ac Norvegia extantibus ruderibus eruti ab *Olao Worm.* D. Medicinæ in acad. Haffn. Professore publ. Hafniæ, Apud Joachimum Moltkenium, Bibliopolam ibidem primar. Anno MDCXLIII (1643.)	VII. B. 1 vol. in fol. N. 3,673.

5. On passe ensuite ce feuillet ainsi préparé, à un des employés chargé de faire le catalogue alphabétique des livres, par ordre de matières. Celui-ci le rapporte à la lettre de l'alphabet à laquelle il correspond, en suivant le même procédé que pour la rédaction des dictionnaires, et il fait ensuite transcrire le feuillet par les copistes, dans le catalogue qui doit être imprimé.

6. Après cette opération le même feuillet est remis à un autre employé, chargé de faire le second catalogue d'après l'ordre alphabétique des auteurs, avec la liste de leurs ouvrages. Celui-ci après lui avoir assigné la place qui lui convient, le donne pareillement à copier pour être porté dans le second catalogue, designé ci-dessus sous le nom de catalogue alphabétique, d'après les noms des auteurs.

7. Ces deux catalogues étant achevés, les feuillets qui les composent seront enfin rendus aux employés de la bibliothèque, qui les placeront conformément à l'ordre établi par le système bibliographique, pour servir à la rédaction du troisième et dernier catalogue, dans lequel les livres seront classés d'après ce nouveau système ; le catalogue doit être rédigé avec le plus grand soin, et accompagné de notes critiques et d'éclaircissemens relatifs aux livres et aux éditions rares. Ce travail sera par conséquent le dernier dont MM. les employés s'occuperont, on écrira les remarques, qui n'exigent que peu de place, sur le revers des feuillets, mais celles qui sont plus étendues et plus detaillées seront écrites sur des feuilles, ou même dans des cahiers separés, à la tête desquels on aura la précaution de coller le feuillet qui contient le titre du livre.

8. Pour faciliter l'assortiment des feuillets où les ouvrages sont inscrits par ordre alphabétique, soit des matières, soit des auteurs, on se pourvoira d'étuis ou de portefeuilles de carton, aux dos desquels les lettres de l'alphabet seront écrites, et où l'on insérera les feuillets, pour empêcher qu'ils ne se mêlent ou ne s'égarent ; pour prévenir la confusion qui pourrait en résulter, quand il faudra les transcrire dans les catalogues. On aura aussi de pareils portefeuilles pour le troisième catalogue, sur chacun desquels la division générale, la classe, la sous-division et la section du nouvel ordre bibliographique seront indiqués.

Il est encore à remarquer que les deux derniers catalogues, par ordre bibliographique, et par ordre alphabétique des auteurs, devront être redigés sur le modèle de la Bibliographie Instructive de *De Bure*. Quant au premier, par ordre alphabétique des matières, il suffira du titre abrégé des livres qu'on inscrira dans le catalogue, de la manière suivante.

Exemple.

Salle.	Armoire et No.	TITRE DES LIVRES.	Volumes.	Format.
VII.	B. 3,673.	DAN. Danicorum Monumentorum libri sex, etc. ab *Olao Worm.* etc. ; Hafniæ 1643.	1	p. in fol.

Nouveau Système Bibliographique, 1808.

I. Sciences.

Sc. Intellectuelles.

1. Théologie.
2. Jurisprudence.
3. Philosophie.
4. Histoire.

Sc. Naturelles.

5. Histoire naturelle.
6. Médecine.
7. Physique.
8. Chymie.

Sc. Exactes.

9. Mathématiques Pures et Mixtes.

II. Arts.

1. Arts Mécaniques.
2. —— Libéraux.
3. —— Oratoires.

III. Philologie*.

1. Linguistique.
2. Polygraphie.
3. Critique.

Sciences Intellectuelles.

1. Théologie.

- Hiérographie ou Ecriture Sainte
  - Textes originaux. Bibles Hébraiques et Grecques.
  - Versions
    - Vulgate et autres versions Latines.
    - Traductions en langues vivantes.
  - Bibles polyglottes.
  - Livres apocryphes.
  - Histoire et Figures de la Bible.
- SS. Pères
  - Bibliothèques ou collections des SS. Pères.
  - SS. Pères Orientaux et Latins
    - des 4 premiers Siècles.
    - du 4me Siècle jusqu'à Photius.
    - depuis Photius jusqu'à l'origine de la Théologie Scholastique.
- Herméneutique ou Explication de la Bible
  - Commentateurs
    - Interprètes.
    - Scholiastes.
    - Glossateurs.
  - Critiques, ou Philologie Sacrée
    - Apparats de la Bible.
    - Exégèse.
    - Harmonies et conciliations.
    - Traités critiques sur les rits, les mœurs, la géographie et autres objets mentionnés dans l'Ecriture.
- Conciles
  - Conciles généraux et œcuméniques.
  - —— particuliers.
  - —— provinciaux ou Synodes.
- Dogmatique
  - Scholastique
    - Sommes des anciens Scholastiques.
    - Cours de Théologie moderne.
    - Traités particuliers.
  - Catéchètique
    - Catéchismes.
    - Instructions sur differens points de la Réligion.
    - Ouvrages à l'usage du peuple.
- Polémique
  - Apologies de la Réligion.
  - Traités généraux.
  - —particuliers
    - Contre les incrédules.
    - —— Juifs.
    - —— Hérétiques.
  - Conférences, Controverses.
- Morale
  - Traités généraux.
  - —— particuliers.
  - Casuistes.
- Parénétique
  - Homélies, prônes.
  - Sermons
    - Sur les Mystères.
    - — la Morale.
    - Mélanges.
  - Missions.
  - Mandemens, Lettres pastorales.
- Contemplative
  - Mystique
    - Traités sur la perfection chrétienne.
    - —— l'amour de Dieu.
    - (Quiétisme.)
  - Ascétique
    - Exercices de Piété.
    - Méditations.
    - Livres de prières.

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* Ou littérature proprement dite.

- 2. Jurisprudence
  - Historique
    - Histoire Ecclésiastique générale.
    - Hist. particulière
      - Hist. des nations et des églises.
      - —— de la hiérarchie.
      - —— des conciles.
      - —— des hérésies.
    - Biographies
      - Vies des Saints.
      - Légendes.
      - Martyrologes.
      - Vies des Papes, des Patriarches, des Cardinaux, et autres personnages illustres.
  - Hétérodoxie
    - Rélig. Chrétiennes
      - Hérésies anciennes.
      - Réformateurs nouveaux.
    - Rélig. étrangères au Christianisme
      - Payenne.
      - Judaïque.
      - Mahométane.
  - Droit ecclésiastique des églises d'Orient et d'Occident
    - Traités préparatoires.
    - Institutions, dictionnaires.
    - Bases du droit ecclésiastique
      - Actes des conciles.
      - Corps de droit canon et leur commentateurs.
      - Décisions des Patriarches, des Evêques.
      - Décrétales, bulles des Papes.
    - Droit canon public
      - Traités de la puissance ecclésiastique, de la hiérarchie, et de la primauté du Pape et des Patriarches.
      - Traités des élections et nominations.
      - Concordats, pragmatiques.
      - Droits et prérogatives des légats, cardinaux et autres personnes ecclésiastiques.
    - Droit canon privé
      - Discipline ecclésiastique.
      - ———— monastique.
      - Censures, excommunications, inquisitions.
      - Traités sur le mariage, le divorce, les dispenses.
      - Liturgies, cérémonies religieuses.
    - Droit ecclésiastique des Protestans.
  - Droit civil
    - Législations anciennes
      - Des Juifs, des Grecs, des Asiatiques.
      - Des Romains
        - Droit avant Justinien.
        - —— de Justinien.
        - Commentaires.
        - Critiques.
    - Législations modernes
      - Droit Romain nouveau, codes de lois des nations modernes.
    - Parties séparées
      - Code civil.
      - —— criminel.
      - —— féodal.
      - —— militaire.
      - Jurisprudence pratique.
      - Plaidoiers, factums, mémoires.
  - Droit public
    - Introductions, traités généraux, anciens et modernes, de politique.
    - Extérieur
      - Droit naturel.
      - —— des gens.
      - Traités, conventions, alliances.
      - Diplomatique.
    - Intérieur
      - Constitution
        - Traités du Prince ou du Souverain.
        - ——— des corps de l'état ; Diètes, Parlemens, Sénats.
        - Traités des personnes particulières, ministres, fonctionnaires publics, noblesse, etc.
      - Administration
        - Etat militaire.
        - Finances.
        - Police de sureté.
        - —— de perfectionnement.
        - Economie politique*.
        - Commerce.

* Политическая экономïя или Государственное хозяйство.

- 3. Philosophie
  - Spéculative
    - Logique et dialectique.
    - Métaphysique
      - Ontologie.
      - Psychologie.
      - Théodicée, ou Théologie naturelle.
  - Pratique
    - Morale
      - Droit naturel.
      - Réligion naturelle.
      - Traités particuliers
      - Traités particuliers sur des objets de morale.
      - Maximes, sentences.
    - Pédagogique
      - Traités généraux d'éducation.
      - Education physique.
      - ——— psychologique.
      - Ouvrages pour l'instruction.
      - ——— l'amusement.
  - Philosophes
    - Anciens
      - Pythagoriciens.
      - Platoniciens.
      - Peripatéticiens.
    - Du moyen âge
      - Scholastiques.
    - Modernes
      - Cartésiens.
      - Leibnitziens.
      - Kantistes.
      - Systèmes melangés.
  - et Sophistes
    - Irréligion en général.
    - Athéistes.
    - Matérialistes.
    - Deïstes.
    - Illuminés.
    - Martinistes.
    - Sciences occultes
      - Nécromancie.
      - Astrologie.
      - Alchymie.
      - Prédictions ou dévinations.
- 4. Histoire
  - Notions préliminaires
    - Géographie
      - Historique
        - Géographie ancienne et moderne.
        - Géographie générale et particulière.
        - Cartes géographiques.
        - Voyages, rélations.
      - Politique et Statistique
        - Statistique générale.
        - ——— des nations et de provinces particulières.
    - Chronologie
      - Technique.
      - Tables Chronologiques.
      - Chroniques, Annales.
  - Histoire proprement dite
    - Universelle
      - De tous les âges et de tous les pays.
      - Des périodes particulières de l'histoire générale
        - Ancienne.
        - Du moyen âge.
        - Moderne.
    - Particulière
      - Des nations et d'états particuliers.
      - D'événemens et de périodes particulières.
      - Mémoires.
      - Biographies.
      - Dictionnaires historiques.
      - Histoire des villes.
  - Notions secondaires
    - Antiquités
      - Archéologie ou monumens de l'art.
      - Numismatique, monnoies, médailles.
      - Diplomatique, chartes et anciennes écritures.
    - Chevalerie
      - Généalogies.
      - Blason ou héraldique.
      - Institutions des ordres de chevalerie.

Sciences Naturelles.

- 5. Histoire Naturelle
  - En général
    - Histoire de la formation et des changemens de la terre.
    - Descriptions générales de la nature.
    - Dictionnaires d'histoire naturelle.
  - Parties séparées
    - Zoologie.
    - Botanique.
    - Mineralogie

- 6. Médecine
  - En général
    - Systèmes et méthodes anciennes et modernes.
    - Traités généraux.
    - Traités mélangés sur plusieurs parties.
    - Dictionnaires.
  - En particulier
    - Anthropologie
      - Anatomie.
      - Physiologie.
    - Pathologie
      - Pathologie proprement dite.
      - Nosologie.
      - Semiotique.
    - Hygiène
      - Diététique.
      - Orthopédie.
    - Thérapie
      - Matière médicale.
      - Clinique.
      - Pharmaceutique.
    - Chirurgie
      - Nosologie chirurgicale.
      - Instrumens, opérations.
    - Connaissances médicales relatives à d'autres Sciences.
      - Géographie médicale.
      - Connaissances des hôpitaux.
      - Médecine légale.
    - Médecine Vétérinaire
      - Zootomie.
      - Hygiène.
      - Pathologie.
      - Chirurgie.
- 7. Physique
  - En général
    - Traités généraux des loix et propriétés des corps.
    - Dictionnaires de Physique.
  - Parties séparées
    - Pneumatologie.
    - Météorologie.
    - Electricité.
    - Magnétisme.
    - Galvanisme.
- 8. Chymie
  - Pure
    - Systèmes anciens et modernes.
    - Recherches particulières sur le règne minéral.
    - Recherches particulières sur le règne animal et végétal.
  - Appliquée
    - Pharmacie (voyez Médecine.)
    - Métallurgie.
    - Chymie Technique.

Sciences Exactes.

- 9. Mathematiques
  - Pures
    - Calcul
      - Arithmétique.
      - Algèbre.
      - Calcul infinitésimal.
      - — intégral et différentiel.
    - Géométrie
      - Géométrie proprement dite.
      - Trigonométrie.
      - Géométrie transcendante.
  - Mixtes
    - Mécanique
      - Statique.
      - Hydrostatique.
      - Dynamique.
      - Hydraulique.
      - Architecture.
    - Acoustique, ou théorie des sons.
    - Optique
      - Optique proprement dite.
      - Catoptrique.
      - Dioptrique.
      - Perspective.
    - Sciences Astronomiques
      - Astronomie.
      - Gnomonique.
      - Cosmographie.
      - Géographie Mathématique.
      - Hydrographie.
      - Navigation.
    - Tactique
      - Tactique proprement dite.
      - Castramétation.
      - Artillerie et Génie.
      - Architecture militaire.
      - Stratégie.

Arts.

- 1. Arts Mécaniques
  - Traités généraux et mélangés.
  - Descriptions de machines.
  - Dictionnaires.
  - Economie
    - Exploitation du règne minéral
      - Mines et fonderies.
      - Salines.
      - Carrières.
    - Règne végétal
      - Economie rurale en général.
      - Agriculture.
      - Jardinage.
      - Culture de la vigne.
    - Règne animal
      - Entretien du bétail.
      - Chasse, pêche.
      - Abeilles et vers à soie.
  - Technologie
    - Manufactures, Usines.
    - Fabriques.
    - Métiers.
- 2. Arts Libéraux
  - Traités généraux et mélangés.
  - Histoires de l'art.
  - Biographies, Dictionnaires.
  - Gymnastique
    - Gymnastique des anciens.
    - Gymnastique des modernes
      - Danse.
      - Escrime.
      - Equitation.
      - Natation.
      - Jeux.
  - Musique
    - Ouvrages théoriques.
    - Œuvres de musique
      - d'Eglise.
      - de Théâtre.
      - de Société.
    - Vocale.
    - Instrumentale.
  - Peinture
    - Ouvrages élémentaires.
    - Dessin
      - Dessin proprement dit.
      - Planographie.
      - Calligraphie.
      - Gravures en bois et en cuivre.
      - Collections de gravures.
    - Peinture proprement dite.
    - Descriptions de galeries et collections de tableaux.
  - Beaux Arts
    - Sculpture
      - Arts du modeleur.
      - En pierres, en métaux, et en bois.
      - Gravures en pierres fines.
      - Art du médailleur.
      - Art typographique.
    - Architecture
      - Publique.
      - Particulière.
      - Economique
        - Rurale.
        - Hortéologique.
      - Descriptions d'édifices.
      - Vues, plans.
  - Eloquence
    - Rhéteurs
      - Anciens et modernes.
      - Livres élémentaires, rhétorique.
      - Modèles, chrestomaties.
    - Orateurs
      - Sacrés (voyez Théologie).
      - Politiques.
      - Philosophiques.
      - Académiques.
      - Panégyristes.
    - Epistolaires
      - Anciens.
      - Modernes.
    - Narrateurs
      - Romans.
      - Contes.
      - Voyages amusans, etc.
    - Mélanges
      - Dialogues.
      - Facéties.
  - Poésie
    - Traités Elémentaires
      - Mythologies anciennes et modernes.
      - Poétiques en prose et en vers.
      - Dictionnaires, prosodies.

- 3. Arts Oratoires
  - Poésies Epiques
    - Epopées anciennes.
    - — modernes.
    - — sur des sujets plaisans.
  - Didactique
    - Sur des sujets réligieux.
    - — philosophiques.
    - — historiques.
    - — relatifs aux arts et aux sciences.
  - Lyrique
    - Hymnes.
    - Odes.
    - Cantates.
    - Chansons, ballades, etc.
  - Allégorique
    - Allégories, emblèmes, etc.
    - Fables.
  - Satyrique
    - Satyres.
    - Epigrammes.
  - Poésies diverses
    - Elégies.
    - Idylles.
    - Eclogues.
    - Epitres.
    - Madrigaux.
    - Sonnets, &c.
  - Dramatique
    - Tragédies.
    - Comédies.
    - Drames.
    - Operas.
    - Parodies.
    - Mystères, farces, sottises.
    - Accessoires dramatiques
      - Déclamation.
      - Gestes, pantomimes.
      - Théâtres.
      - Machines, décorations.
      - Costumes.
      - Histoire des Théâtres et Biograp. d'acteurs.
  - Mélanges de poésies.

Philologie.

- 1. Linguistique
  - Méthodes générales pour l'étude des langues.
  - Histoire des langues.
  - Comparaisons, rapprochement des langues.
  - Dictionnaires polyglottes.
  - Langues Asiatiques
    - Hébraïque.
    - Arabe.
    - Syriaque.
    - Chinoise, etc.
  - Langues Européennes mortes
    - Grecque.
    - Latine.
    - Slavone.
    - Celte, etc.
  - Langues Européennes vivantes
    - Dérivées du Latin.
    - D'origine Germanique.
    - — Slavonne.
- 2. Polygraphie
  - Ouvrages Polygraphes
    - Mémoires d'Académies et de Sociétés Littéraires.
    - Encyclopédies.
    - Mélanges, choix de lectures.
  - Auteurs Polygraphes
    - En vers.
    - En prose.
    - Mélanges.
- 3. Critique
  - Traites généraux de critique, ouvrages d'estétique.
  - Critiques et commentateurs anciens et modernes.
  - Journaux et gazettes littéraires.
  - Satyres, défenses, apologies, rapports, récensions.
  - Histoire littéraire
    - Des établissemens littéraires
      - Universités.
      - Académies, sociétés littéraires et économiques.
      - Instituts, colléges, lycées, etc.
    - Des savans — Biographie des savans.
    - Des livres ou Bibliographie
      - Connaissance des matières.
      - — des éditions.
      - Classification des livres.

Novum Systema Bibliographicum. Anno 1808.

I. Scientiæ.

Sc. Rationales.

1. Theologia.
2. Jurisprudentia.
3. Philosophia.
4. Historia.

Sc. Naturales.

5. Historia naturalis.
6. Medicina.
7. Physica.
8. Chymia.

Sc. Exactæ.

9. Mathesis Pura et Mixta.

II. Artes.

1. Mecanicæ.
2. Liberales.
3. Oratoriæ.

III. Philologia.

1. Linguistica.
2. Polygraphia.
3. Critica.

Scientiæ Rationales.

1. Theologia
- Hierographia, seu Sacra Scriptura
  - Textus originales
    - Biblia Hebraica.
    - —— Græca.
  - Versiones
    - Vulgata et cæteræ versiones Latinæ versiones in linguas vulgares.
  - Biblia polyglotta.
  - Libri apocryphi.
  - Historiæ et icones Biblicæ.
- Patres
  - Bibliothecæ seu collectiones Patrum.
  - SS. Patres Orientales et Occidentales
    - Trium priorum sæculorum.—A sæculo quarto ad Photium.—A Photio usque ad originem Scholasticæ Theologiæ.
- Hermeneutica, seu Explanatio Scripturæ.
  - Commentatores
    - Interpretes.
    - Scholiastæ.
    - Glossatores.
  - Critica, seu Philologia sacra
    - Apparatus Biblici.
    - Exegeses.
    - Harmoniæ et conciliationes.
    - Tractatus de ritibus, moribus, geographia, et cæteris, in scriptura memoratis.
- Concilia
  - Concilia generalia et œcumenica.
  - ——— particularia.
  - ——— provincialia, seu Synodi.
- Dogmatica
  - Scholastica
    - Summæ veterum Scholasticorum.
    - Cursus Theologici Recentiorum.
    - Tractatus singulares.
  - Catechetica
    - Catechismi.
    - Institutiones de variis Religionis capitibus.
    - Opuscula ad usum vulgarem.
- Polemica
  - Apologiæ pro Religione.
  - Tractatus generales.
  - Tractatus singulares
    - Contra incredulos.
    - ——— hæreticos.
    - ——— Judæos, Mahometanos.
  - Colloquia publica et Disputationes.
- Moralis
  - Universa.
  - Tractatus singulares.
  - Casuistæ.
- Parænética
  - Homiliæ.
  - Conciones
    - De mysteriis fidei.
    - De moralibus capitibus.
    - Miscellaneæ.
  - Missiones.
  - Litteræ pastorales.
- Contemplativa
  - Mystica
    - De virtutibus Christianis.
    - De amore Dei. Quietismus.
  - Ascetica
    - Exercitia spiritualia.
    - Meditationes.
    - Libri precatorii.
- Historica
  - Historia Ecclesiastica generalis.
  - Historica Ecclesiastica specialis
    - Nationum et Ecclesiarum particularium Hierarchiæ.
    - Conciliorum.
    - Hæresium.
  - Biographia Ecclesiastica
    - Martyrologia.
    - Legendæ.
    - Vitæ Sanctorum, vitæ Pontificum Romanorum, Cardinalium, Patriarcharum, et aliarum personarum illustrium.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

2. Russia.

- Heterodoxa
  - Sectæ Christianorum
    - Veteres Hæretici.
    - Novi Reformatores.
  - Religiones non Christianæ, seu Infidelium
    - Ethnicæ.
    - Judaica.
    - Mahometana.
- 2. Jurisprudentia
  - Jus Ecclesiasticum Orientalis et Occidentalis. Ecclesiarum
    - Tractatus præliminares.
    - Institutiones, Dictionaria.
    - Fontes
      - Acta Conciliorum.
      - Corpus Iuris Canonici et Commentatorum.
      - Decretales et Bullæ Pontificum Romanorum
      - Decisiones Patriarcharum, Episcoporum, &c.
    - Jus Canonicum publicum
      - Tractatus speciales de potestate ecclesiastica, de hierarchia, primatu Papæ, juribus Patriarcharum, &c.
      - De Electionibus, nominationibus, &c.
      - De juribus et prærogativis Legatorum, Cardinalium et aliarum personarum ecclesiasticarum.
      - Concordata et Sanctiones pragmaticæ.
    - Jus Canonicum privatum
      - Disciplina ecclesiastica.
      - Disciplina monastica.
      - De censuris ecclesiasticis et inquisitionibus.
      - De matrimonio, divortio, dispensationibus.
      - Liturgiæ, seu officia divina publica.
      - Sacri ritus, agendæ, &c.
    - Jus ecclesiasticum Protestantium.
  - Jus Civile
    - Legislationes antiquæ
      - Jus Hebræorum.
      - Jus Græcorum et Asiaticarum gentium.
      - Jus Romanum
        - Ante Justinianum.
        - Justinianeum.
        - Commentatores.
        - Critici.
    - Legislationes modernæ
      - Jus Romanum novum.
      - Codices nationum modernarum.
    - Partes speciales
      - Codex Judicialis.
      - —— Criminalis.
      - —— Feudalis.
      - —— Militaris.
      - Jurisprudentia practica seu proc.
      - Judiciarius et forma cancellariæ defensiones causarum.*
  - Jus Publicum
    - Introductiones et tractatus generales Politicorum veterum et modernorum.
    - Externum
      - Jus naturæ.
      - Jus gentium.
      - Pacta, fœdera, conventiones, &c.
      - Diplomatica, seu negotiationes politicæ et legationes.
    - Internum
      - Ratio status, seu Constitutio.
        - De suprema potestate.
        - De ordinibus regni, comitiis, parliamentis, senatu, &c.
        - De personis, speciatim de ministris, officialibus publicis, nobilitate, &c.
      - Administratio
        - Status militaris.
        - Reditus.
        - Politia securitatis.
        - Œconomia politica.
        - Commercium.
- 3. Philosophia
  - Speculativa
    - Logica et Dialectica.
    - Metaphysica
      - Ontologia.
      - Psychologia.
      - Theodicea seu Theologia naturalis.
  - Practica
    - Moralis
      - Jus naturæ purum.
      - Religio naturalis.
      - Tractatus morales varii.
      - Sententiæ morales.
    - Pædagogica
      - Tractatus de educatione.
      - Educatio physica.
      - —— moralis.
      - Libri ad informationem.
      - Opera ad recreationem discentium.

* (*sic.*)

- Philosophi et Sophistæ
  - Veteres
    - Pythagorici.
    - Platonici.
    - Peripatetici.
  - Medii ævi, seu Scholastici.
  - Recentiores
    - Cartesiani.
    - Leibnitiani.
    - Kantistæ.
    - Systemata et opera miscellanea.
  - Naturalistæ, seu nullius religionis.
  - Atheistæ.
  - Deistæ.
  - Materialistæ.
  - Illuminati.
  - Martinistæ.
  - Scientiæ occultæ
    - Necromantia.
    - Astrologia Judiciaria.
    - Alchymia.
    - Prædictiones et divinationes.

4. Historia
- Prolegomena Historica
  - Geographia
    - Historica
      - Geographia vetus et nova, generalis et specialis.
      - Atlantes et mappæ.
      - Geographiæ et topographiæ.
      - Itineraria et relationes.
    - Politica seu Statistica
      - Statistica generalis.
      - ——— specialis.
      - Nationum et provinciarum.
  - Chronolgia
    - Technica.
    - Tabulæ Chronologicæ.
    - Chronica, Annales.
- Historia propriè dicta
  - Universalis
    - Omnium seculorum et nationum.
    - Periodorum specialium
      - Veteris ævi.
      - Medii ævi.
      - Moderni ævi.
  - Specialis
    - Singularum gentium et regnorum.
    - Eventuum et periodorum singularium.
    - Ephemerides Historicæ.
    - Biographiæ.
    - Dictionaria Historica.
    - Historiæ et descriptiones urbium.
- Paralipomena Historica
  - Antiquitates
    - Archæologia seu monumenta artium.
    - Numismatica.
    - Res Diplomatica, seu scientia veterum diplomatum et characterum.
  - Ars Heroica, seu equitum ordo
    - Genealogia.
    - Heraldica.
    - Statuta ordinum equestrium.

Scientiæ Naturales.

5. Historia Naturalis
- Generalis
  - Historia formationis et mutationum telluris.
  - Descriptiones naturæ generales.
  - Dictionaria historiæ naturalis.
- Partes speciales
  - Zoologia.
  - Botanica.
  - Mineralogia.

6. Medicina
- Generalis
  - Systemata et methodi veterum et recentiorum.
  - Tractatus generales.
  - ——— singulares.
  - Dictionaria medica.
- Specialis
  - Anthropologia
    - Anatomia.
    - Physiologia.
  - Pathologia
    - Pathologia propriè dicta.
    - Nosologia.
    - Semiotica.
  - Hygiena
    - Diætetica.
    - Orthopædia.
  - Therapia
    - Materia medica.
    - Clinica.
    - Pharmaceutica.
  - Chirurgia
    - Nosologia Chirurgica.
    - Instrumenta et operationes.

- Specialis
  - Scientiæ medicæ relativæ ad alias
    - Geographia medica.
    - Ordinatio Nosocomiorum.
    - Medicina forensis et politica.
  - Medicina veterinaria
    - Zootomia.
    - Hygiena.
    - Pathologia.
    - Chirurgia.

7. Physica
- Generalis
  - Tractatus de proprietatibus corporum.
  - Dictionaria Physica.
- Partes speciales
  - Pneumatologia.
  - Meteorologia.
  - Electricitas.
  - Magnetismus.
  - Galvanismus.

8. Chymia
- Pura
  - Systemata vetera et moderna.
  - Investigationes super regno mineralium.
  - ——————— animalium.
  - ——————— vegetabilium.
- Applicata
  - Pharmacia. *vide* Medicina.
  - Metallurgia.
  - Technica.

Scientiæ Exactæ.

9. Mathesis
- Pura
  - Calculus
    - Arithmetica.
    - Algebra.
    - Calculus infinitesimalis.
    - — integralis et differentialis.
  - Geometria
    - Geometria elementaris.
    - Trigonometria.
    - Geometria transcendentalis.
- Mixta
  - Mechanica
    - Statica.
    - Hydrostatica.
    - Dynamica.
    - Hydraulica.
    - Architectura navalis.
  - Acoustica.
  - Optica
    - Optica propriè dicta.
    - Catoptrica.
    - Dioptrica.
    - Perspectiva.
  - Scientiæ Astronomicæ
    - Astronomia.
    - Gnomonica.
    - Cosmographia.
    - Geographia Mathematica.
    - Hydrographia.
    - Nautica.
  - Tactica
    - Tactica propriè dicta.
    - Castrametatio.
    - Res Tormentaria.
    - Architectura militaris.
    - Strategia.

Artes.

1. Artes Mechanicæ
- Tractatus generales et miscellanei.
- Descriptiones machinarum.
- Dictionaria artium.
- Œconomia, seu Artes Œconomicæ
  - Tractatio fossilium
    - Fodinæ metallorum, et officinæ fusoriæ.
    - — Salis.
    - — Lapidum.
  - Tractatio vegetabilium
    - Œconomia rustica generalis.
    - Agricultura.
    - Cultura hortorum.
    - Vinearum.
  - Tractatio animalium
    - Cura pecorum.
    - Venatio, piscatura.
    - Cura apium et bombycum.
- Technologia
  - Manufacturæ.
  - Fabricæ, officinæ majores.
  - Artes mechanicæ seu fabriles.

- Tractatus generales et miscellanei.
- Historia artium liberalium.
- Biographia Artistarum.
- Dictionaria artium.

2. Artes Liberales

- Gymnastica
  - Gymnastica veterum
    - Ars Saltatoria.
    - – Gladiatoria.
    - – Equitandi.
  - Gymnastica moderna
    - – Natandi.
    - Artes lusoriæ.
- Musica
  - Op. Theoret.
    - Ecclesiastica.
    - Theatralis.
    - Usualis.
  - – Musicæ
  - Vocalis.
  - Instrumentalis.
- Pictura
  - Opera Elementaria.
  - Ars Delineandi
    - Proprie dicta.
    - Technographia.
    - Chaligraphia, seu Ars scriptoria.
  - Pictura proprie dicta.
  - Chalcographia, seu incisio in ligno et ære.
  - Collectiones tabularum æri incisarum.
  - Descriptiones porticuum et collectiones tabularum pictarum.
- Sculptura
  - Plastica.
  - Ars statuaria.
  - Anaglyptica.
  - Incisio gemmarum.
  - Ars nummaria.
  - Ars typographica.
- Architectura
  - Publica.
  - Privata.
  - Œconomica
    - Ruralis.
    - Hortensis.
  - Descriptiones et prospectus ichnographici et orthographici ædificiorum.

3. Artes Oratoriæ

- Eloquentia
  - Rhetores
    - Veteres et Recentiores.
    - Præcepta elementaria Rhetoric.
    - Exempla, chrestomathiæ, phraseologiæ, loci communes, polyantheæ.
  - Oratores
    - Sacri (*Vide* Theologia homiletica).
    - Politici.
    - Philosophici.
    - Academici.
    - Panegyristæ.
  - Epistolographi
    - Veteres.
    - Moderni.
  - Narratores
    - Narrationes fabulosæ, vulgo Romanenses.
    - Apophthegmata, historiolæ, narratiunculæ.
    - Itinera fabulosa.
  - Mixti
    - Dialogi.
    - Joci et facetiæ.
- Poesis
  - Apparatus
    - Mythologi veteres et novi.
    - Præcepta Poetica soluto et ligato stylo.
    - Prosodiæ.
    - Dictionaria.
  - Epica
    - Veterum.
    - Modernorum.
    - Ludicra.
  - Didactica
    - De rebus sacris.
    - – philosophicis.
    - – historicis.
    - In ordine ad scientias et artes.
  - Lyrica
    - Hymn
    - Odæ.
    - Cantilenæ.
  - Allegorica
    - Allegoriæ, emblemata, symbola.
    - Fabulæ, apologi.

- Satyrica
  - Satyræ.
  - Epigrammata.
- Varia
  - Elegiæ, Idyllia, Eclogæ, et alia minora poemata.
  - Epistolæ.
- Dramatica
  - Tragœdiæ.
  - Comœdiæ.
  - Parodiæ jocosæ.
  - Dramata sacra.
  - Dramata ludicra.
  - Accessoria theatro
    - Declamationes.
    - Mimica.
    - Descriptio theatrorum.
    - Machinæ.
    - Ornamenta.
    - Habitus.
    - Historia spectaculorum.
    - Biographia Actorum.
- Miscellanea Poetica.

Philologia.

1. Linguistica
   - Methodi generales docendi et discendi linguas.
   - Historia linguarum.
   - Collatio et analogia linguarum.
   - Dictionaria polyglotta.
   - De Linguis Asiaticis
     - Hebraica.
     - Arabica.
     - Syriaca.
     - Sinica, etc.
   - De linguis Europæis mortuis
     - Græca.
     - Latina.
     - Slavonica.
     - Celtica, etc.
   - De linguis Europæis modernis
     - Ex Latina derivativa.
     - Ex Slavonica.
     - Ex Germanica.
     - Ex Celtica.

2. Polygraphia
   - Opera Polygrapha
     - Ephemerides et Acta litteraria Academiarum et Societatum.
     - Encyclopædiæ.
     - Excerpta varia ex authoribus Miscellanea.
   - Autores Polygraphi
     - Metrici.
     - Prosaici.
     - Miscellanei.

3. Critica
   - Tractatus critici generales.
   - Critici et commentatores veteres et moderni.
   - Diaria et novellæ litterariæ.
   - Satyræ, invectivæ, apologiæ, relationes, recensiones.
   - Estetica.
   - Historia litteraria
     - Instituta litteraria
       - Universitates, academiæ.
       - Instituta, collegia, lycea, scholæ.
       - Societates litteratiæ.
     - De Eruditis — Biographia eruditorum.
     - De libris sive Bibliographia
       - Notitia contentorum in libris.
       - —— editionum.
       - Dispositio librorum in Bibliothecis.

No. 1. *Надпись въ бывшей Залусской Библіотекѣ въ Варшавѣ.*

Cum Iosephus Andreas Junosza-Thabasz,
Comes in Zaluskie Zaluski,
Supremus Regni Poloni Referendarius,
Abbas Commendatarius
Fontaneti, et Assessor Statuum Parliamenti Divionensis in Burgundia,
Villariæ, Betnaci, et Consiliarius Prælatus honoris Parliamenti Nanceiani in Lotharingia,
Ac Vanchocensis in Polonia,
Præpositus Regiæ Insignis Ecclesiæ Varsaviensis,
Cathedralis Cracoviensis Capitularis,
Berolinensis, Bononiensis, Florentinæ, Nanceianæ, Petroburgensis,
Aliarumque celebrium Scientiarum ac Bonarum Artium
Academiarum Socius Honorarius,
Nihil in hâc vitâ optaverit magis, quam de bonis omnibus, pro fortunæ
Suæ tenuitate, optime mereri;
Hancce Bibliothecam,
In quâ multò maximam ætatis partem transegit,
Libris optimæ notæ, cujusvis idiomatis, ducentorum millium propè voluminum
Sumtu magno, cura majori, constantiâ maximâ
Ex disjunctissimis totius Europæ terris,
Spatio annorum XLIII conquisitis,
Provisam;
In quâ diuturno studio hoc in primis didicit:
Mortalia Contemnere
Et Ignorantiam suam non Ignorare;
In ornamentum Patriæ, Civiumque suorum perpetuam utilitatem,
Publicam esse voluit:
Adolescentibus illicium, senibus subsidium,
Otiosis spectaculum, occupatis diverticulum,
Studiosis negotium,
Conditori gloriosum Monumentum.
Maximè verò ea propter, quò Fidei Orthodoxæ
Et veterum Ecclesiasticæ Disciplinæ rituum documenta,
Linguis omnibus expressa,
Aliorumque librorum sacrorum multiplex copia conservarentur,
Ad puram et incorruptam religionis doctrinæque veritatem,
Perpetuâ successione in cunctos derivandam.
Celsissimus deinde Princeps
Andreas Stanislaus-Kotska,
Comes in Zaluskie Zaluski,
Episcopus Cracoviensis et Dux Severiensis,
Ordinis Aquilæ Albæ Eques,
Anno reparatæ humanæ salutis MDCCXLII,
Ædem hanc, totius Varsaviæ veterrimam,
Pertinentem olim ad illustrem Zalusciis sanguine conjunctorum Danieloviciorum familiam,
A vetustissimis Haliciæ Regibus ortam,
Ex quâ matrem suam nactus est magnus ille Poloniarum Rex,
Ioannes III. Sobiescius.
In conspicuam istam molem transformari curavit:
Inque hunc locum editum, perlucidum, nec minus salubrem quam jucundum,
Fratris germani sui Bibliothecam transtulit,
Codices quoque addidit præstantissimos
Ex Ioannis III. Poloniæ Regis musæo,
Andreæ Olszowski, Regni Pol. Primatis, avunculi sui, libraria supellectile,
Nec non Andreæ Chrysostomi, S. R. I. principis, Episcopi Varmiensis,
Et Ludovici Bartholomæi, Plocensis Antistitis, designati Gnesnensis Archipræsulis,
Patruorum suorum, summorum Domus Zaluscianæ luminum,
Litterario apparatu, collectos:
Tum etiam cimelia musæoli sui adjunxit,
Ac censum annuum assignavit,
Unde huic thesauro incrementum quotannis sit accessurum.
Anno autem Redempti Orbis MDCCXLVII,
Regnante Augusto III,
Principum hujusce atque omnis ævi Optimo,
Ne quid vel Civium commodo, vel Urbis decori deesset,
Liberalibus disciplinis, et litteris elegantioribus alendis excolendisque,
Hocce Musarum Delubrum aperuit.
Tandem Iosephus Andreas ille Zaluski,
E Supremo Regni Referendario,
Kioviæ et Czerniechoviæ Antistes,
Regni Poloniæ Senator Purpuratus,

Assistens Solii Pontificii Prælatus,
Albæque Aquilæ Torquatus Eques creatus,
Demortuo celsissimo germano,
Aulam inferiorem, et ædes undique contiguas, proprio ære construxit,
Librorumque copiam immenso numero auxit;
Assiduâ verò operâ in dies adaugens,
Ne unquam, post fata sua, hicce Thesaurus vel diripi, vel loco suo moveri queat,
Vivus iam supremæ voluntatis suæ tabulas confecit, anno H. S. MDCCLXI.
In quibus religiosè ac sanctè constituit,
Ut, eo ad superos abeunte,
Hæc Bibliotheca,
Cum omnibus ædificiis, hortis, areisque suis,
Magnâ etiam æde, erigendo novo Typographeo destinatâ,
Collegio Majori Societatis Iesu Varsaviensi,
Sempiterno jure cedat;
Eo omnino pacto,
Ut hocce Eruditionis Sacrarium,
Omnibus ac singulis diebus ferialibus,
Ab ipso matutino ad vespertinum tempus,
Cuivis, vel legendi, vel videndi gratiâ advenienti pateat,
Atque à quatuor ejusdem Collegii lectissimis viris
Certatim ejus cura in perpetuum agatur.
Opus vel Rege dignum nedum privato.

* *Tu herb Baranka*
Y niczey ped nim taka inskrypcya

Sic vos, non vobis.

Pièces Justificatives.

Traduction Littérale de l'Inscription Latine de la Bibliothèque de Zaluski à Varsovie.

Joseph André Junosza-Thabaz,
Comte de Zaluskie Zaluski,
Grand Référendaire du Royaume de Pologne,
Abbé Commandataire
De Fontanet, et Asseseur des états du Parlement de Dijon en Bourgogne,
Ainsi que de Villars et de Betnac,
Conseiller d'honneur du Parlement de Nanci en Lorraine,
Ainsi que de Vanchocs en Pologne,
Prévost de l'insigne église de Varsovie,
Chanoine Capitulaire de la Cathédrale de Cracovie,
Membre honoraire
Des Académies de Berlin, de Bologne, de Florence, de Nanci,
De Petersbourg, et de plusieurs autres célèbres Académies des Sciences et Beaux Arts,
N'ayant jamais rien eu tant à cœur que de se rendre
Utile aux gens de mérite, autant que sa fortune le permettait,
A fondé cette Bibliothèque,
Où il a passé la plus grande partie de sa vie,
Et qu'il a enrichi de près de 200,000 volumes des meilleurs auteurs
Dans toutes les langues, rassemblés pendant XLIII ans,
Des contrées de l'Europe les plus eloignées,
A grand frais, avec des peines infinies et une constance infatigable.
Il y apprît surtout, par une étude assidue,
A mépriser les vanités de ce monde
Et à connaître son ignorance;
Et, pour l'honneur de sa patrie, et l'avantage de ses compatriotes,
Il voulut qu'elle fut publique
Pour le charme de la jeunesse, la ressource de la vieillesse,
La curiosité des oisifs, le délassement des gens occupés,
Et les recherches des savans,
Et pour être un monument glorieux à la mémoire de son fondateur;
Surtout par le soin qu'il prît d'y rassembler
Les dépôts sacrés de la foi orthodoxe
Dans toutes les langues,
Et les livres concernant les rites et la discipline ecclésiastique;

Afin

* Ces trois lignes (dans la minute originale de cette inscription) sont écrites de la propre main du Comte Zalusky.

Afin de transmettre à tous, par une succession non interrompue,
La vérité pure et incorruptible de la religion.
Ensuite le très illustre Prince,
André Stanislas Kotska,
Comte de Zaluskie Zaluski,
Evêque de Cracovie et Duc de Severie,
Chevalier de l'ordre de l'aigle blanc,
A fait réparer et aggrandir,
L'an de Grace MDCCXLII,
Cet édifice, le plus ancien de tout Varsovie,
Appartenant autrefois à l'illustre famille des Danielowitch, unie par les liens du sang aux Zaluski,
Issue des anciens Rois de Galicie,
Et de laquelle descendait par sa mère le grand Roi de Pologne,
Jean III Sobieski,
Pour transférer la Bibliothèque de son frère
Dans ce lieu élevé, éclairé, et aussi sain qu'agréable ;
Après l'avoir enrichi de manuscrits précieux
Récueillis du musée de Jean III, Roi de Pologne,
Et des Bibliothèques d'André Olszowski, Primat du Royaume de Pologne, son oncle maternel,
D'André Chrysostome, Prince du S. E. R., Evêque de Varmie,
Et de Louis Barthélemi, Evêque de Plocen, designé Archevêque de Gnesne,
Ses oncles paternels, et la gloire de la maison
Des Zaluskis ;
Il y a ajouté les collections de son cabinet,
Et assigné une rente annuelle
Pour l'augmentation de ce trésor.
L'an de Jesus Christ MDCCXLVII,
Sous le règne d'Auguste III,
Le meilleur des Princes de son siècle et de tous les âges,
Ce temple des muses fut ouvert et rendu public,
A la gloire de la ville et à l'avantage des citoyens,
Pour nourrir et entretenir l'amour des sciences et des lettres.
Enfin Joseph André Zaluski,
Ancien grand Référendaire du Royaume de Pologne,
Evêque de Kiovie et de Czernigov,
Sénateur du Royaume de Pologne,
Prélat assistant de sa Saintété,
Grand Croix de l'ordre de l'aigle blanc,
Fit construire, après la mort de son illustre frère,
Le salon inférieur et les bâtimens contigus à ses propres frais,
Et augmenta considérablement le nombre des volumes.
Voulant empêcher
Que ce trésor, accru par ses soins, ne fut par la suite aliéné ou deplacé,
Il a de son vivant consigné par ecrit sa volonté dernière (en 1761),
Declarant solennellement,
Qu'après sa mort,
Cette Bibliothèque,
Avec tous ses édifices, cours, jardins,
Ainsi que le bâtiment destiné à une nouvelle Imprimerie,
Appartiendra pour toujours
Au grand collége des Jesuites de Varsovie ;
A la condition
Que ce sanctuaire de l'érudition
Sera ouvert tous les jours et chaque jour de fête,
Depuis le matin jusqu'au soir,
A tous ceux que la curiosité, ou le désir de s'instruire y attireront ;
Et que la garde et les soins en seront confiés
A quatre des pères les plus distingués de ce collége,
Etablissement digne d'un Roi plutôt que d'un particulier.

Ici bas un bélier blazoné, et au dessous l'inscription suivante :*

Sic vos non vobis.

* Les armes de la maison de Zaluski sont, un bélier dans un champ de gueules.

No. 2.—Livres arrivés par le premier Transport, d'après la note de Mr. Bogdanof.

Totalité des Livres.	Nombre des Livres.	Livres rares compris dans la Totalité.	
Livres Français	57,408	Français	28
— Allemands	4,706	Allemands	8
— Latins	55,684	Latins	209
— Italiens	11,823	Hollandais	9
— Polonais	3,811	Grecs	4
— Espagnols	1,092	Bohémiens	1
— Portugais	58	Anglais	1
— Hollandais	85	Suédois	1
— Anglais	42	Polonais	1
— Suédois	12	Espagnols	1
— Danois	3	Arabes	14
— Bohémiens	16	Grecs	4
— Russes	17	Hébreux	1
— Lithuaniens	5	Chinois	2
— Grecs	63	Persans	1
— Hébreux	24	Syriens	1
— Arabes	19	Chaldéens	1
— Syriens	2	Livres rares	289
— Hongrois	3		
— Slavons	1		
— Serviens	1		
— Esthoniens	1		
— Saxons	1		
— Arméniens	3		
— Persans	1		
— Chaldéens	1		
— Chinois	2		
	134,884	Estampes en 75 liasses, au nombre de	16,044
De plus :			
Livres avec estampes	724		
Catalogues	2,361		
Dissertations, thes. serm.	43,038		
Incomplets	1,152		
Total	182,159		

Livres arrivés par le second Transport.

		Anglais	4,826
		Hollandais	2,498
		Français	1,530
		Allemands	32,453
		Latins	31,032
		Grecs	25
		Hébreux	14
		Arméniens	7
		Indiens	3
Manuscrits	15	Russes	4
Brochures, dissertations, etc.	120,500	Catalogues de livres	4,564
Estampes	8,530	Livres d'estampes	120
		Incomplets	650
		Polonais	240
			77,466
		Livres manuscrits	15
			77,481
Premier transport			182,159
D'après le total du second transport indiqué dans l'original de cette note			80,481
23 Fevrier 1796.		Total	262,640

No. 3. Décret Impérial du 23 Janvier 1795, par lequel la surveillance de la Bibliothèque, ci-devant de Varsovie, est confiée au Conseiller privé Comte de Choiseul Gouffier.

No. 4. Décret Impérial du 15 Juin 1797, qui fixe les appointements des Employés à la Bibliothèque Impériale sous les ordres du Comte Choiseul Gouffier, nommément du Conseiller de Collége Chevalier d'Augard, de l'Assesseur Köhler, et du Conseiller titulaire Dvigoubsky.

No. 5. Note du nombre de volumes remis au Collége de Médecine en 1799.
Livres Latins d'après les deux catalogues :

1er	1,094	
2nd	2,747	
		3,841
Livres Français		811
— Allemands		749
— Anglais		40
Total		5,441 vols.

No. 6. Rescrit de l'Empereur, en langue Française, du 3 de Septembre 1798, au Comte Choiseul Gouffier, sur le démembrement de la Bibliothèque de Varsovie.

No. 7. Décret émané de l'Empereur, du 23 Janvier 1800, par lequel le Conseiller privé actuel Comte de Stroganoff est nommé Directeur en Chef de la Bibliothèque Impériale.

No. 8. Lettre du Compte de Stroganoff, du 18 Octobre 1801, au Chevalier d'Augard, sur l'organisation de la Bibliothèque Impériale.

No. 9. Décret Impérial, du 7 Juillet 1801, qui ordonne au Cabinet d'annexer à la Bibliothèque une des maisons attenantes à cet édifice, pour le logement des employés.

No. 10. Décret Impérial au Senat Dirigeant, du 23 Fevrier, par lequel Mr. l'Assesseur de Collége Doubrovsky est nommé Conseiller de Cour.

No. 11. Rescrit de l'Empereur, du 27 Fevrier 1805, au Comte de Stroganoff, pour établir un dépôt particulier de manuscrits cédés à la Bibliothèque Impériale par M. le Conseiller de Cour Doubrovsky, nommé par le même rescrit Conservateur de ce dépôt, qui doit être sous les ordres immédiats du Directeur en Chef.

No. 12. Rescrit de l'Empereur, du 27 Fevrier 1801, à l'aide ministre de l'extérieur Prince Tchartorysky, qui assigne au conservateur des manuscrits Mr. le Con. de Cour Doubrovsky, l'encaissement de 15,000 Rbls.

No. 13. Décret Impérial, du 27 Fevrier 1805, qui ordonne au Cabinet l'émission annuelle de 3,000 roubles de pension, et de 1,200 roubles d'appointement, à Mr. le Con. de Cour Doubrovsky.

No. 14. Rescrit Impérial, du 27 Fevrier 1805, qui accorde l'ordre de St. Anne de la seconde classe au Con. de Cour Doubrovsky, en récompence de son zèle et de ses sacrifices.

No. 15. Extrait du registre des manuscrits délivrés par la Bibliothèque Impériale à Mr. le Cons. de Collége Doubrovsky. Total, 11,010 MSS.

No. 16. Décret Impérial au Senat Dirigeant, du 27 Avril 1808, qui nomme le Conseiller d'etat actuel Olenin comme adjoint du Directeur en Chef des Bibliothèques Impériales.

No. 17. Extrait des Rapports donnés par MM. les Employés de la Bibliothèque Impériale, qui s'occupent de la rédaction des Catalogues; le 30 Juin 1808.

Mr. le Conseiller d'état de Torcy a mis en ordre et porté dans le Catalogue les livres suivants :

Jurisprudence, au nombre de	6,838	
Arts et sciences	1,268	
Philologie	7,567	
Histoire	8,418	
		24,086 *

* (*sic.*)

Parmi ce nombre se trouve les livres Anglais et Polonais sur la héraldique, et une partie des livrés sur l'histoire, portés dans le Catalogue par Mr. le Conseiller de Cour Brunet.

Mr. le Conseiller d'état Breitkopf a mis en ordre les livres Italiens :

Théologie, au nombre de	3,803	
Jurisprudence	329	
Sciences et Arts	650	
Littérature	3,467	
Histoire	2,477	
Incomplets	952	
		11,678

Il a inscrit aussi dans le Catalogue les livres Polonais, Bohémiens, Slavons et Latins, concernant

La Théologie, au nombre de	1,929	
La Jurisprudence	309	
Les Sciences et Arts	100	
La Littérature	795	
L'Histoire	793	
		3,926

Mr. le Conseiller de Collége de Suchtelen s'occupe d'une notice détaillée des livres imprimés dans le 15 siècle, depuis 1463 jusqu' en 1500; le nombre de ces ouvrages se monte à 450 volumes.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

2. Russia.

Le Conseiller de Cour Brunet a mis en ordre et inscrit dans le Catalogue les livres Anglais et Français concernant

La Théologie, au nombre de	4,231	
Les Sciences et Arts	1,853	
		6,084

Il a de plus inscrit dans le Catalogue, conjointement avec Mr. de Torcy, les livres Français sur l'histoire, ainsi que les livres Anglais et Polonais sur la héraldique.

Mr. le Conseiller de Cour Dvigoubsky a mis en ordre et inscrit dans le Catalogue les livres Latins concernant

La Théologie, au nombre de	28,576	
L'Histoire	3,703	
		32,279

Mr. le Conseiller de Cour Semiguinovski a mis en ordre et porté dans le Catalogue les livres Grecs, Latins et Français, concernant

Les Sciences et les Arts, au nombre de	1,916	
La Littérature	7,844	
		9,760

Les livres Grecs compris dans ce nombre montent à 2,188.

Mr. le Conseiller de Cour Stavitzki a mis en ordre les livres Latins concernant

Les Sciences et les Arts, au nombre de	6,090	
L'Histoire	1,267	
		7,357

Les livres compris dans ce nombre et portés dans le Catalogue montent à 982.

Mr. le Conseiller titulaire Popof a mis en ordre et inscrit dans le Catalogue les livres Allemands concernant

La Théologie, au nombre de	1,463	
La Jurisprudence	1,078	
Les Sciences, Arts et Métiers	1,562	
La Littérature	2,735	
L'Histoire	4,429	
		11,267

Ainsi, d'après les rapports donnés et signés par MM. les Employés à la Bibliothèque Impériale, le nombre des livres mis en ordre monte

En Théologie, au nombre de	38,073	
— Jurisprudence	8,245	
— Sciences, Arts et Métiers	13,339	
— Littérature	21,613	
— Histoire	20,294	
— Incomplets	952	
— Editions du 15 siècle	450	
		102,966

Le nombre des livres inscrits dans les Catalogues monte

En Théologie, au nombre de	36,199	
— Jurisprudence	8,225	
— Sciences, Arts et Métiers	7,681	
— Littérature	18,941	
— Histoire	17,343	
— Incomplets	952	
— Editions du 15 siècle	450	
		89,791

No. 18.—LISTE Nominale des Personnes employées à la Bibliothèque Impériale, sous la Direction de S. E. le Conseiller privé actuel Comte de Stroganof, Directeur en Chef.

Employés à la Bibliothèque Impériale.	Date de l'Entrée au Service, de la B. I.	Appointemens.	——
Adjoint du Directeur en Chef, le Conseiller d'état actuel et Chevalier Olenin	29 Avril 1808	Sans appointemens.	
Le Conseiller d'état actuel Trembezki	11 Avril 1798	2,250	Absens par congé.
Le Conseiller d'état et Chevalier de Torcy	5 Octobre 1800	1,875	
——— Breitkopf	21 Avril 1802	1,200	
Le Conseiller de Collége de Suchtelen	5 Janvier 1807	2,000	
——— Engelbach	26 Mars 1804	900	Inspecteur du Gymnase de St. Petersbourg.

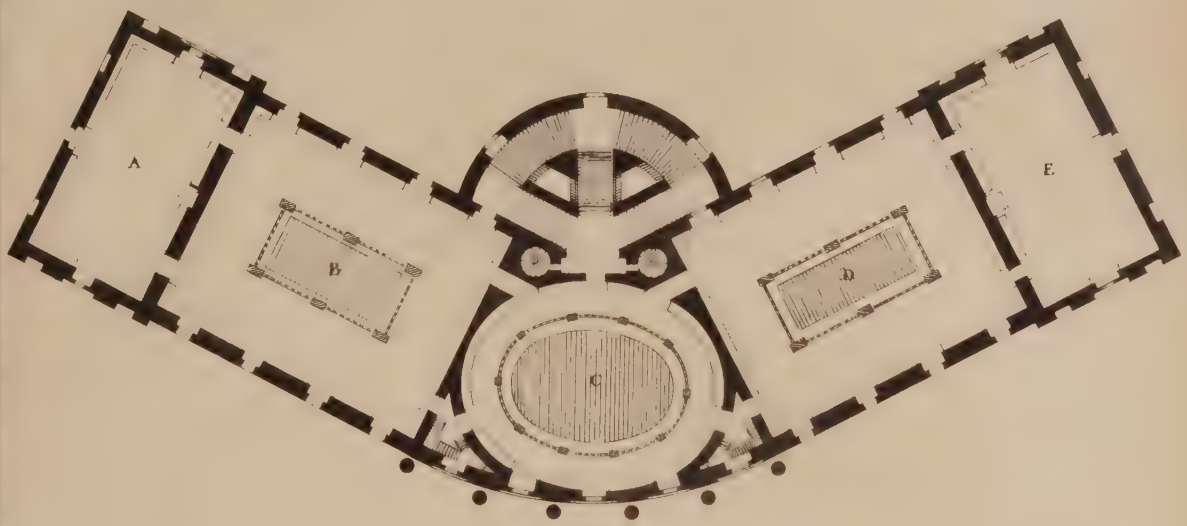
Façade de l'ancienne Bibliothèque de ZALUSKY.

Façade Императорской *Библіотеки*.

J. Basire Lithog.

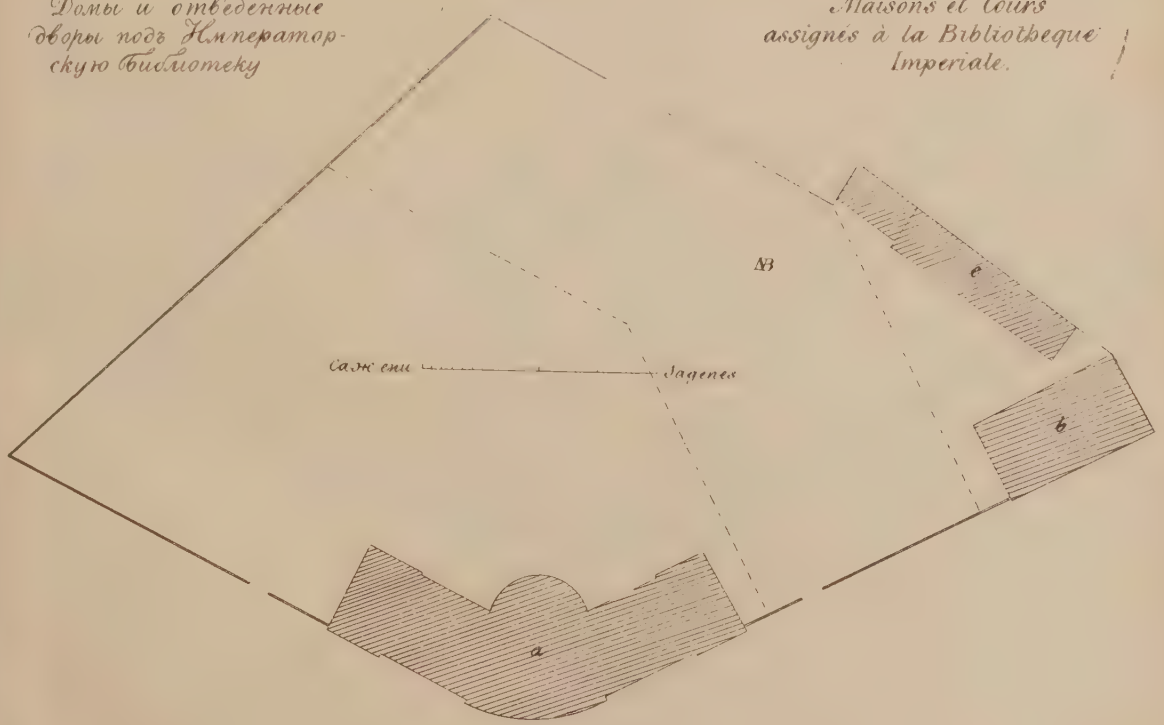
179. Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed 6th August 1835.
James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons Printers

Верхнее жилье
Etage Superieur



Домы и отведенные дворы подъ Императорскую библиотеку

Maisons et Cours assignés à la Bibliotheque Imperiale.

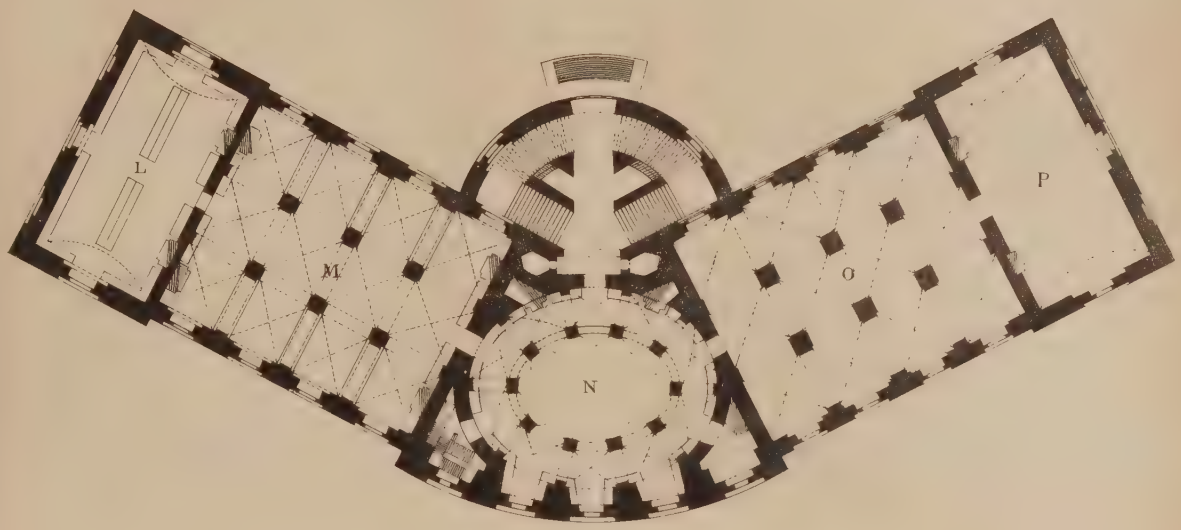


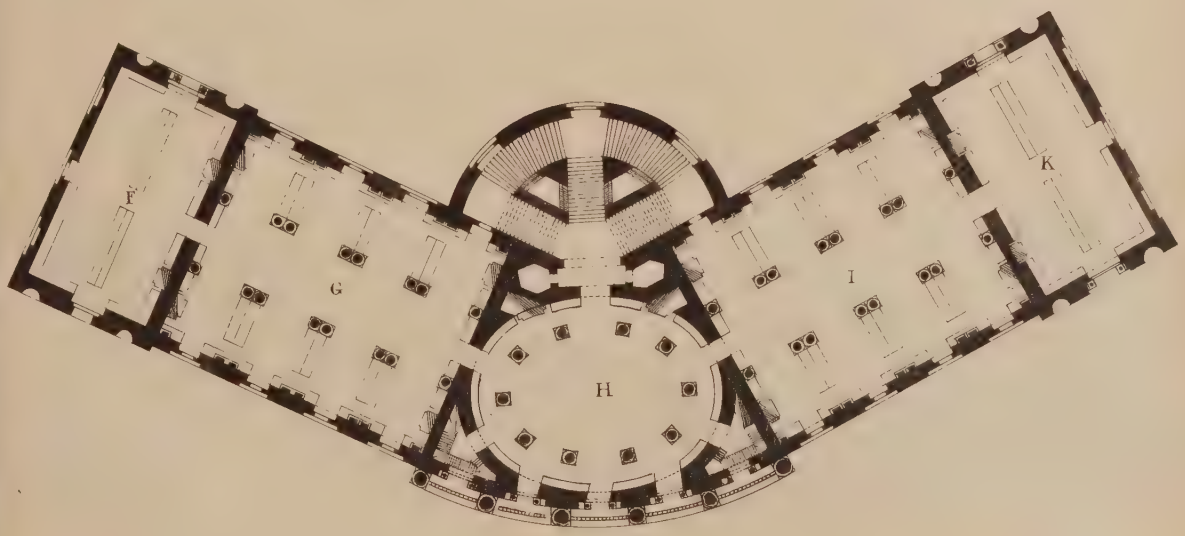
J. Basire lithog.

Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed 6th August 1835.
James K. Luke & Duncan 27 Sun St.

Нижнее жилье

Rez-de-Chaussée.





Среднее жилье

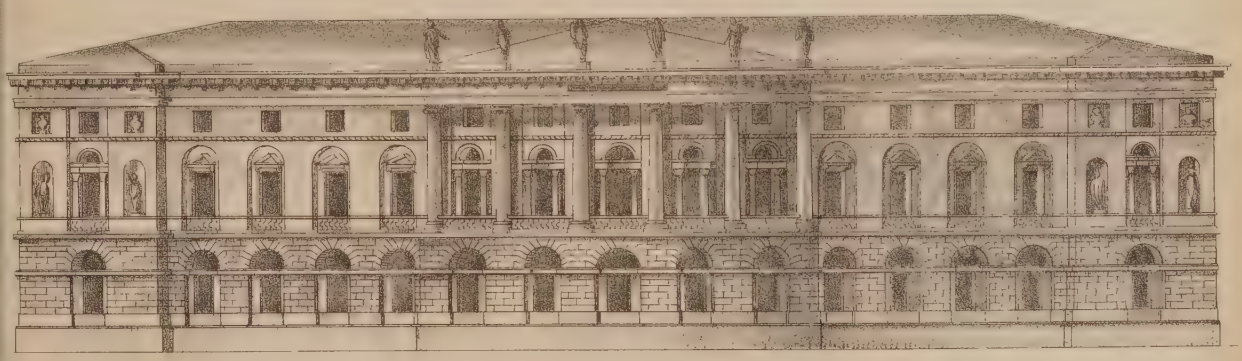
Bel Etage

Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed August 6th 1835.
James & Luke & Hansard & Sons Printers

Домъ Императорской Библіотеки

Bibliotheque Imperiale.

Разрѣзъ.
Coupe.



Лицевая сторона
Façade.

J. Basire lithog

479. Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed 6th August 1835.
James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons Printers

Employés à la Bibliothèque Impériale.	Date de l'Entrée au service, de la B. I.	Appointemens.	——
Le Conseiller de Cour Antonofski -	5 Septem. 1795	600	
——— Strougofschikof - - -	16 Mai 1806	900	
Le Conseiller de Cour Brunet - -	6 Août 1800	900	
——— Dvigoubski - - -	14 Juin 1797	900	
——— Semiguinofski - - -	30 Dec. 1796	900	
——— Stavitzki - - - -	17 Juin 1802	600	
Les Conseillers Titulaires :			
——— Popof - - - -	23 Dec. 1796	450	
——— Reinhardt - - - -	12 Juin 1795	450	
Mr. Laskowcki - - - - -	1 Avril 1807	300	
Employés au Dépôt des Manuscrits :			
Conservateur du Dépôt des Manuscrits, le Conseiller de Collége et Chevalier Doubrowski - - - - - -	27 Fevrier 1805	Pension, 1,200 3,000	
Son Adjoint, le Conseiller de Cour Lascowcki - - - - -	17 Juin 1805	750	

Explication des Lettres indiquées sur les Plans de la Bibliothèque Impériale.

I-er Plan.—*Etage supérieur.*

A. B. C. D. E. Salons contenants la partie Théologique.
a. Plan général du bâtiment et des cours appartenantes à la Bibliothèque Impériale.
b. Maison, où logent Mrs. les employés à la dite Bibliothèque.
c. Bâtiment, qui sert de logement aux gardiens de cet établissement.

N. B.—Place accordée au Genéral Lieutenant Kalagrivoff, et qui appartient présentement à l'aide de camp de sa Majesté Impériale, le Colonel Balabin.

II-d Plan.—*Bel étage.*

Le Salon K. contient la Jurisprudence et la Philosophie.
——— J. ——— l'Histoire.
——— H. ——— l'Histoire Naturelle, la Physique, la Médecine, la Chymie et les Mathématiques.
——— G. ——— Les Arts mécaniques, libéraux et oratoires.
——— F. ——— La Philologie ou Littérature.

Rez de Chaussée.

Les Salons L. M. N. contiennent les Doubles et les Incomplets.
——————— O. P. renferment le Dépôt des Manuscrits et la demeure de leur conservateur, Mr. le Conseiller de Cour Doubrovsky.

Les titres de cet Essai Bibliographique, les plans et les façades de la Bibliothèque Impériale, ont été gravés par Mr. Kalpakoff.

See Lithographic Plans annexed.

(3.)—PRUSSIA.

R. Abercrombie, Esq. to Viscount *Palmerston*.

My Lord, Berlin, 12 November 1834.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular despatch, dated the 29th ultimo, transmitting a list of questions relative to the state of the national museums and libraries of Prussia.

I shall not fail to collect as accurate and complete information upon these various points as it is in my power to obtain; and I trust shortly to be able to transmit to your Lordship the result of my inquiries.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Abercrombie.*

(4.)—DENMARK.

Sir *Henry W. Williams Wynn* to the Duke of *Wellington*.

My Lord Duke, Copenhagen, 24 March 1835.

In reference to Lord Palmerston's circular despatch of the 29th of October, I have now the honour to transmit the answers to queries therein contained, relative to the state of the national museums and libraries in this country.

I have to apologize for the delay in sending it, arising from the dangerous illness of the person in whose hands I had placed the papers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. W. Williams Wynn.*

(Enclosure 1 in No. 4.)

MUSEUM.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS. There are Five Public Museums, the Names of which are at the head of the adjoining Columns, and now arranging.					
1. Is there a national museum devoted to the arts, antiquities or natural history, in Copenhagen?	ROYAL MUSEUM for ARTS and ANTIQUITIES.	ROYAL PICTURE GALLERY.	MUSEUM for NORTHERN ANTIQUITIES.	ROYAL MUSEUM for NATURAL HISTORY.	ROYAL CABINET of COINS AND MEDALS.	ROYAL CABINET of ENGRAVINGS, &c.
Under whose direction and control is it placed?	Governor, His Excellency A. W. v. Hanch, marshal of the court. Inspector, J. C. Spengler.	Governor, His Excellency A. W. v. Hanch, marshal of the court. Inspector, J. C. Spengler.	Committee of Management, His Excellency A. W. v. Hanch, marshal of the court. Count Vargas Bedemar. Professor E. C. Werlauff. Professor Finn Magnussen. C. J. Thomsen. Professor C. C. Rafn.	Governor, His Excellency A. W. v. Hanch, marshal of the court. Directors, Count Vargas Bedemar. M. C. G. Lehmann. P. Thönning. Inspector and Secretary, Professor J. C. H. Reinhardt. Assistants, Dr. Pingel, mineralogical departm^{t}. H. Bech - zoological - ditto.	Governor, His Excellency A. W. v. Hanch, marshal of the court. Director, Professor P. O. Brönsted. Inspectors, C. J. Thomsen. Ole Devegge.	Governor, His Excellency A. W. v. Hanch, marshal of the court. Committee, —— Rumohr. J. C. Spengler. E. C. Werlauff. C. J. Thomsen. J. M. Thiele. Inspector, Professor J. M. Thiele.
2. Under whose direction and control is it placed?	Exchequer Chamber.	His Excellency A. W. v. Hanch.	Committee as above.	His Excellency A. W. v. Hanch.	Exchequer Chamber, and officials above mentioned.	His Excellency A. W. v. Hanch.
3. How many directors are attached to it?	One inspector.	One inspector.	C. J. Thomsen, special director.	Three directors.	One director and two inspectors, who have mutual control on each other.	One inspector.
4. Into what departments is it divided?	1. Classical antiquities and Egyptian. 2. Northern antiquities, and from Middle Age. 3. Specimens of art. 4. Intaglios, gems, prætiosa. 5. Ethnographics.	1. Italian school - - 2 rooms. 2. Flemish do. - - - 2 ditto. 3. Dutch (a very rich collection) - - - 3 ditto. 4. French do. - - - 1 ditto. 5. German do. - - - 6. Danish - - - - 2 ditto. 7. Ditto (living artists) 2 ditto.	1. Pagan, in three classes: (A.) Before metals were known. (B.) When only two metals. (C.) When the metals generally were known. 2. Relating to Catholic worship in the north. 3. Chivalric. 4. Foreign antiquities.	1. Zoological department. 2. Mineralogical ditto.	Brönsted, nummi populorum, urbium et regum et orientales. Devegge, nummi Romanorum. Thomsen, nummi medii levi et recentiores.	Engravings 90,000, chiefly of elder Dutch and German artists. Drawings 1,000.
5. What are the general annual expenses?	Uncertain.	Uncertain.	Uncertain; from 80 places there came last year 398 numbers, chiefly presents.	Uncertain.	Uncertain.	This institution is only in progress, and not yet opened; uncertain.
6. Out of what fund are they defrayed?	Royal treasury.	Royal treasury.	Royal treasury.	Royal treasury.	Royal treasury.	Royal treasury.
7. Who are the principal directors at present?	J. C. Spengler.	J. C. Spengler.	C. J. Thomsen.	Professor J. C. H. Reinhardt.	Professor P. O. Brönsted.	Professor J. M. Thiele.
8. What the bye-laws regulating the admission of the public to the museum?	Admission daily, when application is previously made to the inspector. Ticket costs 2 *rbd.*, but a company of 10 may be admitted on one ticket. 9 dollars - - £. 1.	Open to the public every Tuesday, Friday and Sunday. Ticket costs ¼ dollar. Strangers admitted every day on applying at the inspector's house, and paying as above. 9 dollars - - £. 1.	Admission gratis every Thursday, from 11 to 1.	Open every Thursday and Sunday, from 11 to 2, admission gratis.	Open to the public, gratis, on Monday, from 11 to 2, and Friday afternoon, from 5 to 7. The director lectures an hour each time, being the last hour.	This institution is only in progress, and not yet opened.

J. MacCaul, A.M. C.B. Oxon.

(Enclosure 2 in No. 4.)

LIBRARY.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS. There are Three Public Libraries, the Names of which are at the head of the adjoining Columns.		
	THE KING'S LIBRARY.	THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.	CLASSEN'S LIBRARY.
1. How many public libraries are there in Copenhagen?			
2. How many librarians attached to each of them, and what are their salaries? *N. B.*—9 dollars - - £. 1. sterling. The salaries will appear inadequate, but it must be recollected that they are in general accessories; for example, the head librarian of the King's Library is also a professor in the University, as is also the case with the head librarian of the University, &c. &c.	Governor, His Excellency A. W. v. Hanch, marshal of the court, no salary. Head Librarian, E. C. Werlauff - - - salary - - *Rbd.* 800. Secretaries, 1. C. Molbech - - - salary - - - 900. 2. J. A. Bolling - - - — - - - 800. 3. Vacant - - - - — - - - 700. E. E. Moldenhaver, inspector of reading-room - 700. T. Fabritius, book-keeper - - - - - 350. S. Salomonsen, amanuensis - - - - 300.	Committee of Management—(No salary). J. F. W. Schlegel, eldest professor in the faculty of law. J. S. Saxtorp - ditto - ditto - - - medicine. J. W. Horneman ditto - ditto - - - arts. H. N. Clausen - ditto - ditto - - - theology. J. N. Madvig, head librarian. Head Librarian, Professor J. N. Madvig - - - - - salary, *Rbd.* 635. Under Librarians, M. N. Thaarup - - - - - - - - salary, *Rbd.* 450. P. Thorsen - - - - - - - - - - - - - 100.	Head Librarian, G. G. Macdougall - - - - - salary, *Rbd.* 600. Under Librarian, O. Devegge - - - - - - - - salary, *Rbd.* 400.
3. What is the annual expense of books?	*Rbd.* 4,000 allowed annually for purchasing books. 1,000 - ditto - ditto - for binding. The library has a right to a gratis copy of every book published in Denmark.	*Rbd.* 2,000 allowed annually, which is employed chiefly to purchase foreign books, as the University Library has a right to a gratis copy of every book published in Denmark.	*Rbd.* 1,000, allowed annually for purchasing books, besides binding.
4. What the general annual expenses?	About *Rbd.* 10,000.	About *Rbd.* 3,500.	About *Rbd.* 3,000.
5. Out of what fund are they paid?	The royal treasury.	Partly from the general funds of the University, and partly from special legacies in favour of the library.	From the entailed estate of the founder.
6. What bye-laws regulate the admission of the public? *N. B.*—At all the three libraries the greatest disposition possible is shown to accommodate those wishing to consult or borrow books.	All respectable householders, or strangers introduced by such, have free access to the reading-room, and may consult whatever books they please. They may also take books home to their houses gratis, but this of course is subject to exception in the case of rare or very valuable books. Special application must be made to the governor for permission to borrow manuscripts. Reading-room open daily from 11 to 2. Books lent out daily (Wednesday excepted) from 11 to 1.	Every respectable householder, or stranger introduced and guaranteed by a respectable householder, has the use of the reading-room, and may borrow books from the library gratis. Books borrowed and returned between the hours of 11 and 1. Reading-room open between 1 and 2 daily.	Every householder, or stranger introduced and guaranteed by a householder, may have the use of the reading-room, and may borrow books gratis. Reading-room is open from 11 to 2 on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
7. Who are the principal librarians at present?	E. C. Werlauff, K. D., doctor of philosophy, professor of history in the University of Copenhagen.	J. N. Madvig, doctor of philosophy, professor of the Latin language and literature in the University of Copenhagen.	G. G. Macdougall, Esq., formerly of Trinity College in the University of Cambridge.
8. What is the number of volumes in each?	About 400,000 volumes.	About 110,000 volumes, all collected since 1728, when the original library was destroyed by fire.	About 35,000 volumes.
9. What the number of manuscripts?	About 20,000 manuscripts.	1,761 ancient Icelandic, 202 Oriental, 1,228 classical and Danish history, besides MS. collections of the classics.	No manuscripts.
10. What is the nature of these institutions generally?—[I am not sure if I understand this question.]	General, in all branches of knowledge.	General, but chiefly with reference to academical education.	Principally geography, travels, natural history, agriculture.
11. Are there any annual printed accounts or reports relating to them?	None.	No annual printed accounts; but accounts are occasionally to be found in some of the periodical works connected with the University.	None.
12. What is the number of provincial libraries?	One in each of the seven dioceses, viz. at Rveskilde, Odensee, Mareboe, Aalborg, Aarhuus, Ribe and Wiborg, and one in Iceland.		
13. Are they under the superintendence of the government authority?	They are under the control of the bishop and the high bailiff of the diocese.		

J. MacCaul, A.M. C.B. Oxon.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

5. BELGIUM.

(5.)—BELGIUM.

Sir *George B. Hamilton* to the Duke of *Wellington*.

My Lord Duke, Brussels, 28 November 1834.

IN reference to a despatch, marked "Circular," which I received from Lord Palmerston, dated the 29th ultimo, instructing me to obtain information relative to the state of the national museums and libraries in this country, I have the honour herewith to forward to your Grace, in original, the answers that I have received from the Minister of the Interior to the questions which I addressed to this government relative to those subjects.

I have, &c.

(signed) *George B. Hamilton.*

(Enclosure 1, in No. 5.)

M. de *Nothomb* to Sir *George Hamilton*.

Monsieur le Chevalier, Bruxelles, le 26 Nov. 1834.

Enclosure 1 in No. 5.

POUR satisfaire à la demande que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser sous la date du 7 de ce mois, le département des affaires etrangères a transmis au Ministère de l'Intérieur la liste des questions relatives aux musées et bibliothèques publiques que vous m'avez fait parvenir.

Je m'empresse de vous envoyer le travail auquel ces questions ont donné lieu, travail qui n'a pu être terminé plus tôt, attendu que pour le compléter le Ministère de l'Intérieur a dû recourir à la Régence de Bruxelles afin d'obtenir d'elle quelques renseignemens qu'il ne possédait pas.

Veuillez agréer, monsieur le chevalier, les nouvelles assurances de ma considération la plus distinguée.

(signé) Le Sec. Gen. du Dépt des Affaires Etrangères: *Nothomb.*

(Sub-Enclosure (A.) in No. 5.)

MUSÉES.

Sub-Enclosure (A.) in No. 5.

1. Y A-T-IL un musée national consacré aux arts, aux antiquités, ou à l'histoire naturelle dans la capitale de la Belgique?—Bruxelles possède un musée des arts et métiers, un musée des tableaux, un cabinet d'histoire naturelle, un cabinet de physique et de numismatique.

Le premier de ces établissemens appartient au gouvernement, les autres sont à la ville.

Le gouvernement s'occupe en outre de la formation d'un musée des beaux arts, qui sera composé des ouvrages des principaux artistes Belges.

2. Sous le contrôle et la direction de qui est-il placé?—Le musée des arts et métiers est administré par une commission de six membres, sous la direction du Ministre l'Intérieur.

Le musée des tableaux est administré par une commission de cinq membres, sous le contrôle et la direction de la Régence.

Les cabinets d'histoire naturelle et de physique par une commission de sept membres, sous le contrôle et la direction de la Régence.

3. Combien de directeurs y sont attachés, et quels sont leurs salaires?—La Régence nomme les membres de ces commissions; elle les choisit parmi les personnes notables, ayant les qualités et les connaissances nécessaires pour bien remplir ces fonctions. Ces places sont honorifiques et gratuites.

Il en est de même de la commission du musée des arts et métiers.

4. En combien de départements est-il devisé?—Les établissemens appartenant à la Régence sont divisés en quatre sections:

1° Musée des tableaux.
2° Cabinet de physique.
3° Cabinet de numismatique.
4° Cabinet d'histoire naturelle.

Le musée des arts et métiers contient des collections des différents instruments et machines applicables aux arts, à l'agriculture, à l'industrie, aux sciences physiques, chimiques et mathématiques. On a commencé de plus à y former un cabinet d'antiquités. Une expédition de l'arrête royal qui règle l'organisation de cet établissement se trouve ci-jointe.

5. Quelle est la somme des dépenses annuelles?—

Musée des tableaux - - - - -	6,500 francs.
Cabinets de physique et d'histoire naturelle -	6,500 —
Cabinet de numismatique - - - -	1,058 —
Musée des arts et métiers - - - -	30,000 —

6. Par

6. Par quels fonds est-elle supportée?—Les dépenses des établissements appartenant à la ville sont payées par elle; celles du musée des arts et métiers sont supportées par l'état.

7. Quels sont actuellement les directeurs principaux?—Les membres qui composent les commissions susdites sont,

Pour le musée des tableaux:

MM. le Baron Charlé de Waspick.
Navez, peintre d'histoire.
Vanassètre, peintre de paysages.
Paëlinck, peintre d'histoire.

Pour les cabinets d'histoire naturelle de physique, etc.:

MM. le Baron Vanvolden de Lombeck.
Simon Brunelle.
Vanden Corput.
Delporte.
Schuermans.
Sauveur.

Pour le musée de l'état:

MM. Vifquain, inspecteur des ponts et chaussées.
Quêtelet, directeur de l'observatoire de Bruxelles.
Froidmont, docteur en médecine.
De Memptinne, chymiste.
Raymond Biolley, sénateur.
Fréderic Basse, fabricant.

8. A quels règlements est soumise l'admission du public au musée?—La galerie de tableaux, les cabinets de physique, d'histoire naturelle, etc. sont ouverts au public depuis 10 heures du matin jusqu'à 4 heures, tous les Dimanches, Lundis et Jeudis, à l'exception des mois d'Août et de Septembre.

Les étrangers sont admis tous les jours pendant toute l'année, aux heures préindiquées, sur l'exhibition de leur passeport au concierge.

Le musée des arts et métiers est ouvert tous les jours, depuis neuf heures jusqu'à trois heures.

(Sub-Enclosure (B.) in No. 5.)

LÉOPOLD, Roi des Belges, à tous présens et à venir, Salut.

Sub-Enclosure (B.) in No. 5.

Voulant donner au musée de l'état les développemens et l'utilité dont il est susceptible, dans l'intérêt des arts et de l'industrie:

Sur le rapport et la proposition de notre ministre de l'intérieur,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons:

Art. 1er. Les collections du musée de l'état seront, le plus promptement possible, complétées, de manière à les mettre au niveau des perfectionnemens, qui seront successivement faits dans les sciences physiques et chimiques, les arts et l'industrie.

Il y sera ajouté, 1°. une collection complète de modèles des meilleurs instruments aratoires connus; 2°. une collection complète d'échantillons des produits de l'industrie, agricole et manufacturière, et des mines du royaume.

Des médailles d'or et d'argent, et des primes d'encouragement, dont le nombre et la valeur seront ultérieurement déterminés, seront décernées annuellement aux auteurs des inventions et découvertes les plus utiles et des machines et instruments les plus perfectionnés, qui seront envoyés à l'exposition publique du musée, quarante jours au moins avant le jugement, qui aura lieu le 25 Juillet de chaque année, par une commission de onze membres au moins, dont feront partie les membres de la commission administrative du dit musée.

Une publication mensuelle aura lieu à partir au plus tard du 1er Mars 1833, par les soins et sous la surveillance de la commission administrative, à l'effet d'éclairer les industriels et les agriculteurs sur les améliorations qui peuvent être introduites dans l'agriculture et l'industrie Belge.

Art. 2°. Notre ministre de l'intérieur est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné à Bruxelles le 24 Septembre 1832.

(signé) *Léopold.*

Par le Roi, le Ministre de l'Intérieur,

(signé) *De Theux.*

Pour copie conforme,

Le Secrétaire Général du Ministère de l'Intérieur,

(signé) *Dugnioll.*

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

5. BELGIUM.

Sub Enclosure (C.) in No. 5.

(Sub-Enclosure (C.) in No. 5.)

BIBLIOTHÈQUES.

1°. COMBIEN de bibliothèques y a-t-il dans la capitale?—Deux; l'une, composée d'ouvrages imprimés, appartient à la ville; l'autre, composée entièrement de manuscrits, appartient au gouvernement.

2°. Combien de bibliothécaires y sont attachés et quels sont leurs salaires?—Un seul à chacune. Celui de la ville reçoit un traitement annuel de 2,000 francs, celui de l'état 3,110 francs.

3°. Quelle est la dépense annuel en livres?—1,150 francs pour la bibliothèque de la ville. 6,000 à 7,000 francs pour la bibliothèque de manuscrits du gouvernement, dite de Bourgogne.

4°. Le total de la dépense annuelle?—Bibliothèque de la ville: La dépense ordinaire est de 4,800 francs, mais il est fait de temps en temps des allocations spéciales pour acquisitions de livres; la dernière, dont le montant était de 1,000 francs, a eu lieu en 1833.

Bibliothèque du Gouvernement: Dépense annuelle 10,000 francs.

5°. Sur quels fonds sont-elles payées?—Les dépenses du premier de ces établissements, par la ville; les dépenses du second, par le gouvernement, sur le trésor de l'état.

6°. A quels règlements est soumise l'admission du public?—Bibliothèque de la ville: Ouverte au public les Lundis, Mardis, Jeudis, Vendredis et Samedis de chaque semaine (les jours fériés exceptés), depuis dix heures du matin jusqu'à deux heures après midi.

On ne peut entrer dans les salles de la bibliothèque qu'accompagné de l'un des préposés à la conservation des livres. Les lecteurs se réunissent dans un salon disposé à cet effet, où l'on apporte les livres qu'ils ont choisis sur le catalogue de la bibliothèque.

Bibliothèque du Gouvernement: Ouverte tous les jours de l'année depuis 9 heures du matin jusqu'à 4 heures après midi.

7°. Quels sont actuellement les bibliothécaires principaux?—Bibliothécaire de la ville, Mr. Goethals.

Bibliothécaire du gouvernement, Mr. Marchal, qui porte le titre de conservateur de la bibliothèque des manuscrits.

8° et 9°. Quel est le nombre des volumes dans chacune? Quel est le nombre des manuscrits?—Bibliothèque de la ville, 140,000 livres imprimés; bibliothèque du gouvernement, 15,000 manuscrits.

10°. Quel est en général la nature du gouvernement de ces institutions?—Le bibliothécaire de la ville dirige et administre sous la surveillance de la Régence, et fait les achats d'après son autorisation.

Le Bibliothécaire du gouvernement administre sous la surveillance et la direction du ministre de l'intérieur.

11°. Imprime-t-on toutes les années des rapports ou comptes y relatifs?—Non, les bibliothécaires adressent leurs comptes; mais ils ne font des rapports que lorsqu'on le leur demande.

12°. Quel est le nombre des bibliothèques de province?—Les villes suivantes possèdent des bibliothèques publiques:

Anvers, Bruges, Gand, Liége, Louvain, Mons, Namur, Tournay.

13°. Sont-elles sous la surintendance de quelqu' autorité du gouvernement?—Les bibliothèques de Gand, Liège et Louvain sont sous la direction des universités du gouvernement qui existent dans ces villes.

Les bibliothèques des autres villes sont dirigées par des bibliothécaires, sous la surveillance des Régences.

(6.)—WIRTEMBERG.

Lord *William Russell* to the Duke of *Wellington.*

My Lord Duke, Stuttgard, 10 December 1834.

6. WIRTEMBERG.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in Viscount Palmerston's circular despatch to Mr. Wellesley of 29th of October last, I have now the honour to transmit to your Grace the accompanying information relative to the state of the national museums and libraries in Wirtemberg.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Russell.*

(Enclosure in No. 6.)

MUSEUM.

1. Is there a national museum devoted to the arts, antiquities or natural history, in the capital of Wirtemberg?—Stutgart possesses no national museum under that name, but a cabinet of natural history, and a small cabinet of medals, antiquities and arts.

2. Under whose control and direction is it placed?—The cabinet of natural history is under the inspection of the professor of medicine, Dr. Jäger; the cabinet of medals and arts under that of Professor Stälin.

3. How many directors are attached to it, and what are their salaries?—These two establishments, together with the public library and the king's private library, have a director in common, who receives an annual salary of 1,600 florins.

4. Into what departments is it divided?—None.

5. What are the general annual expenses?—About 850 florins.

6. Out of what fund are they defrayed?—The public treasury.

7. Who are the principal directors at present?—The conseiller d'état, Dr. Kielmeyer.

8. What are the bye-laws regulating the admission of the public to the museum?—The cabinet of natural history is at all times open to the public. Persons wishing to visit it must announce themselves beforehand to the inspector. Permission to visit the cabinet of medals and arts must be asked from the inspector, and can only be granted if he has time to accompany the visitors.

LIBRARY.

1. How many public libraries are there in the capital of Wirtemberg?—One.

2. How many librarians attached to each of them, and what are their salaries?—One upper and two under: the first receives 1,500 florins annually; the second, 1,200; and the third, 1,000.

3. What is the annual expense of books?—About 4,000 florins.

4. What the general annual expenses?—About 7,000 florins.

5. Out of what fund are they paid?—The public treasury.

6. What bye-laws regulate the admission of the public?—The entrance is free to all persons, provided they are accompanied by a servant of the establishment. On the afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays persons are allowed to read in the library.

7. Who are the principal librarians at present?—The upper librarian's name is Moser; the under, Stälin and Gfroezer.

8. What is the number of volumes in each?—One hundred and ninety-seven thousand.

9. What the number of manuscripts?—One thousand eight hundred.

10. What is the nature of the government of these institutions generally?—The government of these institutions is in general vested in the directors. They endeavour, as far as their means allow, to procure every thing that is of real worth. The booksellers and antiquarians of Stutgart, and some others, send what they think worthy of note for inspection.

The library is divided into three departments, each under the superintendence of one of the librarians, who are charged with the purchase, binding of books, keeping catalogues, &c. Recommendations from any of the authorities of the State, for the purchase of any particular work, always attended to. All booksellers in the kingdom are required to furnish a copy of any work published by them. To certain persons, and under certain regulations, books are allowed to be taken from the library.

11. Are there any annual printed accounts or reports relating to them?—None; but an annual written report is sent to the Ministry of the Interior, and there examined and deposed.

12. What is the number of provincial libraries?—One in Tubingen.

13. Are they under the superintendence of any government authority?—The Ministry of the Interior.

(7.)—FRANCE.

Earl *Granville* to Viscount *Palmerston*.

7. FRANCE.

My Lord, Paris, 3 November 1834.

I RECEIVED yesterday your circular despatch, dated 29th October, directing me to obtain answers to certain queries enclosed in it, respecting the public museums and libraries of this country; and I shall lose no time in making an application to the French government to furnish me with the required information.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Granville*.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

8. Tuscany.

(8.)—TUSCANY.

George H. Seymour, Esq., to the Duke of *Wellington*.

My Lord Duke, Florence, 29 December 1834.

IN reference to Viscount Palmerston's circular despatch of the 29th October, I have the honour to submit to your Grace the following statement respecting the museums and libraries of Florence:

1. This town possesses a museum of natural history.

2. Which is placed under the control of the Department of the Interior.

3. The museum has one director, three professors, of whom one of physic, one of natural history, and a third of mineralogy, and has moreover an astronomer attached to it.

The director receives a salary of 100 francesconi; and the same emoluments are bestowed upon the professors and the astronomer, who, as well as the director, are lodged at the public expense.

4. The museum is formed of a cabinet of natural history, another of mineralogy, a third of physic, and an observatory; a botanical garden, of inconsiderable extent, forms part of the establishment.

5. It would be difficult to estimate the annual expenses of the museum, which vary according to the purchases which are made, and the various alterations and improvements which are introduced.

6. The expenses are defrayed by sums set apart by the direction of the Court.

7. The present director of the museum is the Chevalier Vincenzo Antinori; the physical professor, Chevalier Nobili (of Modena); M. Mazzi, of Sienna, is the professor of natural history; M. Filippo Neati, the professor of mineralogy; and M. Giovanni Amici (of Modena), the astronomer.

8. The public are admitted to the museum on every day, except festivals, between the hours of ten and three, and are likewise permitted to attend the lectures.

The museum of antiquities is annexed to the gallery, and is placed at present under the same director, the situation of guardian of the royal antiquities not having been filled up since the death of the Abbé Zannoni. Those persons only who have received a special permission are permitted to view this museum, which possesses a large collection of Etruscan and Grecian gems, and of gold and silver medals.

A museum of Etruscan antiquities exists still at Cortona; but the most valuable subjects which were to be seen there were stolen some years ago, and since then little care has been bestowed upon keeping up the establishment. Another more perfect collection of Etruscan remains is to be found at Volterra.

The following public libraries exist at Florence:

1. The collection bequeathed to the public by Magliabechi (by whose name it is distinguished), and enriched by the subsequent governments of Tuscany; the Medico-Laurenziana; the Marucelliana; the Riccardiana, which was purchased not long since of the Riccardi family; and the library of the "Belle Arti," containing the books which were taken out of the suppressed convents.

2. & 7. The Magliabechan library is under the direction of the Abbé Follini, who receives an annual stipend of 240 scudi, and who has under his orders a sub-librarian, with a salary of 180 scudi, an assistant, a clerk, and four guardians (custodi).

The Laurentian and Marucellian libraries are under the charge of Signor del Faria, who receives 396 scudi annually; and each of these collections has besides a sub-librarian, an assistant and a guardian, who receive respectively a salary of half the amount of that bestowed upon the librarian.

The Riccardi collection is managed by a librarian, the Canon Bincini, and by a sub-librarian, the Abbé Becchi. The former of the two receives 164 scudi a year.

The library of the "Belle Arti" is placed under the superintendence of Signor Niccolino, who acts as librarian, with a salary of 348 scudi. He has only one guardian under his orders.

3, 4, 5. 10 & 11. The disbursements of these various libraries are made by their respective librarians, under the control of the Minister of the Interior; these expenses are, however, very trifling.

Not more than 100 scudi are expended annually in the purchase and the binding of books for the Magliabechan collection, and proportionally smaller sums are laid out upon the other libraries.

6. The public are admitted to the Magliabechan library every day in the year, except on festivals; and from the 1st of October to the 12th of November the doors are opened at nine and closed at two o'clock.

The same regulations are observed with regard to the Laurentian and Riccardi libraries.

The Marucellian is open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and the library of the "Belle Arti" on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, of the year.

It is not permitted to carry away the books belonging to any of these libraries; but every facility is afforded to persons who may be desirous of making notes or extracts from them.

8 & 9. It is not possible to state the exact number of volumes in each library, no very correct catalogue having been made, except in the "Belle Arti."

The

The Magliabechan library is, however, supposed to contain 150,000 volumes, and 11,000 manuscripts; the Laurentian, 9,000 manuscripts; the Marucellian, 50,000 volumes; the Riccardi, 26,000 volumes and 9,000 manuscripts; and the collection of the "Belle Arti," 11,000 volumes.

12. & 13. In almost all the chief provincial towns of Tuscany there are to be found public libraries, although in general of no great importance, which are placed under the control of the communal magistrates.

The librarians are, for the most part, priests and schoolmasters, and receive an inadequate annual allowance of 30 or 40 scudi.

The libraries of the universities of Pisa and Sienna are, however, sufficiently valuable, each of them possessing about 50,000 volumes, to which an annual addition of books, to the value of 100 scudi, is respectively made.

The situation of librarian to the University of Sienna is filled by Dr. Chigi; the same office at Pisa has lately become vacant by the death of Signor Piazzini. The librarian of both towns receives a salary of 160 scudi.

The above information, if not as full as I could have wished, will, I believe, be found to be correct.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. H. Seymour.*

(9.)—SICILY.

The Honourable *William Temple* to the Duke of *Wellington.*

My Lord Duke, Naples, 21 January 1835.

I have the honour of enclosing herewith answers to the queries contained in the memorandum of Mr. Hawes, enclosed in Lord Palmerston's despatch, marked "Circular," of the 29th October of last year, upon the subject of the information he was desirous of obtaining relative to the state of the national museums and libraries in the capital of this country, for the use of a Committee of the House of Commons.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Temple.*

(Enclosure in No. 9.)

Museum.

1. Is there a national museum devoted to the arts, antiquities or natural history, in the capital of Naples?—There is at Naples a Royal Museum (Real Museo Borbonico) devoted to arts and antiquities, containing also a library and schools of painting, drawing, sculpture and architecture.

There are four cabinets of natural history at Naples, and a botanical garden belonging to the government.

There are also three cabinets of natural history belonging to private individuals, to which the public are admitted.

2. Under whose control and direction is it placed?—The Royal Museum and the four cabinets of natural history are under the control of the Minister of the Interior.

3. How many directors are attached to it, and what are their salaries?—There is one director, a comptroller, a secretary and an architect, attached to the Royal Museum; one director to each of the four cabinets of natural history, and one to the botanical garden.

4. Into what departments is it divided?—The Royal Museum is divided into the following departments:

The 1st contains a collection of statues and of inscriptions.
2d. A collection of Etruscan vases, Egyptian monuments and Herculanean paintings.
3d. A collection of small bronzes and ancient glass.
4th. A collection of coins, precious objects, terracotta, and objects of the middle ages.
5th. A collection of paintings.
6th. A library.
7th. Schools of painting, drawing, sculpture and architecture.

The four public cabinets of natural history do not belong to the museum, but to the university, and are divided as follows: viz.

1st. A mineralogical museum.
2d. A zoological museum.
3d. Materia medica.
4th. Pathological anatomy.

The private cabinets consist of,

1st. A zoological museum.
2d. A geological museum.
3d. A mineralogical museum.

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9. Sicily.

5. What are the general annual expenses?—

The expenses of the royal museum are - -	100,000	ducats per annum.
The expenses of the mineralogical museum are	1,500	ducats ditto.
The zoological museum - - - - - -	800	ducats ditto.
The materia medica - - - - - -	600	ducats ditto.
The pathological anatomy - - - -	1,300	ducats ditto.
The botanical garden - - - - -	4,200	ducats ditto.

6. Out of what fund are they defrayed?—From the royal treasury.

7. Who are the principal directors at present?—

The Marquis Arditi, of the royal museum;
The Chevalier Tondi, of the mineralogical museum;
The Chevalier Sangiacomo, of the zoological museum;
The Chevalier Mannola, of the materia medica and pathological anatomy;
The Chevalier Tenore, of the royal botanical garden;
The Chevalier Niccolini, of the schools of painting, drawing, sculpture and architecture.
The Signor Costa is the proprietor of the private museums of zoology and geology.
The Chevalier Monticelli is the proprietor of the private museum of mineralogy.

8. What are the bye-laws regulating the admission of the public?—The public are admitted every day (except holidays) from 8 A. M. until 2 P. M. There is nothing demanded upon entrance, but a trifle is always expected by the attendants who open the different rooms.

Library.

1. How many public libraries are there in the capital of Naples?—There are five public libraries in Naples; viz.

1st. The Royal Library in the museum.
2d. The Brancacciano.
3d. Library of the University.
4th. Library of the Military Staff.
5th. Ditto - of the Monks of St. Jerome.

2. How many librarians attached to each of them, and what are their salaries?—There are four librarians to the Royal Library, two to the Brancacciano, two to the University, one to the Military Staff, one to the Library of the Monks of St. Jerome.

3. What is the annual expense of books?—Four thousand ducats for the Royal Library; but as, of all books printed in the kingdom of Naples, two are given to the Royal, and one to the other libraries, the 4,000 ducats go to the purchase of foreign books.

4. What are the general annual expenses?—The expenses of the Royal Library are included in the expenses of the Royal Museum, of which it forms part.

5. Out of what funds are they paid?—From the royal treasury, except that of the Monks of St. Jerome, which are defrayed out of the funds of the convent; this library is rich chiefly in ancient books.

6. What bye-laws regulate the admission of the public?—The Royal Library is open every day from eight A. M. until two P. M., during the months of January, February, March, April, October, November and December; and from seven A. M. until two P. M., in the months of May, June, July, August and September. On Wednesdays and Saturdays the reading finishes at one P. M. It is shut on all holidays, and on the birth-days of the king, queen and dowager queen. It is closed from the day before Christmas until the first of January, on the last six days of Carnival, the first day of Lent, from Wednesday in the Holy week until Easter Tuesday, and finally from the 15th of October until the 5th of November.

The Brancacciano is open every day from the 6th of November until the end of May, with the exceptions as mentioned above (Saturdays excluded), from eight A. M. until eleven A. M., and from the 21 to the 23 Italian hour. From the 1st of June to the 28th of September it is only open in the afternoon.

The other libraries follow the rules of the Royal Library.

The public have free permission to read in the libraries, but no books are allowed to be taken away.

7. Who are the principal librarians at present?—The principal librarians in the Royal Library are, Monsignor Scotti, the Abbé Jannelli, Chevalier Cirillo, Chevalier de Licteriis.—In the Brancacciano, Abbé Gazzelli, Abbé Sozio.—In the University, Chevalier Flauti, Abbé Tedeschi.—In the Convent of St. Jerome, Abbé Telesio;—And in the Library of the Military Staff, one of the colonels.

8. What is the number of volumes in each?—The Royal Library contains about 300,000 volumes in print.

The Brancacciano - - - - - - - -	10,000	volumes in print.
The University - - - - - - - -	50,000	- - ditto.
The Convent of St. Jerome - - - - - -	50,000	- - ditto.
The Military Staff - - - - - - -	10,000	- - ditto.

9. What is the number of manuscripts?—There are about 6,000 manuscripts in the Royal Library, but there are none in any of the other public libraries.

10. What

10. What is the nature of the government of these institutions generally?—They are under the direction of the minister of the interior.

Books are bought at the suggestion of the librarians, who submit a list of the foreign works which they wish to acquire to the minister of the interior, for his approbation.

11. Are there any annual printed accounts or reports relating to them?—There are regular reports kept and given in annually, which have been printed, but not regularly.

12. What is the number of provincial libraries?—There are no public libraries in any of the provincial towns, excepting Foggia and Lucera; but in every diocese there is a library belonging to the see, to which admission may be obtained by a permission.

13. Are they under the superintendence of any government authority?—All these public establishments are under the superintendence of the minister of the interior, who must give a full account of them annually to the king.

(10.)—BUENOS AYRES.

H. Hamilton, Esq., to the Duke of *Wellington*.

My Lord Duke, Buenos Ayres, 16 February 1835.

Having duly transmitted to the government of Buenos Ayres a copy of the memorandum enclosed in Viscount Palmerston's circular of the 29th October ultimo, upon the subject of certain information which Mr. Hawes, the Member for Lambeth, is desirous to obtain relative to the national museums and libraries in foreign countries, for the use of a Committee of the House of Commons, I have received, in answer, from the minister of foreign affairs the enclosed note, stating that the requisite data are now collecting, so that the information in question may be supplied in the most complete and satisfactory form.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hamilton Hamilton.*

(Enclosure in No. 10.)

Don *Manuel de Yrygoyen* to *H. Hamilton*, Esq.

Buenos Ayres, 15 February 1835,
26th year of Liberty, and 20th of Independence.

To H. E. Hamilton Hamilton, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty.

The undersigned, official mayor of foreign affairs, in virtue of an authorization to that effect, has received and communicated to his government the note of H. E. Hamilton Hamilton, dated the 8th instant, and the memorandum annexed, addressed to him by His Majesty's Government, with a view to obtain a variety of information concerning the libraries and the museums of the republic.

The government being thus instructed of the wishes of H. E., begs to inform him that they shall be fulfilled in a manner which may be depended upon for its exactness, and that the data necessary for the purpose are already collecting.

The undersigned has, in consequence, the pleasure to apprise H. E. that all the queries comprehended in the memorandum shall be duly answered, so soon as the required information can be collected together.

God preserve, &c. &c.
(signed) *Manuel de Yrygoyen.*

(11.)—MEXICO.

R. Pakenham, Esq., to the Duke of *Wellington*.

My Lord Duke, Mexico, 26 March 1835.

On the receipt of Viscount Palmerston's circular despatch of the 29th of October last, I addressed a note to the Mexican government, requesting that measures might be taken to obtain the information desired by that despatch relative to the public museums and libraries of this country, for the use of the Committee of the House of Commons; and I have received a note in answer from the minister for foreign affairs, informing me that instructions have been circulated to the governments of the states, and to the directors of the national museum and library in Mexico, for the purpose of obtaining the required information in the most authentic manner, and with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Pakenham.*

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

12. FRANKFORT.

(12.)—FRANKFORT.

Thomas Cartwright, Esq., to Viscount *Palmerston*.

My Lord, Frankfort, 18 July 1835.

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith the replies to the queries transmitted to me in your Lordship's circular despatch of the 29th of October last, respecting the Museums and Libraries at Frankfort.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Cartwright*.

(Enclosure 1, in No. 12.)

MUSEUM.

1. Is there a National Museum devoted to the Arts, Antiquities, or Natural History in Frankfort?

Enclosure 1, in No. 12.

There are two national museums at Frankfort on the Maine:

(*a*) The one is for the fine arts, and is called the Institution of Staedel, because it was founded by a gentleman of that name.

(*b*) The other is for natural history, the Senkenberg Museum. There is also a collection of coins, which is connected with the national library.

2. Under whose control and direction are they placed?

(*a*) The Institution of Staedel was founded by Johann Friedrick Staedel, a merchant, who died on the 2d of March 1816, and bequeathed to it about 1,300,000 florins. It is placed under the control of five directors, who, upon the secession of one of their number, themselves elect his successor. These directors have been invested by the founder with unlimited full powers, to conduct the affairs of the institution, in conformity with the stipulations of the charter.

(*b*) The Senkenberg Museum is placed under the direction of the acting members of the society, who hold meetings at stated periods for this purpose.

(*c*) The collection of coins is deposited at the public library, and is placed under the same control with that establishment.

3. How many directors are attached to them, and what are their salaries?

(*a*) The Institution of Staedel for the Fine Arts:—The governors undertake the direction of the institution. They receive no salary. Under them are placed, a director for the collections, who, as such, receives a salary of 1,000 florins; and an inspector, who receives 1,700 florins annually, besides an apartment free of expense.

(*b*) The Senkenberg Museum:—Two of the members of this society conduct the affairs of the institution. They receive no salary.

4. Into what departments are they divided?

(*a*) The Institution of Staedel for the Fine Arts, contains collections of sculpture, paintings, drawings and sketches (about 10,000), engravings (about 30,000), books relating to the fine arts (from 2,000 to 3,000 vols).

(*b*) The Senkenberg Museum comprises the three kingdoms of nature, and is accordingly classified into the several established departments.

5. What are the general annual expenses?

(*a*) The Institution of Staedel for the Fine Arts:—The annual expenses of this entire establishment amount to 35,000 florins, a part of which is applied to the support of the academy connected with this institution. About 15,000 florins are annually appropriated to the augmentation of the collections, of which 2,000 florins are expended in books.

(*b*) The Senkenberg Museum:—The annual expenses of this establishment amount to 4,800 florins.

6. Out of what funds are they defrayed?

(*a*) The Institution of Staedel for the Fine Arts:—The funds with which the expenses of this establishment are defrayed, consist in the capital bequeathed to it by its founder, and which is placed under the control of the administration.

(*b*) The Senkenberg Museum:—The funds for this establishment are derived from an annual grant of 1,500 florins out of the public treasury, and from the contributions of the members of the society, who pay annually 11 florins.

7. Who are the principal directors at present?

(*a*) The Institution of Staedel for the Fine Arts:—The present director of the several galleries is the professor of painting, Mr. Philip Veit.

(*b*) The Senkenberg Museum:—The principal directors are, the Senator Von Heyden, and M. Kretzschmar, M. D.

8. What the bye-laws regulating the admission of the public?

(*a*) The Institution of Staedel is open to the public gratis. The rooms containing the collections of sculpture and paintings are open to the public four times a week, each time for two hours; the library of the institution once a week, for two hours.

(*b*) The Senkenberg Museum is open to the public gratis, twice a week, each time for two hours. The members of the society have access to it every afternoon, with the exception of Sundays.

LIBRARY.

1. How many Public Libraries are there at Frankfort?

Besides the libraries connected with the two establishments above mentioned, and several small collections of books belonging to various public institutions; such as the Physical and Polytechnical Societies, the Gymnasium, the Freemasons' Lodge, and the Medical Institution at the Senkenberg Museum; there is one great public library, the "Stadt Bibliothek."

2. How many librarians attached to each of them, and what are their salaries?

This library is entrusted to the care of two librarians, one of whom receives a salary of 600 florins, the other of 400 florins.

3. What is the annual expense of books?

2,565 florins are annually expended in books and binding.

4. What the general annual expenses?

The entire annual expenses amount to 4,350 florins, and 60 florins for coins. The necessary supply of fuel is furnished gratis, from the forests belonging to the town.

5. Out of what fund are they paid?

Of these expenses, 4,000 florins are contributed by the public treasury, and the remainder is furnished by the interest of such capitals as have been at different times bequeathedto the library for that purpose.

6. What bye-laws regulate the admission of the public?

The library is open to the public four days in the week; twice for two hours, and twice for one hour. Every burgher is entitled to receive books upon furnishing a receipt for them. Strangers can only receive books through the recommendation of burghers, and upon depositing a sum of money. All persons, whether natives or foreigners, are at liberty to read and study at the library, provided they do not take the books home.

7. Who are the principal librarians at present?

The present librarians are Dr. Böhmer and Dr. Eyssen.

8. What is the number of volumes in each?

This library contains 50,000 volumes of printed books.

9. What the number of manuscripts?

Five hundred volumes of manuscripts; of which 20 are Abyssinian, 12 Turkish and Persian, 6 Hebrew, 2 Indian and Burmese, and the rest German, Latin, and the modern languages.

10. What is the nature of the government of these institutions generally?

The government of the public library is conducted by three members of the senate, who hold a meeting once a month, and address to the senate such propositions as they may conceive it necessary to be adopted as regulations.

11. Are there any annual printed accounts or reports relating to them?

In the preface to the following work, "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Publicæ Mœno Francofurtensis: Francofurti, 1728, 4to." will be found some notices respecting the library. A new description of the library is at present in progress.

12. What is the number of provincial libraries?

There are no further public libraries within the territory of the free city of Frankfort.

13. Are they under the superintendence of any government authority?

The national library is placed under the supreme superintendence of a special commission of the chief authorities of the state, which is composed of three senators.

(Enclosure 2, in No. 12.)

Enclosure 2, in No. 12.

(Translation.)

SUPPLEMENTARY and Circumstantial Minutes respecting the Senkenberg Society for Natural History.

THIS institution of the free city of Frankfort comprises the following departments:

1. A Botanical Garden and Green-house, the latter subdivided into separate compartments for the warm and the cold culture of plants, and an anatomical school, with the different collections of preparations required for the lectures.

N. B.—These establishments were founded in 1769, by Johann Christian von Senkenberg, Physicus, and practical physician in this city, and they are governed by a body of directors, who elect their own members in case of a vacancy, and over whom the physicians of the town preside, in virtue of the provisions stipulated by the founder.

2. A Museum of Natural History, for Zoology, Mineralogy and Botany.

These various branches are scientifically treated by a society which was founded on the 22d November 1817, by a small number of physicians and naturalists, under the name of the Senkenberg Society for Natural History. This society met with great encouragement on the part of the public, and was promoted to an independent establishment in virtue of the recognition and support of the High Senate.

(*a*) The Senkenberg Society for Natural History is composed of active and honorary members. All pay an annual subscription of 11 florins. The active members undertake the management of the scientific labours, and meet once every month for the purpose of making and receiving communications on all branches of natural history.

 (*b*) All

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12. FRANKFORT.

(*b*) All the members assemble once a year (on the first Sunday of the month of May), and hold a public meeting, at which an account is laid before the Senate and the public of all that has been done during the past year.

(*c*) The extensive buildings which were erected in 1819 and 1828, for containing the scientific collections, were constructed by means of general contributions, made on the part of the wealthy inhabitants.

(*d*) The entire institution is placed under the control of a board of directors, at the head of which stand, as directors, the Senator Von Heyden, Dr. Kretzschmar, M. D.; as Secretaries, Dr. Mappes, M. D., and Dr. Sömmering, M. D. These, as well as the other active members, receive no salary for their labours, but, on the contrary, pay an annual contribution in common with the rest.

(*e*) The number of contributing members amounts to about 300, whose contributions amount to 3,300 florins; to this, the High Senate contributes out of the public treasury 1,500 florins, making a total of 4,800 florins. This fund is employed in the support of the workmen employed on the collections, the payment of the interest, and a sinking fund for procuring specimens and remunerating a Professor of Natural History (principally Zoology), which post is at present held by the director, Dr. Kretzschmar, M. D., who receives for his lectures an annual salary of 1,000 florins. If the means of the society prove insufficient for extraordinary emergencies, a subscription is raised among the public, and in this manner considerable sums have already been obtained.

(*f*) The collections in every branch have increased so considerably that they may be reckoned amongst the richest and most important. They therefore stand in no proportion to the means and funds of the society; and it must be observed, in addition to this declaration, that the collections, owing to the scientific travels of Dr. Edward Rüppell in the North of Africa, which he undertook during a period of 10 years, at his own expense, for the benefit of the Museum, have been rendered remarkably complete and interesting.

(*g*) No branch of natural history has been neglected, and each branch has its committee, selected from amongst the active members, which committee conducts the affairs of its section.

(*h*) The collections are open to the public at large on two appointed days of the week; the teachers and scholars of the public schools have access to them as often as they may wish, and the members of the society at all times.

3. A separate society has been formed in the Museum for Natural History, which has for its object the study of natural philosophy and chemistry, and is composed for the most part of the members of the original society, who pay an annual contribution of 10 florins for that purpose. The funds thus obtained are exclusively devoted to the purchase of physical instruments, the promotion of chemical and physical lectures, and the payment of a salary to a lecturer on those sciences.

4. The extensive library of the society is kept in the principal building, and is superintended by a special librarian, M. Fresenius, M. D., who is at the same time keeper of the archives of the institution.

5. The aforesaid administration of the institutions, founded by Dr. Von Senkenberg, appoints a lecturer on anatomy in the person of Dr. Mappes, M. D., and a lecturer on botany in the person of Dr. Fresenius, allowing them a salary, which is paid out of their own funds, furnished by the interest of the capital bequeathed to the establishment for that purpose by its founder.

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13. SAXONY.

(13.)—SAXONY.

The Honourable *F. R. Forbes* to Viscount *Palmerston*.

(Extract.)

Dresden, 12 May 1835.

I HAVE the honour of enclosing to your Lordship answers to the questions concerning the state of the National Museum and Libraries in Saxony, which were transmitted to you by Mr. Hawes, the Member for Lambeth, as required for the use of a Committee of the House of Commons.

All the collections in Dresden are opened twice a week, on stated days, to the public, but not more than a certain number of persons are admitted at the same time to some of them, where there are many small articles of value. The Picture Gallery is open twice a week to every one of all classes; on other days tickets may be procured for parties of six persons, on paying 1 *s.* each.

F. R. Forbes.

(Enclosure in No. 13.)

Enclosure in No. 13.

THERE is no National Museum in Saxony, but the following collections are at Dresden:

1. Picture Gallery:—One director, M. Matthai; two inspectors, Messrs. Schmidt and Tenner. Their joint salaries amount to 1,200 dollars, equal to 180 *l.*

2. Gallery of Antiques:—One director, M. Hase; salary 300 dollars, equal to 45 *l.*

3. Collection of Medals:—One director, M. Hase; salary 300 dollars, equal to 45 *l.*

4. Cabinet of Natural History:—Two inspectors, Messrs. Reichenbach and Thieneman; joint salaries 1,300 dollars, equal to 195 *l.*

5. Collection

5. Collection of Physical and Mathematical Instruments:—Two inspectors, Messrs. Lohrmann and Blochmann; joint salaries 1,000 dollars, equal to 150 *l.*

6. Historical Museum:—One inspector, M. Brietze; salary 400 dollars, equal to 60 *l.*

7. Collection of the Copies of Antiques in Plaster of Paris:—One inspector, M. Mathai; salary 300 dollars, equal to 45 *l.*

8. Collection of Engravings:—One inspector, M. Frenzel; salary 500 dollars, equal to 75 *l.*

The sum of 3,000 dollars, equal to 450 *l.*, is allowed annually by the State for the support of the above collections, which are open to the public twice a week, and are to be seen on other days by parties of six persons, each paying 1 *s.*

9. The Jewel Office:—Two inspectors, Messrs. Landsberg and Schulze; joint salaries 1,100 dollars, equal to 165 *l.*

10. Armoury:—Two inspectors, Messrs. Hänisch and Meitzner; joint salaries 1,200 dollars, equal to 180 *l.*

Not including the small libraries belonging to each large school, and which are not under the inspection of government, there are in Saxony but two public libraries, at Dresden and at Leipzig.

At the library at Dresden there are, one librarian, M. Falkenstein, salary, 1,000 dollars, equal to 150 *l.*; one sub-librarian, vacant, salary 600 dollars, equal to 90 *l.*; two secretaries, Messrs. Klemm and Krauckling, joint salaries 700 dollars, equal to 105 *l.*

The sum of 2,500 dollars, equal to 375 *l.*, is allowed yearly for buying books, binding, &c. The expenses of the library are defrayed by the State.

The number of volumes is - - - - -	300,000
Manuscripts - - - - - - - -	2,700
Dissertations - - - - - - -	150,000

The library together with the above collections are the entailed property (Fidei Commiss) of the Crown of Saxony, which can neither be sold nor removed out of the country.

All these collections are under the control of the Minister of the Interior.

The directors and inspectors are bound to make a yearly report of the state of these collections, which however is not published. There are printed catalogues of all the collections, excepting those of natural history and of engravings.

The Library at Leipzig (which is principally intended for the use of the university) is under the control of the Minister of Worship: it is superintended by a librarian, M. Gersdorf, whose salary is 600 dollars, equal to 90 *l.*

The number of volumes is - - - - -	110,000
Manuscripts - - - - - - - -	2,000

The libraries are open every day to the public.

(14.)—SWITZERLAND.

D. R. Morier, Esq. to Viscount *Palmerston*.

My Lord, Bern, 26 June 1835.

IN compliance with the commands contained in your Lordship's circular despatch of the 29th October last, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship a translation of the answers returned by the Bernese Government to the demand for information respecting the Museums and Public Libraries of this country.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. R. Morier.*

(Enclosure in No. 14.)

(Translation.)

Memorandum.—INFORMATION relative to the State of the National Museums and Libraries in *Bern*.

MUSEUM.

1. Is there a National Museum devoted to the Arts, Antiquities or Natural History in the capital of Bern?

The corporation of Bern possesses a Museum of Natural History, included in which, are a small ethnographic collection, and some antiquities found in the canton.

2. Under whose control and direction is it placed?

It is under the direction and inspection of a committee chosen for that purpose by the magistrates of the town.

3. How many directors are attached to it, and what are their salaries?

The museum committee consists of a president and four members; their services are gratis. The household servants, appointed by the committee, are the only persons paid.

4. Into what departments is it divided?

The several members are charged with the superintendence of the different divisions of the natural kingdom; and the conduct of the general affairs is equally divided among them.

5. What are the general annual expenses?
About 1,500 Swiss francs (90 *l.*), of which 400 (24 *l.*) is expended in wages to servants.

6. Out of what funds are they defrayed?
Out of the funds of the town council.

7. Who are the principal directors at present?
The committee at present consist of, president, M. Stüder, sen.; quæstor, M. Von Wagner; zoological, M. Ischarner; mineralogical, M. Stüder, jun.; botanical, M. Feuter.

8. What are the bye-laws regulating the admission of the public to the Museum?
The Museum is open to the public gratis, in summer thrice, and in winter twice a week; it is also open at any other time, at the discretion of the servants in waiting.

LIBRARY.

1. How many public libraries are there in the capital of Bern?
There are, one public town library, and several smaller collections; one clerical library, one medical library, one for the students generally. We confine ourselves to the town library, as the three latter are to be considered rather in the light of private libraries.

2. How many librarians attached to each of them, and what are their salaries?
One head librarian, salary 500 *S.f.* (30 *l.*); two under librarians, salaries each 200 *S.f.* (12 *l.*)

3. What is the annual expense of books?
About 2,800 *S.f.* (168 *l.*), including carriage and binding.

4. What are the general annual expenses?

Books	Swiss francs 2,800	£. 168
Salaries	900	54
Attendance	200	12
Furniture, warming, sweeping and other small services	700	42
TOTAL Swiss francs	4,600	£. 276

5. Out of what fund are they paid?
By the customary annual contributions:

1. From the municipality	Swiss francs 2,000
2. Subscription of the cantonal government on account of the university	1,600
3. Capital and rent of houses	900
4. Money taken from visitors	100
	Swiss francs 4,600

6. What bye-laws regulate the admission of the public?
The enclosed regulation gives the following information upon this point. Every inhabitant of the city, whether citizen or not, can buy the right of making use of the library, once for all, for 10 Swiss francs (about 12 *s.* 2 *d.* English), without any further yearly payment. Ecclesiastics pay only six francs.

7. Who are the principal librarians at present?
Not answered.

8. What is the number of volumes?
About 35,000.

9. What is the number of manuscripts?
About 1,050; viz., philological, classical and historical, in general, in the collection of Bongars, 800. Swiss, for the most part historical, 250.

10. What is the nature of the government of these institutions generally?
The town library is under the direction of a commission of six members (including the head librarian), and a president.
This commission decides upon the purchase of books proposed (1,200 Swiss francs being dedicated to that of books proposed by the university professors). It deliberates on the interests and improvements of the collections entrusted to it (among which is a tolerably valuable collection of coins), examines the accounts, &c.

11. Are there any annual printed accounts or reports relating to them?
No. The accounts are sent in to the town magistrates for their examination and approval. A separate account being furnished to the department of education, of the contribution of the cantonal government. Reports are published, but irregularly, and from time to time only.

(15.)—SWEDEN.

Sir *Edward C. Disbrowe* to Viscount *Palmerston.*

MY LORD, Stockholm, 29 July 1835.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's circular of the 29th of last October, I have obtained, through the kind offices of the Swedish Government, a Report on the state of the National Libraries in Sweden, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose. No. 1.

I beg also to transmit a memorandum which contains answers to the questions drawn up by the Committee of the House of Commons, and forwarded to me by your Lordship. No. 2.

As to the answers to the questions relating to "National" Museums, none can be returned, for there are no establishments of this nature existing in Sweden.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. C. Disbrowe.*

(Enclosure 1, in No. 15.)

REPORT on the State of the National Libraries in *Sweden.*

Notices sur les Bibliothèques Publiques en Suède.

Enclosure 1, in No. 15.

LES bibliothèques publiques à Stockholm, c'est-à-dire, celles qui certains jours de la semaine sont ouvertes au publique sont:

1°. La Bibliothèque Royale dans l'âile septentrionale du château, qui est ouverte les avant-midi tous les jours ouvrables excepté Samedi.

La Bibliothèque Royale, de même que les Archives, fut fondée par Gustave I., qui après la Réformation, envoya à cet effet un savant faire le tour de toutes les provinces du royaume, pour recueillir et transmettre à Stockholm toutes les collections de livres et de manuscrits, qui avaient appartenu aux monastères sécularisés. En même tems, un autre savant fut envoyé en Allemagne, pour démander les conseils de Luther et de Melancthon en matière réligieuse, et pour acheter et faire parvenir en Suède tous les ouvrages intéressans. Après avoir été considérablement augmentée par les successeurs de Gustave I., et principalement par son petit fils le grand Gustave Adolphe, la Bibliothèque Royale fut, en 1621, donnée par ce dernier à l'Université d'Upsal, et peut être considérée comme le premier fond de sa bibliothèque. La savante Christine, fille et successeur du grand Gustave Adolphe, commença de former une nouvelle bibliothèque des livres qu'on avait à double et des collections qui, pendant la guerre de trente ans, étaient, comme butin, échues en partage à la couronne. Comme la Reine ne régardait point aux frais, la Bibliothèque devint bientôt fort considérable, et surtout riche en manuscrits d'anciens auteurs classiques. Elle fut, cependant, en assez grande partie dispersée, soit par les dons faits par la Reine elle-méme à l'Université d'Åbo, fondée par elle, et à la Bibliothèque du Gymnase de Strenguäs, soit par la permission qu'elle accordait aux savans étrangers qu'elle avait faits venir, de choisir dans sa bibliothèque ce qui pourrait leur être de quelque utilité dans leurs travaux, soit enfin par suite de la mésure prise par elle, lors de son départ de la Suède, d'amener une grande partie de cette bibliothèque à Rome, où elle se trouve encore et fait une collection à part dans la Bibliothèque du Vatican. Ce qui en reste fut, cependant, assez considérable pour servir de fond à une nouvelle collection. Charles X., successeur de Christine, ne négligea aucune occasion de l'augmenter pendant son regne court mais victorieux, et les bibliothèques qui tombèrent entre ses mains lors de ses victoires en Pologne et en Danemarc, y fournirent de riches contingens. Cette collection si considérable fut, cependant, presqu'entièrement détruite, lorsqu'en 1697, au mois d'Avril, une incendie dévasta le Château de Stockholm. Pendant les longues et malheureuses guerres qui suivirent ce désastre, on ne pût ajouter que fort peu aux débris qu'on avait réussi à en sauver; et la seule augmentation quelque peu considérable qu'elle reçut, fut, lorsque, à cause de l'invasion Russe en Livonie, la Bibliothèque de l'Académie de Pernau fut, en 1710, transférée à Stockholm. La Bibliothèque Royale date, cependant, du regne de Charles XI. et de Charles XII., l'époque de son organisation régulière et d'un plan arrêté pour son augmentation successive, puisque ce ne fut qu'alors qu'elle obtint une allocation annuelle, quoique peu considérable, pour l'achât de livres et un nombre suffisant d'employés pour en avoir soin. Elle s'accrût lentement, mais sans interruption, pendant la majeure partie du dernier siècle, mais, vers sa fin, elle reçut comme un don du ci-devant Roi, Gustave IV. Adolphe, toute la bibliothèque privée du Roi Gustave III., et de plus, une augmentation très considérable pour l'achât de livres ainsi qu'un plus grand nombre d'employés mieux salariés. Par suite de cette amélioration la Bibliothèque Royale continua à s'accrôitre peu-à-peu, lorsqu'en

lorsqu'en 1823 les Etats Généraux triplèrent la somme allouée et la mirent ainsi en cas de pouvoir disposer de 3,000 rix de banque pour l'augmentation de ces collections. Mais comme cette somme est certainement très minime dans l'état actuel de la littérature Européenne, et le serait encore d'avantage si la Bibliothèque Royale ne s'était point limitée à n'acheter de préférence que des ouvrages sur la politique, l'histoire, la géographie et la statistique, les ouvrages ayant pour objet les sciences, proprement dites, et les beaux arts, ont dû être mis de côté, comme en général très coûteux et dont l'achât dépasserait par conséquent les ressources de la bibliothèque. Mais comme l'Académie Royale des Sciences, selon que le lui permettent ses moyens, fait acheter ceux-là pour sa Bibliothèque, et que l'Académie de Peinture et de Sculpture en fait de même quant à ceux-ci, l'homme de lettres et l'artiste sont toujours à même de consulter les ouvrages d'un prix plus élevé qui viennent de paraître, malgré que les bibliothèques des institutes précités, (dont celle de l'Académie des Sciences est très considérable), ne soient point publiques; on a jugé superflu d'avoir dans la même villes des duplicata de pareils ouvrages.

Outre l'augmentation régulière que la Bibliothèque Royale est dans le cas de faire annuellement, elle continue d'être enrichie aujourd'hui comme autrefois par la munificence des particuliers et de l'état. Sa Majesté le Roi lui a donné plusieurs témoignages de la sienne, et encore dernièrement par le don de l'ouvrage de Denon sur l'Egypte. Sa Majesté a en outre fait acheter, aux frais de l'etat, la collection de manuscrits et de livres en langue Turque et Arabe, recueillie dans l'Orient par notre compatriote le voyageur Docteur Hedenborg, ainsi que la collection faite par lui de livres écrits en langue nouvelle Grecque, et qui, sans contredit, est la plus grande, si non la seule, qui existe en Suède. Il faut aussi mentionner ici avec réconnaissance que la Bibliothèque Royale a dans les derniers tems reçu de l'Angleterre des dons d'un grand prix, tels que du feu George IV. le Catalogue de la Bibliothèque Royale de Windsor, de la Commission de Records toute la précieuse collection d'archives publiée par elle, et en outre plusieurs dons de moindre conséquence faits par les auteurs Anglais.

La Bibliothèque Royale est surtout riche en manuscrits concernant l'ancienne littérature du Nord et l'histoire. La collection de chroniques d'Islande et des anciens lois des peuples du Nord, surtout de celles de la Suède en général et celles autrefois en vigueur dans plusieurs de ses provinces, mérite la considération que lui ont accordée les savans tant dans le rapport de l'antiquité que du nombre des manuscrits. A cette collection se lie celle très considérable de diplomes au nombre de 16,500, que l'antiquaire du royaume, le conseiller de Chancellerie Liljegren, secouru par une subvèntion des fonds de l'etat à commencé à faire imprimer et dont deux volumes ont déjà paru.

Le nombre des livres imprimés est de 70,000 et celui des manuscrits de 2,500 volumes sans compter les 16,500 diplomes. Cette bibliothèque formée de la manière susmentionée, doit nécessairement avoir plusieurs lacunes très considérables, même pour les tems anciens, et que ses ressources pécuniaires lui permettront guères de remplir maintenant. Elle est riche surtout en ouvrages concernant la littérature et l'histoire de la Suède ainsi qu'en belles lettres Françaises. La Bibliothèque Royale reçoit gratis un exemplaire de tout ce qui s'imprime en Suède. Les employés y attachés sont, un Bibliothécaire ayant un appointement de 1,800 écus de banque, un premier adjoint avec 800 écus, et un second adjoint avec 400 écus d'appointemens. Le bibliothécaire actuel est M. P. A. Wallmark; 1er adjoint M. A. J. Arvedson, et 2d adjoint M. J. E. Rydgvist. Le Chancelier de la Cour est le chêf immédiat de la bibliothèque. Elle est ouverte au publique tous les jours ouvrables entre 11 et 2 heures, excepté Samedi, et s'étant procuré l'autorisation du Chancelier de la Cour on peut en emprunter des livres. Il n'est point préscrit de publier chaque année une rélation sur l'état de la Bibliothèque, puisque celle-ci ne contiendrait pour la plupart que l'énumération des livres qu'on avait fait venir de l'étranger pendant le courant de l'année; mais lorsqu'il a été question d'augmenter les fonds alloués à la bibliothèque, ou le nombre des employés ou leurs appointemens, on a fait de pareilles relations de même que toutes les fois que le Chancelier de la Cour en a donné l'ordre.

2°. Outre la Bibliothèque Royale il y en a encore une à Stockholm à la disposition du public, et qui, quoiqu'elle n'est plus ouverte au public à quelque jour fixe de la semaine, est cependant toujours accessible aux savans et aux amateurs aussitôt qu'ils en font la demande à M. Liljegren, Antiquaire du Royaume. C'est la Bibliothèque dite de Benzelstjerna Engeström, fondée par le Secrétaire d'Etat et Directeur des Postes, M. Benzelstjerna, oncle du feu le Ministre d'Etat d'Engeström, et erigée par lui, ainsi que la maison où elle est placée, en majorat pour la famille de son neveu. Le Secrétaire d'Etat Benzelstjerna etait fils d'un des trois savans frères Benzelius, qui se succederènt au siège de l'Archevêché d'Upsal, et il avait hérité d'eux ainsi que de son grand-père (qui fut aussi Archevêque et distingué par son érudition), outre son amour de la littérature, des collections d'un grand prix, tant de livres que surtout de manuscrits traitant de l'histoire de Suède, et qui furent augmentés par lui à grands frais durant sa longue carrière. Le Ministre d'Etat d'Engeström, qui passa une grande partie de sa vie dans l'étranger, et en missions près des Cours d'Autriche, de Prusse et de la Grande Bretagne, ne négligea aucune occasion qui se présenta à lui d'ajouter au trésor dont il avait hérité, non seulement tout ce que la presse offrait de remarquable dans les pays susmentionnés, qui pouvait servir à jeter du jour sur leur situation politique et statisque, mais encore les productions les plus insignifiantes, aussitôt que, sous quelque rapport, elles pouvaient servir à caracteriser les tems et les nations. Sous ce rapport ce bibliothèque peut être considérée unique en Suède dans son genre pour l'époque de 1786 à 1806. Comme Ministre d'Etat et des Affaires Etrangères depuis 1810 jusqu'à 1823 il

fit

fit pour sa bibliothèque plusieurs acquisitions précieuses de livres et de manuscrits, et sa plus chère occupation pendant ses momens de loisir fut de les mettre en ordre. Le nombre de volumes de cette bibliothèque peut être évalué à 12,000, et celui de la collection de manuscrits, qui est très riche en matériaux pour la Biographie Suédoise, à 3,000.

Outre les bibliothèques susmentionnées des Académies des Sciences, et de Peinture et de Sculpture, l'Académie Suédoise possède une bibliothèque nombreuse et choisée surtout en fait d'histoire et de littérature de la Suède. Cette bibliothèque est un don du négociant Lindahl à Norköping, qui voua presque toute sa vie ainsi que sa fortune à la former. Ainsi que celles des autres Académies, cette bibliothèque n'est point expressément ouverte au public, mais le bibliothécaire de même que ceux des autres bibliothèques se fait un plaisir de rendre ses trésors accessibles à quiconque voudra les consulter.

Après avoir terminé ces brièves notices sur les principales bibliothèques de la capitale, il reste à fournir quelques renseignemens sur celles en province; ce sont, 1°. Les bibliothèques des universités; et 2°. Celles des gymnases.

La Bibliothèque de l'Université d'Upsal est la plus grande des bibliothèques qui existent en Suède. Elle peut être considérée comme fondée par le Grand Gustave Adolphe, par le don considérable qu'il lui fit l'an 1621, et la somme annuelle qu'il alloua à son agrandissement. Son acte de donation, en date du 7 Juillet 1621, préscrit en même tems qu'un des professeurs doit être bibliothécaire, et qu'on devait bâtir une maison pour y placer la bibliothèque une disposition qui cependant n'a été effectué que ces derniers tems, par suite de la munificence du Roi actuel. La grande bibliothèque prise à Wurzbourg, en 1631, pas les armes Suédoises fut aussi en partie donnée, par Gustave Adolphe, à la Bibliothèque d'Upsal. Par ces donations royales ainsi que par plusieurs autres, faits jusqu'à nos jours par des particuliers, de collections précieuses de livres et de manuscrits, cette bibliothèque est parvenue au rang éminent qu'elle occupe maintenant parmi celles du Nord. Outre les fonds fixés pour l'achât annuel de livres, elle peut encore disposer à cet effet du droit payé à la caisse de la bibliothèque par chaque étudiant, lors de son enrégistrement comme Civis Academicus, ce qui est le plus considérable de ses revenus. Elle est ouverte tous le jours ouvrables, et tout étudiant peut en emprunter des livres, sur la caution d'un professeur, ou quelque autre personne de marque. Le nombre de volumes imprimés est de 100,000, et celui des manuscrits de 6,000. Un catalogue imprimé, en 2 volumes, en quarto, a été publié en 1814, par le Professeur P. F. Aurivillius.

La Bibliothèque de l'Université de Lund fut fondée en même tems que cette universite, par Charles X., lorsque les provinces conquises du Danemarc, la Scanie, le Halland et le Blekinge furent réunies à la Suède en 1660. Cette Université était principalement destinée au service de la jeunesse des dites provinces, pour laquelle Upsal était regardé comme étant trop éloignée. La Bibliothèque de Lund possède environ 40,000 volumes. Elle est administrée de la même manière que celle d'Upsal, et ses revenues sont de la même nature. Après le bibliothécaire l'administration des deux bibliothèques est gerée par le Sénat Académique, ou le Consistoire de l'Académie, lequel a pour chef suprême le Chancelier, Son Altesse Royale le Prince Royal.

Les gymnases occupent un degré intermédjaire entre les écoles de première classe et les universités. Ils possèdent des bibliothèques formées et augmentées de même manière que cell s des universités, c'est-à-dire, par donations faites par des particuliers, et des achâts annuels, proportionnés à leurs ressources. En exceptant le gymnase nouvellement fondé à Stockholm, qui n'a pas encore eu le tems de former une bibliothèque, il y en a à Calmar, Gefle, Gothembourg, Hernösand, Linköping, Skara, Strenguäs, Westerås, Wexiö et Wisby, en tout 11. Un des instituteurs occupe en même tems la place de bibliothécaire, et comme, à l'exception de Gefle, les gymnases sont fondés dans les villes où résident les evêques, ils sont, de même que leurs bibliothèques, soumis à la surintendance des evêques et des consistoires. Ces bibliothèques, de même que celles des universités, sont ouvertes au public certains jours de la semaine, et les étudians peuvent y emprunter des livres. Parmi ces bibliothèques il y en a plusieurs qui sont très considérables; celle de Linköping est surtout riche en manuscrits sur l'histoire de la Suède, et en nouveaux ouvrages d'un grand prix sur l'histoire naturelle; celle de Westerås possède plusieurs livres très anciens. La Bibliothéque de Skara, dont il a paru un catalogue imprimè, contient 11,000 volumes, dont plusieurs ouvrages précieux en fait de littérature moderne; celle de Strenguäs est aussi très remarquable; elle fut fondée par la Reine Christine, qui lui fit un don de la majeure partie des livres pris à Olmütz, pendant la guerre de trente ans, ainsi que plusieurs qui appartenaient à sa bibliothèque privée. Elle est aussi riche en paleotypes.

Le nombre de bibliothèques publiques en Suède, sans compter celles de la capitale, est donc de 13; nombre, qui comparé à la population du pays et à la faible fraction de cette population qui est à même de se vouer à des occupations littéraires, doit être regardé comme assez considérable.

(Enclosure 2, in No. 15.)

NATIONAL LIBRARIES IN SWEDEN.

Enclosure 2, in No. 15.

1. How many public Libraries are there in the capital of Sweden?—One; the Royal Library, situated in the King's palace. There is also a library called Benzielstjerna Engeström,

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

15. Sweden.

Engeström, founded by private individuals, to which persons are admitted on recommendation; but this library cannot strictly be called national.

2. How many librarians attached to it, and what are their salaries?—One librarian and two assistants: the librarian receives about 150*l.* a year; the first assistant, 65*l.*; and the second, 33*l.*

3. What is the annual expense of books?—250*l.*

4. What the general annual expenses?—500*l.*

5. Out of what fund are they paid?—A grant from the Diet.

6. What bye-laws regulate the admission of the public?—It is open to the public every day, excepting Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, between 11 and 2 o'clock; and books are lent out on respectable recommendation, and under the authority of the chancellor of the court.

7. Who are the principal librarians at present?—Mr. P. A. Wallmark, Mr. A. J. Arvedson, and Mr. J. E. Rydgvist.

8. What is the number of volumes in the Royal Library?—70,000.

9. What the number of manuscripts?—2,500 manuscript volumes; 16,500 manuscript diplomas.

10. What is the nature of the government of this institution generally?—The Royal Library is under the principal direction of the chancellor of the court, who is the responsible administrator, and from whom all bye-laws emanate.

11. Are there any annual or printed accounts relating to the Royal Library?—It is not usual to publish annual reports, and they seldom appear, except on the occasion of an appeal to the Diet for an increased grant of money.

12. What is the number of provincial libraries?—Thirteen.

13. Are they under the superintendence of any government authority?—Two of these libraries are at the Universities of Upsala and Lund; both are considerable, and that of Upsala the largest in Sweden. These libraries are kept up and increased by an annual grant from the State, and by a fee paid by each student on entering the university. They are open every day, and each student can borrow books on the responsibility of a professor, or of some respectable person. There is one librarian at each university, and the administration rests with the University Senate, ("Sénat Académique,") the supreme chief of which is the chancellor, now the Prince Royal of Sweden.

There are also public libraries in those provincial towns where large public schools, called "Gymnases," are established, of which there are 11. These libraries are founded by private individuals, and are kept up much in the same way as those at the universities. They are under the direction of the bishops and chapters, and are accessible to the public each day in the week. The students can borrow books.

(16.)—SPAIN.

George Villiers, Esq., to Viscount *Palmerston*.

16. Spain.

My Lord, San Ildefonso, 9 August 1835.

I have the honour to enclose a translation of the answers, which I have received from the Minister of the Interior to the queries, contained in your Lordship's circular despatch, dated October 29th, 1834, respecting National Museums existing in Madrid.

The answers to the queries respecting Public Libraries and Archives existing in Spain being very voluminous, I have thought it expedient to reduce them into the tabular statement which I herewith enclose.

The statement contains returns from the principal towns in Spain possessed of public libraries. Several returns, however, I find to be still wanting; and it is my intention to make a renewed application to the Minister of the Interior upon the subject, that I may be enabled to transmit to your Lordship a perfectly complete document for the information of the House of Commons.

I have, &c.

(signed) *George Villiers.*

(Enclosure 1, in No. 16.)

National Museums in Spain.

Royal Academy of History, at Madrid.

Enclosure 1, in No. 16.

Queries relative to the state of National Museums in Foreign Countries, and their Answers as regards this Institution.

1. Is there a National Museum devoted to the Arts, Antiquities or Natural History in the capital of Spain?

Limiting

Limiting ourselves to the subject of antiquities (the only point in the query having reference to our institution), the Royal Academy possesses a collection of antiquities, and continues to collect all such as are within its reach, with the view of establishing a National Museum. In the Royal Library also there is a collection of antiquities.

2. Under whose control and direction is it placed?

The collection of antiquities hitherto has been placed in the library of the Academy, under whose control and direction the National Museum will be placed when it is established.

3. How many directors are attached to it, and what are their salaries?

The Academy has but one director in conformity with its statutes, and he, as such, receives no salary from the State.

4. Into what departments is it divided?

The Academy preserves such antiquities as have already been collected in its apartments.

5. What are the general annual expenses?

The expenses of the Academy amount to 80,000 reals (about 800*l.* sterling), which at present are assigned to it for its support.

6. Out of what fund are they defrayed?

The expenses of the Academy are defrayed out of the sum destined for its support, payable by the Royal Treasury.

7. Who are the principal directors at present?

The present director of the Academy is D. Martin Fernandez de Navarrete, Procer of the Realm.

8. What are the bye-laws regulating the admission of the public to the Museum?

The entrance to the Academy is not public, but permission is given with pleasure to the studious, whether native or foreign, and its library, its collection of coins and antiquities are much visited.

Madrid, March 1, 1835.

Royal Conservatory of Arts, at Madrid.

ANSWERS to Queries relative to the state of National Museums in Foreign Countries, as regards the above Institution.

1. There exists in Madrid an establishment dedicated to the industrial or mechanical arts, under the name of the Royal Conservatory of Arts.

2. It is dependent upon the Ministry of the Interior, and is under the immediate control of a director, according to a decree, No. 1, August 18, 1824.

3. It ha one sole director, and without salary.

4. It is divided into three departments, or embraces three principal objects:

1stly. A conservatory, properly so called; that is to say, a collection or depository of machines, apparatus, and artistical manufactures, together with a scientific workshop.

2dly. Schools of geometry, physics, mechanics, chemistry and geometrical drawing, the whole with immediate reference to the arts or trades, and in conformity with the plan and regulations inclosed and marked No. 2.

3dly. In this establishment takes place the public exhibition of works of art, according to the instruction, marked No. 3.

5. The annual expenses of the Conservatorio amount to 190,000 reals (about 1,900*l.* sterling), divided thus: 70,000 for the Conservatory, strictly speaking, and 120,000 for the schools. Besides, every three years there is a public exhibition of works of art and distribution of rewards, consisting of gold, silver and copper medals, the total cost of which may be estimated on an average at 50,000 reals (about 500 *l.* sterling), each time that there is an exhibition.

6. The funds from which these expenses are paid arise from an augmentation of half per cent. on the "balanza" (or beamage duty.)

7. The present director is D. Antonio Gutierrez, who is, at the same time, professor of the establishment.

8. There are no fixed days for the admission of the public to the Conservatorio, but whenever any person or persons present themselves, requesting to see it, it is shown to them, and every explanation given.

The lectures are public.

Madrid, Feb. 28, 1835. (signed) *Antonio Gutierrez.*

(Annex 1, to Enclosure 1, in No. 16.

DECREE of the King of Spain, 18 August 1824.

Ministerio de Hacienda de España.

DESEANDO el Rey nuestro Señor acelerar los progresos de la prosperidad pública en sus dominios protegiendo los ramos productivos: persuadido de que su fomento pende principalmente de la propagacion de las artes y conocimientos útiles, que no se consigue sin que la

Annex 1, to Enclosure 1, in No. 16.

la ilustracion del Gobierno forme establecimientos centrales, en donde se aprendan prácticamente las aplicaciones, y se toquen sus resultados, de cuyos medios se han valido las naciones cultas para promover su industria y llevarla al grado de perfeccion en que se halla: y enterado tambien de que en varios parages existen dispersas las máquinas e instrumentos artísticos, costeados antes de ahora por la Real munificencia, los cuales en este estado no sirven de uso ni beneficio, y reunidos con sistema pueden desde luego proporcionar sin mas dispendios el de que sus vasallos perfeccionen con facilidad las atrasadas operaciones fabriles, y se despierte en ellos el gusto á la invencion y construccion de los utensilios propios para mejorar las artes necesarias, empleando productivamente en uno y otro muchos capitales que pasan al extrangero en cambio de sus ricas manufacturas; se ha servido S. M. mandar que se organice un depósito de máquinas é instrumentos artísticos con la planta que contienen las reglas siguientes:

1ª. La mejora y adelantamiento de las operaciones industriales, tanto en las artes y oficios, como en la agricultura, forman el objeto de este establecimiento, el cual por lo mismo será publico.

2ª. Tendrá la denominacion de Real Conservatorio de Artes.

3ª. Constará de dos departamentos ó divisiones: en la una se situará el depósito de objetos artísticos; y en el otro un taller de construccion.

4ª. En la primera se colocarán máquinas en grande, modelos en pequeño, planos, descripciones y escritos de cuanto se pueda adquirir y corresponda á este objeto.

5ª. Tambien se réunirán en ella muestras de las materias primeras mas principales, ya sean de las que admiten mejora, ya de las que convenga comparar con las de distintos paises: materias elaboradas asi en el Reino como fuera; y muestras de las minas que se benefician ó se descubran, agregándose á cada cosa las noticias y datos convenientes.

6ª. Igualmente se depositarán alli los modelos, planos y descripciones que presenten los que soliciten patente ó privilegio de invencion ó introduccion de algun artefacto.

7ª. Asimismo se llevarán las máquinas, instrumentos, modelos, descripciones y noticias que en la instruccion de expedientes se presentan al Gobierno, á fin de que no se extravien ó queden olvidados como sucede, por no haber donde colocarlos.

8ª. Se dará lugar á las máquinas, instrumentos é invenciones que donen al establecimiento los inventores y constructores, y los particulares aficionados á la prosperidad de la industria del Reino.

9ª. Estarán en ejercicio algunas máquinas que parezcan convenientes para hacer ensayos y propagar ciertas operaciones industriales, y donde podrán los particulares trabajar de su cuenta.

10. El fundamento del Real Conservatorio será el antiguo gabinete de máquinas, los modelos y objetos sueltos que existen en el departamento del fomento y balanza, y cualesquiera otros que pertenezcan á S. M. y no tengan aplicacion exclusiva.

11. En el segundo departamento habrá un Taller ú obrador para la construccion de máquinas é instrumentos con destino al Conservatorio, y para la compostura y reparacion de las que haya en él.

12. El Taller trabajará tambien en construir las máquinas é instrumentos que encarguen los particulares, pagándolas al precio que antes se contrate.

13. Se instruirán en el Taller algunos artistas en la parte de construccion de máquinas.

14. Para arreglar el régimen interior directivo del establecimiento se formará una instruccion particular.

15. Para cuidar del orden, buen gobierno, observancia de la instruccion y mejoras del establecimiento habrá un director, que será persona zelosa y posea nociones de las artes, con quien se entenderá la superioridad en lo relativo á estos puntos.

16. Será el gefe de todo, y bajo de este concepto se obedecerán sus disposiciones.

17. Este encargo será puramente de honor.

18. Habrá un encargado del Conservatorio con doce mil reales de dotacion al año: sera inteligente en el manejo de máquinas, sabrá dar explicaciones á quien se las pida, y cuidará de que todo se conserve en el mejor orden.

19. Habrá otro encargado para el Taller, que conozca las artes y posea con perfeccion la habilidad de construir máquinas, al cual por ahora no se le señala sueldo alguno por este encargo.

20. Habrá un secretario-contador-bibliotecario con la dotacion anual de doce mil reales.

21. Estará á su cargo todo lo concerniente á libros, manuscritos, índices, registros, memorias, cuenta y razon, notas sobre el estado de la industria del reino y extrangera, y las demas tareas de esta clase relativas al establecimiento. Tambien llevará el registro de las patentes de privilegio de invencion ó introduccion que se expidieren, procediendo en esto con arreglo á lo que se establezca y mande en la materia.

22. Habrá un portero con el sueldo anual de tres mil reales y el beneficio de habitacion.

23. Todas estas personas serán de nombramiento de S. M.

24. Si se necesitase un oficial para las labores del Taller, y un delineador y algun escribiente para el servicio del Conservatorio, se recibirán por solo el tiempo que sea preciso y con anuencia del director, y con la misma se les señalarán los jornales ó estipendios eventuales que parezcan arreglados.

25. Para los gastos fijos y eventuales del establecimiento se consignan por S. M. los productos que resulten de las obras que se ejecuten en el Taller; lo que rindan las patentes de privilegios exclusivos, y setenta mil reales de los productos de la mina de grafito de Marbella, mientras otra cosa no se determina; cuyas sumas bastarán á cubrirlos, guardándose en la inversion la mas estrecha y prudente economía.

26. Estos fondos estarán depositados donde la Junta de comercio y moneda tenia los que le fueron aplicados para objetos de fomento; de lo cual cuidará el director.

27. El mismo librará sobre ellos lo que se necesite para el pago de la nómina de sueldos fijos y asignaciones eventuales, que formará el secretario-contador-bibliotecario.

28. Para el abono de los demas gastos, como la compra de materiales, herramientas, adquisicion de objetos y otros precisos, precederá la justificacion de su necesidad, y solo con esta circunstancia podrá librarlos el director, y pagarlos el depositario de los fondos. La inversion tambien se justificará con documentos.

29. De uno y otro se llevará razon por los encargados del Conservatorio y Taller: se formará la cuenta mensual por el secretario: se intervendrá por él, y la visará el director.

30. Al fin del año se formará y pasará á la superioridad la cuenta general con todas las formalidades de estilo, á fin de que la mande examinar, y obtenga la aprobacion.

31. Igualmente se presentará á la superioridad cada año una exposicion de todo lo que se haya hecho en el establecimiento, de lo que exista en él, de lo que se haya aumentado, y de cuanto sea digno de ponerse en su noticia.

32. Se colocará el establecimiento en la Real Fábrica de Aguardientes y Licores de esta corté, eligiéndose para ello las piezas y oficinas que sean á propósito, ya sea en estos departamentos, ó ya en el que fue Fábrica de Tabacos, para lo cual se pondrá de acuerdo el director con el que cuida del edificio, ó con la persona que nombre la direccion-general de rentas. Tambien tendrán habitacion en él, sin pago de alquileres, el director y los empleados artísticos.

En su conseqüencia se ha servido S. M. nombrar para director á D. Juan Lopez Peñalver, intendente de provincia honorario, sin sueldo ni gratificacion por este encargo: para encargado del Conservatorio á D. Josef Sureda con cuatro mil y setecientos reales sobre los siete mil y trescientos que como conserge del antiguo gabinete de máquinas le corresponden: para encargado del Taller á D. Bartolome Sureda, director de la Real Fábrica de Loza de la Moncloa, sin mas sueldo que el que ya desfruta: para secretario-contador-bibliotecario á D. Antonio Regás, visitador de fábricas de Madrid, con tres mil y doscientos reales, pagados de los fondos del establecimiento, sobre los ocho mil y ochocientos reales que desfruta por esta razon; debiendo proponerse para portero el sugeto que reuna las convenientes circunstancias, el cual gozará el sueldo de tres mil reales anuales, pagados de dichos fondos, y el beneficio de casa.

Y ordena S. M. á todas las autoridades y corporaciones del Reino faciliten al Real Conservatorio los auxilios que les pidiere, y las noticias y datos que fueren necesarios para que cumpla con los importantes objetos de su instituto, que es el adelantamiento de las artes españolas; siendo la voluntad de S. M. que se anuncie al público este establecimiento, para que los empresarios de industria, los artistas, los estudiosos, y cuantos se interesen en promoverlas, sepan que tienen un centro de comunicacion adonde dirigirse en este punto.

Todo lo cual comunico á V. de Real orden para su inteligencia y debido cumplimiento en la parte que le toca. Dios guarde á V. muchos años. Madrid, 18 de Agosto de 1824.

Luis Lopez Ballesteros.

(Annex 2, to Enclosure 1, in No. 16.)

PLAN de Enseñanzas para el Real Conservatorio de Artes.

Objeto y Division de las Enseñanzas.

Annex 2, to Enclosure 1, in No. 16.

1. Las enseñanzas del Real Conservatorio de Artes tendrán por objeto principal:

Primero. Propagar los conocimientos de la geometría, mecánica, física y química que pueden servir para mejorar y adelantar las artes y fábricas, inclusa la agricultura.

Segundo. Poner estos conocimientos al alcance del mayor número de personas, teniendo para ello en consideracion, que no pudiendo aspirarse en tales estudios á enseñar la practica de las artes ni todas las aplicaciones de los principios, deberán limitarse á lo mas general y necesario para poner á los oyentes en estado de juzgar y aprender por sí mismos en los libros, en los talleres y en las fábricas, y á los artesanos y fabricantes en disposicion de que puedan igualmente hacerlo, y aplicar los principios y reglas á las operaciones á que se dedican, á cuyo fin se cuidará de contraer las aplicaciones á circunstancias, datos y hechos de este pais.

2. Habrá tres géneros de enseñanza, á saber:

1ª. Enseñanza particular.
2ª. Enseñanza general.
3ª. Enseñanza especial.

Las dos primeras serán determinadas por su objeto y duracion; la tercera variará segun convenga y se determine.

Ensenanza Particular.

3. Esta enseñanza comprenderá tres clases, á saber:

Clase 1ª. Aritmética, geometría y mecánica de las artes.
Clase 2ª. Química de las artes,
Clase 3ª. Delineacion ó dibujo geométrico.

Clase Primera.

4. Esta clase estará á cargo de un profesor.

5. El curso será de un año.

6. Las lecciones se darán tres veces á la semana, despues de obscurecer, y serán de dos horas.

7. Desde que se abra el curso hasta fin de Febrero se destinará un dia de leccion á explicar la aritmética, y los otros dos dias la geometría.

8. Desde 1°. de Marzo hasta cerrarse el curso, en los tres dias señalados de enseñanza, se explicará la mecánica, interpolando algunas noticias de física.

9. Por ahora, y hasta que se formen ciertos sumarios ó programas de las materias que han de explicarse en las lecciones, conviene señalar libros que puedan servir para que los que aprenden estudien las materias que señale el profesor, y sirvan de texto en las lecciones.

10. Para la explicacion de la aritmética señalará el profesor algun libro breve que crea mas conveniente para el estudio de los discípulos, y se limitará á las operaciones de uso mas general, y que tienen aplicaciones mas inmediatas ó mas numerosas.

11. Para la enseñanza de la geometriá y mecánica tendrá el profesor freqüentes ocasiones para aclarar ciertas operaciones de la aritmética, y ejercitar en ellas á los discípulos, asi como para indicarles los varios casos en que convendrá se ejerciten en la delineacion.

Clase Segunda.

12. Esta clase estará á cargo de un profesor.

13. El curso será de un año.

14. Las lecciones se darán tres dias á la semana, despues de obscurecer, y durarán dos horas.

15. Siendo el objeto de este curso presentar los conocimientos mas necesarios y de mas general utilidad en el corto tiempo de un año escolar, tanto para los que se dedican á la práctica de las artes, como para los que quieren estudiarlas y entenderlas, se limitará el profesor á exponer los hechos que dan mas luz ó tienen mas aplicaciones, con cuya instruccion pueda pararse la atencion en los fenómenos que suelen presentarse en la práctica, vencerse dificultades, y hallar á veces medios nuevos de mejorar las operaciones y los instrumentos.

16. Asi pues el profesor, despues de algunas nociones del calórico, la electricidad y la luz, pasará á darlas de los cuerpos simples no metálicos, de los metales, ligas y demas, hasta concluir el estudio de las sales, terminando la química mineral con los principios de analísis suficientes para poder caracterizar y determinar la naturaleza de las diferentes combinaciones químicas que tienen uso en las artes.

17. De la química vejetal explicará el profesor la analísis elemental, expondrá las propiedades de los ácidos y sales, del azúcar y goma, resinas, aceites y materias colorantes.

18. De la química animal solo tratará de la gelatina, de la sangre y del azul de Prusia, y de la conservacion de las materias animales.

19. En todo aprovechará las ocasiones de indicar las aplicaciones que puedan excitar la curiosidad y el deseo del estudio y aprovechamiento privado, y estimular el interes individual en favor de las mejoras de nuestras artes y fábricas.

Clase Tercera.

20. Delineacion ó dibujo geométrico.

21. Esta enseñanza estará á cargo de un profesor.

22. Se abrirá todas las noches, despues de obscurecer, por el tiempo de dos horas.

23. No pudiéndose admitir mas que cierto número de personas, se observará lo siguiente:

24. Podrán concurrir á ellas, y serán preferidos, los que asisten á la enseñanza de geometria y mecánica, ó la de química.

25. Para esto se matricularán los que hayan de asistir hasta el número que esté determinado, y en el caso de quedar plazas vacantes, se admitirán otros que lo soliciten sin ser de los concurrentes á dichas enseñanzas.

26. La delineacion se reduce meramente á representar los cuerpos con líneas en un plano.

27. La delineacion se hace primero á pulso, segundo con regla y compas, y á veces con algunos instrumentos auxiliares.

28. Los dos métodos se emplearán simultánea y oportunamente.

29. Mientras se arregla un plan ó programa para este estudio, tendrá presente el profesor la enseñanza del dibujo lineal de L. B. Francœur, y la obra elemental de dibujo del Profesor Hanhart. Ademas cuidará de que los discípulos practiquen las operaciones que se indican en la geometría y mecánica de las artes del Baron Cárlos Dupin, que sirve de texto en esta enseñanza. Escogerá tambien algunos ejercicios de la geometría descriptiva de Mr. Vallée, y oportunamente presentará algunos de la obra de Leblanc para la enseñanza de delineacion de las máquinas, cuyas obras estan todas en la librería del Real Conservatorio de Artes.

ENSEÑANZA GENERAL.

30. Esta enseñanza comprenderá las clases siguientes:
Clase 1ª. Nociones matemáticas y mecánica de las artes.
Dinámia y construccion.
Clase 2ª. Química de las artes.
Clase 3ª. Delineacion aplicada á la construccion.

Clase Primera.

31. Esta clase se dividirá en dos secciones, á saber:
Seccion 1ª. Nociones matemáticas y mecánica de las artes.
Seccion 2ª. Dinámia y construccion.
Cada una de estas dos secciones será materia de un curso anual.
Ambos cursos estarán á cargo de un profesor.

32. Las lecciones serán tres dias en la semana. Empezarán á las once de la mañana, y se acabarán á la una.

Seccion Primera.

33. Se darán principios suficientes de álgebra y analísis, con la resolucion de las ecuaciones del segundo grado, y las de todos los grados por las reglas de falsa posicion; tambien se darán principios de la aplicacion del álgebra á la geometría, de las secciones cónicas, y trazado de las curvas que tienen aplicaciones en las construcciones; é igualmente de la trigonometría rectilínea y sus aplicaciones á la práctica, con algunos principios de la trigonometría esférica.

34. En la explicacion de estos principios, hará el profesor las aplicaciones numerosas y útiles á que dan ocasion, eligiendo las que crea mas convenientes, hasta tanto que se redacte un sumario ó programa de estas lecciones que pueda servir de guia al profesor y a los discípulos.

35. Se explicará la mecánica de las artes, sirviendo de texto la traduccion de la del Baron Cárlos Dupin, con las ampliaciones y aplicaciones que parezcan mas convenientes.

36. Las nociones de física interpoladas con las demas, y especialmente con las de la mecánica, por tener con ellas íntima conexion, facilitarán y harán mas útil uno y otro estudio. Y á fin de que los concurrentes puedan sacar mayor provecho de este estudio, les indicará el profesor anticipadamente las materias que ha de explicar, y la obra en castellano que hayan de consultar: la que por ahora será la traduccion del tratado elemental de física de Mr. Beudant.

37. Para que el estudio de estas materias sea mas provechoso y agradable, alternará el profesor las lecciones de mecánica con las nociones matemáticas, y destinará á estas dos dias á la semana, y uno á la de mecánica, cuyos dias se fijarán de una vez para todo el curso.

Seccion Segunda.

38. Se explicará la dinámia por la obra del Baron Cárlos Dupin, interpolando algunos principios de física que convengan en sus casos.

39. Se darán á conocer los principios de construccion, especialmente de las máquinas, explicando las especies, cualidades, formas y empleo de los materiales que mas usos tienen en tales objetos, como son:
Las maderas.
Los metales, y especialemente el hierro.
Las piedras naturales y artificiales.
Los correages.
Los cordages.

Clase Segunda.—*Química de las Artes.*

40. Esta clase se dividirá en dos secciones, á saber:
Seccion 1ª. Química mineral.
Seccion 2ª. Química vegetal y animal.
Cada una de estas dos secciones será materia de un curso anual.
Ambos cursos estarán á cargo de un profesor.

41. Las lecciones se darán tres dias en la semana; los cuales se señalarán. Empezarán á las once de la mañana, y durarán dos horas.

42. Se dedicará el profesor á enseñar la parte de la química cuyo conocimiento es indispensable para operar con acierto en las artes. Para que la explicacion esté al alcance de toda clase de personas, la despojará de la parte puramente abstracta, y de la hipotética ó conjeturas; prescindirá de las tentativas inútiles que se han hecho, que pertenecen á la historia de la ciencia; y se ceñirá á lo que está bien probado y averiguado, y tiene uso y aplicacion en las artes; de manera que los concurrentes adquieran la instruccion suficiente para conocer y caracterizar los cuerpos y sustancias que se emplean en las artes, y puedan unos juzgar, y otros aplicar con inteligencia esta instruccion para la mejora y adelantamiento de la industria.

43. La primera seccion será la materia de un curso anual, en el que se darán algunas nociones de la luz, del calórico y de la electricidad, considerados principalmente como

agentes químicos. Se darán á conocer los cuerpos elementales, la afinidad, la cohesion y la nomenclatura química; y en seguida los lodos, utensilios y aparatos propios de las manipulaciones, clasificándolos de una vez sin necesidad de repetirlo.

44. Dadas estas nociones preliminares se tratará del oxígeno y de la combustion, de los cuerpos simples no metálicos y de sus compuestos, que pueden tener uso en las artes; de los metales, óxidos y sales en general, y de sus compuestos útiles, en particular de la reaccion de los óxidos, de donde resulta la fabricacion del vidrio, loza, esmaltes y piedras preciosas artificiales, concluyendo con exponer algunas ideas analíticas para poder conocer y determinar cualquier cuerpo de los estudiados en este curso.

45. La segunda seccion comprenderá la composicion elemental de los vegetales, las bases salificables de los mismos, las materias azucaradas, féculas almidonosas, gomas, aceites fijos y volátiles, resinas, alcanfor, alcohol y éteres, goma elástica, fermentacion vinosa, ácida y pútrida, gelatina, sangre, azul de Prusia, y por último conservacion de las materias animales y vegetales.

46. Por ahora, y hasta que se forme un sumario para esta enseñanza, adoptará el profesor la obra en castellano que tenga por mas conveniente y sea adecuada al principal objeto de esta enseñanza, á fin de que puedan consultarla los concurrentes.

Clase Tercera.—*Delineacion aplicada á la Construccion.*

47. Esta clase estará á cargo de un profesor, que será el mismo que el de la enseñanza particular.

48. Las salas destinadas á la delineacion estarán abiertas todos los dias desde las once de la mañana hasta la una.

49. Los que hayan de concurrir á ellas deberán matricularse, y tener principios de delineacion.

50. Se admitirá el número de personas que se determine y puedan caber en las salas.

51. Serán preferidos los que asistan ó hayan asistido á las otras clases de enseñanza.

52. Los que se matriculen expresarán si han de asistir solo tres dias á la semana, ó todos los dias.

53. Las proyecciones serán materia en que se ocupará á los díscipulos, y de ellas se harán aplicaciones á varios usos.

54. Se ejercitarán en la representacion de las formas y dimensiones, asi como en los enlaces y combinaciones de los materiales, como maderas, metales, piedras, cordages y correages. Se ejercitarán en delinear los diferentes modos de comunicar el movimiento, y algunas herramientas y mecanismos que tienen uso mas importante en las artes, á lo que se agregará la delineacion de las máquinas, cuyo conocimiento convenga mas á cada uno.

Enseñanza Especial.

55. Esta enseñanza tendrá por objeto ampliar ó especificar la instruccion sobre ciertas y determinadas materias de mas general aplicacion ó importancia, dando reglas y datos para el mejor acierto en la práctica.

56. Cada año, al anunciar la apertura de las enseñanzas, se señalará el dia en que se abrirán los cursos especiales, expresando las materias y duracion de cada uno.

57. Estos cursos serán dos cada año por lo menos.

58. Los cursos especiales podrán desempeñarlos los mismos profesores del Real Conservatorio de Artes, ú otras personas distintas.

59. Las materias de estos cursos se determinarán de un año para otro.

60. La eleccion de materias para tales cursos se hará por la junta de enseñanza, á cuyo efecto se reunirá en el mes de Junio de cada año; y en ella se señalaran las personas que hayan de encargarse de estos cursos, y los dias en que han de abrirse y cerrarse.

61. El que haya de encargarse de uno de estos cursos deberá extender el plan de materias, que ha de explicar, con la posible especificacion de sus artículos y operaciones, ó manipulaciones.

62. Este plan deberá presentarse al director dentro de seis meses.

63. Se examinará el plan en la junta citada, y aprobado ó modificado que sea, lo remitirá el director á la soberana aprobacion de S. M., expresando la persona que ha de desempeñarlo, los dias en que ha de abrirse y cerrarse, y la gratificacion que ha de darse mensualmente al profesor durante el tiempo de esta enseñanza.

Disposiciones Generales.

64. Tiempo y duracion de las enseñanzas.

65. Las enseñanzas se abrirán el dia 18 de Octubre, y se cerrarán el 12 de Junio.

66. No estarán abiertas los dias festivos.

67. Habrá vacaciones.

Desde el dia 21 de Diciembre hasta 1° de Enero, ambos inclusos.

Los tres dias de carnestolendas.

Desde el miércoles santo hasta el tercer dia de Pascua de Resurreccion, ambos inclusos.

Los dias de los Reyes nuestros Señores.

De los Discipulos.

68. Las enseñanzas serán públicas, y podrán concurrir á ellas todos los que quieran en clase de oyentes.

69. Podrán matricularse en cualquiera de los cursos los que quieran sujetarse á los ejercicios y exámenes que se señalan.

70. La matrícula se abrirá doce dias antes de empezarse los cursos, y se cerrará doce dias despues de empezados.

71. Los matriculados tendrán los ejercicios y exámenes que aqui se expresan.

72. Cada dia de leccion en la última media hora se ejercitará un discípulo recapitulands la leccion del mismo dia.

73. El profesor, al acabarse este ejercicio, nombrará ó sacará por suerte el discipulo que ha de tenerlo en el siguiente dia de leccion.

74. Ademas hará el profesor las preguntas que crea convenientes á los discípulos, y les propondrá ejemplos ó ejercicios, sea para responder en el acto, sea para hacerlo, de palabra ó por escrito, en dias determinados.

75. Los matriculados serán examinados antes de las vacaciones de Navidad por el profesor, quien señalará para este efecto los dias escolares, y propondrá anticipadamente cuestiones ó asuntos para que los discípulos traigan la resolucion por escrito.

76. Igual exámen, y en los mismos términos, tendrán los matriculados en los dos dias que señale el profesor en el mes de Marzo.

77. Tendrán exámen general en los dias escolares desde el 1° hasta el 12 de Junio, empleando el profesor los medios mas convenientes para graduar la instruccion de los discípulos.

78. Todos los exámenes se harán á puerta cerrada, y solo concurrirán los matriculados.

De los Profesores.

79. Las plazas de los profesores serán vitalicias y de nombramiento Real.

80. Los profesores gozarán el sueldo anual que se señale á estos destinos.

81. El profesor tendrá un registro de los matriculados, en el que se anotará el resultado de los ejercicios y exámenes, con la nota de sobresaliente, mediano ó inferior. Igualmente anotará con igual calificacion la conducta de los discípulos matriculados.

82. Al fin del curso se darán certificaciones á los concurrentes que las pidiesen, y se arreglarán á los modelos que fuesen aprobados.

83. Estas certificaciones las dará el profesor con el visto bueno del director, y se tomará razon en la secretaría.

84. A los que hayan concurrido como oyentes se les dará la certificacion de asistencia al curso en clase de tales.

85. A los matriculados se les dará con esta expresion, y se añadira la de sobresaliente, si asi fuese, y no otra.

86. A los matriculados que estuviesen en la clase de inferiores, se les dará la certificacion con la cláusula de oyentes.

87. Las plazas vacantes de profesor se proveerán, precediendo convocatoria, para que se presenten los que quieran pretenderlas, sujetándose á los ejercicios que aqui se señalan, exceptuando los casos en que, por circunstancias particulares, determinare S. M. otra cosa.

88. Los pretendientes presentarán memorial al director del Real Conservatorio de Artes, en que expresarán los estudios que hayan seguido, acompañando una informacion de buena vida y costumbres.

89. El director propondrá para la aprobacion de S. M. tres personas para que sean jueces examinadores de los pretendientes, en cuya propuesta no se incluirá ningun profesor del establecimiento.

90. El director presidirá los exámenes, y hará de secretario el que lo sea del establecimiento.

91. El director señalará los dias y horas en que cada pretendiente ha de tener los exámenes, por el orden en que hayan presentado sus solicitudes.

92. Reunida la junta de jueces examinadores concurrirá el pretendiente á tomar puntos en la forma acostumbrada para escribir una disertacion ó memoria, la que podrá escribir donde le convenga, y presentarla al director dentro de 48 horas.

93. Se sacarán tres copias de la disertacion, una para cada juez examinador.

94. En dia señalado se reunirá la junta de jueces examinadores, y el pretendiente leerá la disertacion dicha, despues de lo cual cada uno de los jueces hará las preguntas ú objeciones que se le ofrezcan sobre ella.

95. El dia siguiente concurrirá el pretendiente á nuevo ejercicio, que será el sacar por suerte tres puntos, y elegir uno para disertar de improviso, lo que hará á lo mas por media hora. Despues los jueces le harán preguntas sobre el mismo asunto por el tiempo de hora y media.

96. Al otro dia concurrirá el pretendiente, y será preguntado por los jueces examinadores sobre cualesquiera puntos de la ciencia por el tiempo de dos horas, y no mas.

97. Verificados los exámenes se reunirán en junta los jueces examinadores, y cada uno dará el lugar que estime á cada uno de los examinados, lo que pondrá por escrito, y lo firmará.

98. El director formará despues la terna, segun resulte del voto de los jueces, y acompañándola de los votos originales de los jueces, lo pasará todo á la aprobacion de S. M.

99. Los ayudantes que sean menester en las clases de las enseñanzas, y demas personas para el servicio interior de ellas, los señalará el director segun lo juzgue conveniente.

100. Las personas que hayan de servir de ayudantes las elegirá cada profesor.

101. El director, dada su aprobacion, les señalará las asignaciones ó gratificaciones que juzgue proporcionadas.

102. Las plazas de ayudantes y demas del servicio interior de las enseñanzas serán temporales, y solo por el tiempo que dure la enseñanza.

De los Sumarios para las Enseñanzas.

103. Para que la enseñanza sea mas facil y provechosa se formarán sumarios de las materias que se han de explicar en cada clase, á fin de que sirvan de norma y guia al profesor y á los discípulos.

104. En estos sumarios se atenderá á presentar el orden mas conveniente de las materias; enunciar las proposiciones y resultados con breves explicaciones; indicar las operaciones ó manipulaciones, y citar los lugares de las obras ó escritos en que podrá estudiarse mas extensamente cada punto.

105. La junta de enseñanzas elegirá las personas á quienes se podrá encargar la formacion de estos sumarios.

106. La persona que se encargue de formar alguno de dichos sumarios, deberá presentarlo en el término de un año á lo mas.

107. El director dará cuenta á S. M. de lo acordado acerca de esto en la junta, expresando la persona que ha de encargarse de la formacion de alguno de dichos sumarios, y la gratificacion ó gracia que estime por remuneracion de este trabajo, para la soberana aprobacion.

108. Formado que sea algun sumario se examinará en la misma junta, y siendo aprobado, se acordará en ella si convendrá imprimirlo desde luego ó experimentarlo antes; y de todo dará cuenta el director á S. M. para los efectos consiguientes.

De la Junta de Ensenanzas.

109. El director, con los profesores del Real Conservatorio, formarán junta con el título de Junta de Enseñanzas.

110. Serán ademas individuos de esta junta con voz y voto las personas que S. M. tuviese á bien nombrar, por sí ó á propuesta de la misma junta.

111. Hará de secretario de esta junta el que lo sea del Real Conservatorio.

112. Podrán concurrir á esta junta las personas que la misma junta tenga por conveniente que asistan á alguna ó algunas de sus sesiones.

113. El director convocará la junta siempre que lo estime para tratar de cualquier punto que sea propio de las enseñanzas, ó tenga conexion con ellas.

114. La convocará ademas cuando alguno de los individuos de ella lo pida para tratar de algun punto relativo á las enseñanzas.

115. El director del Real Conservatorio de Artes cuidará de que se cumpla y guarde lo dispuesto en este Reglamento; tomará las disposiciones que sean consiguientes, y consultará á S. M. en los casos que fuere menester.

PLAN de Enseñanzas Particulares para Varias Ciudades del Reino.

1. Se establecerán enseñanzas en donde S. M. tenga á bien señalar para propagar y facilitar los conocimientos que contribuyen mas directamente á la mejora y adelantamiento de las artes y fábricas.

2. Estas enseñanzas se distribuirán en dos clases, á saber:

Clase 1. Aritmética, geometría y mecánica de las artes y delineacion.

Clase 2. Química de las artes.

3. La enseñanza de cada una de estas dos clases estará á cargo de un profesor.

4. Las materias, orden y tiempo de las enseñanzas serán las mismas que se señalan para la enseñanza particular del Real Conservatorio de Artes de Madrid.

5. Todas las disposiciones generales que se establecen en el plan de enseñanzas del Real Conservatorio de Artes de Madrid, se aplicarán respectivamente á estas.

6. Las enseñanzas estarán bajo la direccion inmediata del cuerpo ó persona que S. M. tenga á bien nombrar para este efecto.

7. La inspeccion general de estas enseñanzas estará al cuidado del director del Real Conservatorio de Artes.

8. Los cuerpos ó personas encargadas de la direccion inmediata de estas enseñanzas, tendrán correspondencia con el director del Real Conservatorio de Artes, con quien se entenderán en todo lo que sea concerniente á ellas, y quien les dirigirá las órdenes de S. M. y las instrucciones que fueren convenientes.

9. La correspondencia se extenderá ademas mútuamente para pedir noticias acerca de las artes y fábricas ó de algunos puntos particulares anexos ó conexos, y para adquirir máquinas, instrumentos, procederes y cualesquiera otros medios de mejora y adelantamiento.

10. Concluido que sea el año escolar, los dichos cuerpos ó personas pasarán al mismo director del Real Conservatorio de Artes el aviso de haberse concluido, y acompañarán la lista nominal de las personas que hayan asistido á cada clase, con distincion de matriculados y oyentes, expresando los que han recibido certificacion, y añadiendo las observaciones que crean convenientes.

(Annex 3, to Enclosure 1, in No. 16.)

INSTRUCCION que contiene las Reglas que se han de observar, para que se verifique en Madrid la exposicion pública de los objetos de la Industria Española, en el dia de San Fernando del año próximo de 1827, conforme al Real Decreto, de 30 de Marzo último, que se circuló á los Intendentes y demas Autoridades.

Deseando el Rey nuestro Señor promover las artes y oficios en el Reino, adoptó como medio oportuno la reunion de los objetos de ellos en una exposicion pública, que se ha de celebrar anualmente en Madrid el dia de S. Fernando en obsequio de su augusto nombre, empezando en el venidero de 1827, á cuyo fin se sirvió expedir el Real Decreto de 30 de Marzo último; y para que esta benéfica disposicion tuviese debido cumplimiento se formó, en virtud de Real orden de 7 de Octubre próximo anterior, una Junta de personas zelosas é inteligentes, con el encargo de que propusiese lo conveniente á la mejor ejecucion del referido Real Decreto; y habiéndolo hecho, tuvo á bien S. M. aprobar las reglas siguientes:

1ª. Todo el que quiera presentar en la exposicion pública alguno ó algunos artículos de propia industria, de cualquiera naturaleza que sean, podrá hacerlo arreglándose á lo que en esta Instruccion se ordena.

2ª. Los que hayan de exponer algun artículo ó artículos los presentarán al Intendente de la provincia, si estan elaborados en la capital de ella, ó al Subdelegado, Corregidor, Alcalde mayor ú ordinario del pueblo en donde lo estuvieren.

3ª. El Intendente en la capital de la provincia, y el Subdelegado, Corregidor, Alcalde mayor ú ordinario respectivamente en el pueblo de su residencia, han de ver los artículos ú objetos, y han de marcar y sellar el cajon, caja ó pliego que los contenga, devolviéndolo al dueño, y dándole una certificacion que exprese el artículo ó artículos contenidos en el cajon, caja ó pliego, y que asegure que estos estan elaborados en el mismo pueblo; cuyas diligencias se han de hacer con brevedad y de oficio, sin causar gastos á los interesados.

4ª. Los interesados han de presentar el cajon, caja ó pliego, marcado y sellado en dicha forma, juntamente con la certificacion mencionada, en el Real Conservatorio de Artes de Madrid antes del dia 20 de Mayo del año próximo de 1827, verificándolo de su cuenta propia.

5ª. Los que se presentáren desde el dia 20 de Mayo en adelante serán admitidos á la exposicion pública, aun cuando ya esté abierta; pero no tendrán opcion á los premios y distinciones que aqui se señalarán.

6ª. El Subdelegado, Corregidor, Alcalde mayor ú ordinario que diese alguna ó algunas certificaciones para el expresado efecto, remitirá copia de ellas al Intendente de la provincia, verificándolo inmediatamente que las hayan dado, y añadiendo por nota: 1°. El precio corriente del articulo. 2°. Si es de mucho ó poco despacho en la provincia ó fuera de ella.

7ª. Los Intendentes, luego que reciban las copias de las certificaciones con las notas expresadas, las remitirán sin dilacion al Director del Real Conservatorio de Artes, haciendo lo mismo con las que dieren por sí propios en la capital de su residencia, en las cuales tambien añadirán las notas que se expresan en el artículo anterior.

8ª. Los premios y distinciones que se darán son: 1°. Medallas de oro, plata y bronce, con el busto del Rey nuestro Señor y una honorífica inscripcion, de las cuales se podrá usar como de una condecoracion. 2°. La honra de ser admitidos á besar la Real mano de S. M. 3°. Algunos honores ó condecoraciones que S. M. concederá á los que sobresálgan extraordinariamente por la utilidad que resulte al Estado de sus fábricas ó establecimientos. 4°. Que en la relacion de los objetos presentados á la exposicion pública, que se ha de extender con erudicion y esmero, imprimir y públicar, se haga mencion honorífica de los nombres de las personas que, aunque no sean premiadas, merezan esta distincion por los objetos que presentaron. 5°. Ademas hallarán particularmente ciertas ventajas los que se distingan por los artefactos, géneros ú objetos que presentáren, como la de que sus obras ó productos sean mas conocidos y apreciados del público, y tengan mejor despacho, y la de que sus nombres adquieran celebridad y se repitan con distincion y aprecio. 6°. A cada uno de los beneméritos y de los premiados de cualquiera modo, de los arriba determinados, se le dará un ejemplar de la relacion de la exposicion pública que se imprima.

9ª. Para calificar los objetos y graduar los premios y distinciones se atenderá á las circunstancias siguientes: 1ª. A que los objetos sean de uso y despacho en el comercio. 2ª. A la buena calidad y cómodo precio de ellos. 3ª. A que eviten la entrada de productos extrangeros de igual naturaleza. 4ª. A que, si son instrumentos, máquinas ó herramientas, esten bien construidas y contribuyan á aumentar, abaratar y mejorar los productos. 5ª. A la novedad ó mejora de los productos, ó de los medios de ejecucion, aunque siempre se preferirá lo que traiga utilidad mas extensa al Estado.

10. La exposicion pública empezará el dia 30 de Mayo en obsequio del augusto nombre de S. M., y durará hasta el dia 8 de Julio siguiente.

11. Los objetos ó productos presentados estarán de manifiesto, con un rótulo que exprese el dueño de cada uno de ellos, y el lugar en donde estuvieren elaborados.

12. Concluida la exposicion, se procederá á la calificacion de los objetos presentados, y en seguida á la adjudicacion de los premios y distinciones: hecho lo cual, se devolverán los objetos á sus respectivos dueños.

13. A fin de que algunas personas no se detengan en presentar los objetos que sean fruto de su trabajo, ingenio y aplicacion, por parecerles acaso que no son propios de la exposicion pública, se advierte que corresponde á ella todo lo que cualquiera ramo de industria produce, y sea útil al Estado ó pueda serlo en lo sucesivo, aunque sean obras toscas de necesidad y de consumo general, ó puedan serlo mas adelante. Y para mayor inteligencia, aunque no es posible enumerar los artículos ú objetos en que se puede emplear la industria, se señalan aqui en grande, y son los que pueden resultar de los productos de los reinos vegetal, animal y mineral, á saber:

Toda fabricacion de tierra, como china, loza fina y comun, y los demas artículos que se hacen con esta primera materia; y las piedras preciosas artificiales.

Toda obra en metales de herrero, armero, cerrajero, espadero, platero, joyero, hojalatero, botonero, broncista, calderero, &c.

Todo género de utensilios metálicos para el ejército y para los laboratorios de química: quincallería de toda especie, y botonería de toda clase, cardas, &c.

Todo invento ó perfeccion en los instrumentos de agricultura: todo fruto ó producto nuevo de la misma, como granos no conocidos, harinas no conocidas, y medios de conservar los alimentos.

Toda obra en lana (apartado y lavado de esta), en algodon, seda, lino, cáñamo, mezclas, &c.; y los instrumentos para adelantar estas manufacturas: blondas, encajes y demas obras de punto: telas pintadas, listonería y telares para ella.

Todo producto químico, como tintes, ingredientes nuevos ó mejorados para ellos, curtidos y preparaciones de las pieles en sus diferentes usos de zapatería, guantería, abaniquería, &c.: cristales y vidrios, jabones, ácidos, álcalis, tintas, barnices, preparacion de los tabacos, lacres, colas de toda clase, sales y preparaciones farmacéuticas en grande.

Toda obra en maderas de ebanistería y carpintería, y abanicos, bastones, artículos de concha, marfil, &c.

Toda obra de relojería, y máquinas para hacer las piezas de ella.

Toda obra de imprenta, calcografia, litografia y encuadernacion.

Todo descubrimiento que suplanta la especería que viene de fuera.

Toda obra en que se approvechen los despojos de animales, como huesos, cuernos, dientes, pesuñas, pelo, plumas, &c.

Toda obra perteneciente á la sombrerería, quitasoles, sombrillas, sombreros de paja, hules, &c., y toda obra para adorno de las mugeres.

Todo lo correspondiente al arte de papelero, obras de carton, papeles pintados, &c.

Todo instrumento que sirva para el dibujo, grabado y pintura.

Toda máquina para levantar pesos, como gruas, cabrestantes, &c.: bombas para apagar incendios, &c.

Todo género de instrumentos para el arte de curar, máquinas galbánicas y eléctricas, vendajes, dientes postizos, ojos artificiales, bujías, sondas elásticas, &c.

Todo lo perteneciente á fábricas de anteojos, telescopios y demas artículos de óptica.

Instrumentos de meteorologia, como barómetros, termómetros, areómetros, higrómetros, &c.

Todo género de instrumentos de música.

Instrumentos para el alumbrado, lámparas de Argand, quinqués, velones, &c.

Modelos de carros para trasportes, y de fácil carga y descarga: cuévanos y utensilios para llevar pesos á hombros. Y finalmente todo invento útil en la economía rural, civil y doméstica.

Madrid, 4 de Diciembre de 1826. *Luis Lopez Ballesteros.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 16.

Public Libraries and Archives in Spain.

NAMES of TOWNS.	Number of Libraries or Museums	LIBRARIANS.	AMOUNT of FUNDS annually assigned for: Payment of Librarians.	Purchase of Books.	Incidental Expenses.	SOURCES of the FUNDS.	Number of Volumes contained in each Library: Printed.	MSS.	Whether any Printed Catalogue or Account of the Library or Museum exists.	Under what Authority placed.	Rules observed for the Admission of the Public.	General Rules of the Establishment.
Salamanca	1	Dⁿ Patricio Santos Ufano Under Librarians: Dⁿ Tomas Oviedo Dⁿ Miguel Hernandez	*Reals.* 5,000 4,000 3,000	None	*Reals.* 3,000	University rents	24,000	about 1,500	MS. catalogue exists in the library itself. A printed one, arranged in the order of subjects, was begun in 1777, but never completed.	Inspection of the Rector of the University and the Committee of Censorship, bound to make . . . . each course.	Always, excepting feast-days; 3 hours morning, 2 afternoon.	No general rules or statutes exist, independent of the general one of the University.
Valladolid	1	Dⁿ Pedro Martin Gomez	6,600	Unfixed	None	Funds of the principal College of Santa Cruz.	13,250			Rector and Counsellors of the College make a yearly visitation.	4 hours in the morning, 2 in the afternoon.	None.
Malaga	1	Dⁿ Joaqⁿ Ignacio de Torneira	600 *dcts.*	Voluntary donations of Bishops.	From 1,000 to 1,500		4,426	3	None	Under the immediate authority of the Bishop.	From 9 o'clock morning to 1 in the afternoon.	The general laws of the kingdom.
Peruel	1	Dⁿ Manuel Salvador	5,500 *rls.*	None		Paid by the Ordinary from the fund of the Espolios of the Bishops.	4,133	2	None		3 hours in the morning, 2 in the afternoon.	None.
Seville	3, and 1 public archive	1. San Acasio: Dⁿ Juan de Zafra 2. Archbishops: 1. Dⁿ Antᵒ de Bartolome y Araugo. 2. 3. Dean and Chapter: Dⁿ Nicolas Affaestre One porter - daily 4. Archives of th Indies: Dⁿ José de la Iguera y Lora.	150 *dcts.* 400 200 400 8 *rls.*	None None None	None None None	Corporation The mitral revenues Chapter rents	800 8,691 Unknown	A small number Unknown	Not known Not known Not known	Corporation Archbishop Diocesan Prelate Minister of the Interior.	The Royal Cedula of 12 Feb. 1771. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
Murcia	1	Dⁿ Pedro Andres	600 *dcts.*	None		Episcopal revenues	7,686	One case of MSS.	None	The Bishop	Morning and evening.	
Valencia	Public archives	Dⁿ Jorge Garcia Porter - - daily	1. 6,500 2. 4,440 4 *rls.*		Paid out of fees for certificates.	Royal Treasury	Very few printed.	Uncertain, but calculated at 1,000 cart-loads*	None printed	Minister of the Interior.	Office hours.	
Lugo	1	Dⁿ Alberto Iglesias	400 *dcts.*	None		Episcopal revenues	4,187	None	None	Diocesan Prelate	9 to 12 morning, 3 to 5 afternoon.	
Mondonedo (The Library of Mondonedo is in the Conciliary Seminary of that town. The Rector and Vice-rector discharge the duties of Librarians.)	1						2,789			The Bishop.		

* *Sic in orig.*

(continued)

NAMES of TOWNS.	Number of Libraries or Museums	LIBRARIANS.	AMOUNT of FUNDS annually assigned for: Payment of Librarians.	Purchase of Books.	Incidental Expenses.	SOURCES of the FUNDS.	Number of Volumes contained in each Library: Printed.	MSS.	Whether any Printed Catalogue or Account of the Library or Museum exists.	Under what Authority placed.	Rules observed for the Admission of the Public.	General Rules of the Establishment.
Lerida:			*Rs. Ms.*									
Cervera (University)	1	1. An Annual Visitor -	1,061 22	Uncertain	Uncertain	University funds - - -	4,982	120	-- Catalogue printed in 1831.	University - -	-- 9 to 12 morning, 3 to 8 afternoon.	None.
Solsona - -	1	2. Dⁿ Pablo Feto - -	1,066 22									
		Dⁿ Francisco Riera - -	400 *dcts.*	Uncertain	Uncertain	Bishop's revenues - - -	2,911	4	- - -	The Bishop - -	- Ditto -	None.
Seo de Urgel - -	- -	- - - - - -	- - -	- -	- -	- - - - - - -	All the books spoiled and torn.					
Oviedo (University) -	1	Dⁿ Manˡ Prado y Toria -	2,010 *dcts.*	800	440	-- Two sinecure livings granted by the King, and a rent of the Founder.	9,000	25 valuable MSS., particularly the Acts of the Ancient Cortez	None - -	University - -	-- 3 hours morning and 2 afternoon, from 18 Oct. to 15 August.	None.
Royal Asturian Institute.	1	Vacant - - - -	3,850	None.	- -	Rents for its support - -	4,671	26	-- Statutes, but not printed.	-- The Director of the establishment.	- - - -	-- The Regulations of the Library, forming the 5th chapter of the Statutes, are enclosed, N° 1.
Zaragoza:												
Libraries - -	2	Nearly destroyed in the siege of 1808, and now being restored.										
Archives - -	- -	-- Containing legal and notarial documents, as also ancient acts of legislation. 1,882 reals are paid by the Ministry of Finance to a keeper of one of these establishments, and the other expenses are paid out of fees for searches and certificates.										
Toledo:												
The Diocesan, 1st -	2	Dⁿ Ramon Fʳ Lorsa, 1st (absent since 1823).	1,000 *dcts.*	- -	- -	-- Royal pension paid out of the Episcopal Revenue.	30,000	None.	None - -	Archbishop.		
		- - - - - 2d	1,000									
University, 2d - -	- -	A nascent institution -	- - - - -	- - -	- -	- - - - - - -	500	None.				
Archives - -		of the military orders of Calatrava and Alcantara, situated in the church of San Benito.										
Coruña:												
Santiago (University)	1	1st. Dⁿ Vicente Castro Larnas.	9,000 *rls.*	6,000 *rls.*	2,000 *rls.*	University funds - - -	17,307	41	Printed - -	University - -	-- Eight hours per diem.	
		2. Dⁿ Franᶜᵒ Rodriguez -	400 *dcts.*									
		3. Dⁿ Franᶜᵒ F. Lloreda -	300									
Coruña:												
1. Library of the Junta of Commerce.	1	Dⁿ Jose Boado y Sanchez	9,000 *rls.*	- -	400	-- Vales Reales, left by the Founder in 1806, the late Dⁿ Pᵒ Aᵒ Sanchez, a canon. The Royal bonds amount to 424,800 reals consolidated, and 374,964 non-consolidated.	- -	- -	-- Two manuscript Catalogues.	-- Rules as in the copy of the Statutes enclosed.	- - - -	Enclosure No. 2.
2. General Archives of the kingdom of Galicia.	- -	1st. Dⁿ Fernᵈᵒ Salazar y Coton.	12,000	- -	2,000	Fees on Copies and Searches -	Upwards of 4,020 vols.	- -	- - -	-- Ministry of the Interior.	- - - -	-- Copy of royal order enclosed by which it is regulated, Enclosure No. 3.
		2. Dⁿ Victorio Suarez -	8,800			of 75 lbs.* weight besides vast quantities not yet placed.						
		3. Dⁿ Pedro L. Vazquez -	4,400									
		4. Dⁿ Franᶜᵒ Folla - -	4,400									
		Porter - - -	800			* *Sic in orig.*						

Balearic Isles:			*reals.* *ms.*								
Palma - -	1	1. Dⁿ Ramon Estelrich -	4,251 20	- -	- -	- - - - - - -	5,000	- -	- - - -	Bishop.	
		2. Dⁿ Antonio Zogores -	2,192 13								
Archives - -	3										
1st. Kingdom of Majorca - -		Dⁿ Franᶜᵒ Masanal - -	3,321 27	- -	- -	- - - - - - -	- -	- -	- - - -	- - Under the authority of the department of State to which each belongs.	
1. Patrimonial - - - -		Dⁿ Mateo Rube - -	2,312								
3. Notarial - - - -		Vacant - - - - -	3 *rs.* p. fees.								
Canaries:											
Laguna - - -	1	Dⁿ Frᵒ Cristoval Lopez -	4,000	- -	- -	University - - - -	3,000	- -	- - - -	- - University of San Fernando.	- Morning and evening, five hours.	- - Statutes of the University.
Las Palmas - -	1	Vacant - - - - -	1,100	- -	- -	Episcopal Revenues - -	3,224	Lost -	None - -	- - Bishop and Junta of members of the Seminary.	- - From 8 to 10 morning, from 3 to an hour before vespers afternoon.	- - Statutes of the Conciliary Seminary.
Madrid:											
Royal Library -	1	Principal Librarian: Dⁿ Joaquin M. Patiño	50,000	unlimited.	200,000	- - The whole expenses of this Institution ought to reach 500,000 reals; but the funds are not sufficient.	About 200,000	MSS. from 4,000 to 5,000, and amongst which are many valuable Greek, Latin and Arabic MSS., and unedited works.	None - -	- - Constitutions of Carlos III. and posterior orders.	- - May, June, July, August, September opens at nine morning, shuts two afternoon; October, November, December, January, February, March, April, from ten o'clock to two afternoon.	
		2. Dⁿ Agustin Duran -	24,000									
		3. Dⁿ Juan Gonzalez -	24,000									
		4. DⁿAntᵒRuiz de Quevedo	20,000		For the acquisition of antiquities, &c. the sum of 50,000 annually is indicated in the constitutions.	They arise:						
		5. Dⁿ Florencio Delgado y Montes.	20,000			1. Royal Treasury - 240,000						
		6. Dⁿ Tomas de Velandia y Martin	16,000			2. Pension on the Bishopric of the Habana - - - 60,000						
		7. Dⁿ Antᵒ Romero Lopez	14,000			3. Another pension on the general common lands of the kingdom 100,000						
		Besides which are 10 officers with salaries from - - -	10,000 to 6,000			400,000						
						The library also exacts a bound copy of every thing printed in Spain, and has the right of pre-emption at all book auctions.						

P. S. The general rule in all these Institutions in the provinces is, to open them to students morning and evening together five hours, with very little variation.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

16. Spain.

Annex 1, to Enclosure 2, in No. 16.

(Annex 1, to Enclosure 2, in No. 16.)

Royal Asturian Institute.—General Regulations.

EXTRACTADO de la Ordenanza del Ynstituto.

Capitulo 5º, Del Bibliotecario.

53. El Bibliotecario tendrá en el Ynstituto el mismo grado y dignidad que corresponde á los profesores.

54. En los actos literarios y públicos, fuera de la biblioteca, tendrá siempre el lugar que siga al mas moderno de los profesores.

55. En lo que fuese respectivo á la enseñanza de las lenguas que será de su cargo, observará cuanto va prevenido á los profesores en el capítulo precedente.

56. Asistirá siempre á la biblioteca, así para dar sus lecciones, como para el uso del público, en las horas que estubiere abierta á este fin.

57. Responderá de los libros y muebles de ella, que se le entregarán por inventario, y lo mismo de los que pertenezcan al gabinete mineralógico, y las llaves de uno y otro existirán en su poder.

58. Por punto general la biblioteca estará abierta, y será de uso público, en todos los dias y horas lectivas.

59. Admitirá á ella todas las personas que concurrieren á leer y instruirse, y les franqueará los libros que desearen.

60. En esto preferirá siempre los alunnos, que siguen la enseñanza, á los que no lleven otro obgeto que el de la lectura.

61. Pero cuidará de que los alunnos no desperdicien el tiempo en lecturas de mera curiosidad.

62. Cuidará de que en la biblioteca se guarde el mayor silencio, cual conviene á un lugar destinada á la lectura y no á conversacion ni disputas.

63. Será regla general, que ningun libro debe salir de la biblioteca, ni disfrutarse fuera de su recinto, y de la vista del bibliotecario.

64. Si en las salas de enseñanza se necesitare de alguna obra, el profesor la pedirá por medio de su ausiliar, y acabadas las lecciones, se restituirá á la biblioteca.

65. Lo mismo sucederá cuando se necesitare alguna cosa del gabinete mineralógico, lo cual se deberá entregar y recoger por el bibliotecario.

66. Este gabinete solo se abrirá en los tiempos y ocasiones en que lo exigiere la enseñanza, y con respecto á ella, y entonces asistirá siempre en él el bibliotecario.

67. Será regla general que no puedan estar abiertos áun mismo tiempo la biblioteca y el Gabinete, ni disfrutarse sino separadamente, y á vista del bibliotecario.

68. Mas como podrá alguna vez sobrevenir de hacer uso simultaneamente de uno y otro, el director en tal caso nombrará uno de los ausiliares, para que desempeñe en aquel caso las funciones del bibliotecario.

69. La compra de libros y efectos de biblioteca, y de minerales y sustancias del gabinete, se hará siempre con intervencion del bibliotecario.

Es copia á la letra del capitulo citado, contenido en la ordenanza provisional de este Rl Ynstituto Asturiano, y autorizada de Rl Orden por el Escelentísimo Señor, Dn Antonio Valdés, Secretario de Estado y del Despacho Universal de Marina, en San Lorenzo, primero de Diciembre de mil setecientos noventa y tres.

Gijon, y Marzo 3 de 1835. *Antonio de Condres.*

ASIMISMO rigistrando en el Archivo de este dicho Rl Ynstituto hallé la Licencia ó privilegio que se concede al Ynstituto, que es á la letra como sigue.

Nos, Dn Ramon José de Arce, por la gracia de Dios y de la Santa Sede Apostólica, Arzobispo de Burgos, Ynquisidor General en todos los Reinos y Señorios de S. M., y de su Consejo, &c. Por las presentes, y la autoridad apostólica á nos concedida de que en esta parte usamos, concedemos nuestra licencia y facultad al Rl Ynstituto Asturiano, establecido en la villa y puerto de Gijon, para que pueda adquirir y tener en su biblioteca los libros y obras prohibidas por el Santo Oficio, que á juicio de su actual Director, el Brigadier de la Rl Armada, Dn Franco de Paula Jovellanos, Comendador de Aguilarejo en la Orden de Santiago, Alferez mayor, y Regidor perpetuo de dicha villa, y de los demas que le sucedan en dicho cargo, puedan ser útiles y correspondientes para la enseñanza de las ciencias naturales y esactas, que se estudian en aquel establecimiento. Y asímismo para que dicho Director, y los demas que le sucedieren, puedan conceder á los profesores y alunnos que fueren de su confianza la facultad de leerles en los casos y circunstancias en que lo consideraren oportuno; confiando como confiamos de la prudencia y cristiandad del dicho Dn Franco de Paula y demas Directores el buen uso de esta Licencia, sobre que gravamos su conciencia. Dada en Madrid, á cinco dias del mes de Abril, de mil setecientos noventa y ocho.—Ramon José, Arzobispo de Burgos, Ynquisidor General.—Por mandado de S. Ylustma, Licenciado Dn Gabriel Hevia y Noriega, Secretario.—S. Y. concede Licencia al Rl Ynstituto Asturiano, establecido en la villa y puerto de Gijon, y su Director ó los que fueren, para adquirir

adquirir y tener en su biblioteca libros y obras prohibidas útiles á la enseñanza de sus alunnos, y que estos puedan leerlos con la de su director. Reg. fol. 8, y Lib. .....

Nota.—Como el original está ya carcomido: los puntos, que se ven, suplen el número del Libro que no se puede leer.

Gijon, 3 de Marzo de 1835. *Antonio de Condres.*

(Annex 2, to Enclosure 2, in No. 16.)

REGULATIONS of the Library of the Junta of Commerce at *Corunna.*

Fundacion, establecimiento y constituciones de la Biblioteca pública del R^l^ Consulado de la Coruña, establecida en la Casa Consular por el Dr. D. Pedro Ant^o^ Sanchez, Canonigo de la S^ta^ Yglesia de Santiago: la cual se abrió para servicio del público en el dia 15 de Agosto del año de 1806. A que sigue copia de tres escrituras referentes á la fundacion de una Escuela pública de primeras letras, que estableció tambien el mismo Canonigo en la feligresía de S^ta^ Eulalia de Curtis, lugar de su nacimiento, la cual queda, asímismo por la ultima, bajo la superintendencia y direccion del referido R^l^ Consulado, segun lo dispuso el fundador en su testamento y codicilo.

El establecimiento de las bibliotecas públicas es uno de los medios mas eficaces de adelantar y perfeccionar la instruccion entre todas las naciones ilustradas; y los cuerpos que entienden por instituto en el fomento de la prosperidad nacional no pueden por consiguiente mirarle con indiferencia.

El R^l^ Consulado de la Coruña ya, en el año de 1790, habia atendido á un objeto tan interesante, recogiendo con la competente aprovacion de S. M. varios libros y tratados correspondientes á su instituto, que colocados en una pieza de la Casa Consular estaban á disposicion del público en las horas de asistencia á las oficinas. Pero como no podia el cuerpo prescindir de atender simultaneamente á otros objetos, no le han permitido las circunstancias el poder dar á este establecimiento toda la estension que quisiera, y así ha continuado hasta principios del año de 1803, á cuyo tiempo se ha manifestado el zelo infatigable del S^r^ D. Pedro Antonio Sanchez, Canonigo de la S^ta^ Yglesia de Santiago, ofreciendo establecer en este pueblo á su costa, bajo los auspicios del Consulado, una biblioteca para el servicio del público decentemente provista. Hipotecó desde luego dicho Señor, para la permanencia del establecimiento, un considerable numero de vales R^ls^, cuyo capital con sus intereses completaron, á fin de Setiembre de dicho año, al pie de unos cuatro cientos mil reales; previniendo que sus reditos debian por ahora invertirse en nuevos vales, y servir despues los reditos de todos para atender á los sueldos del bibliotecario y á la compra de libros; con prevencion de que, si dichos fondos en algun tiempo se llegasen á amortizar, se imbirtiese el mismo capital en fincas, á cuyos productos se diese el mismo destino.

Yndependiente de la entrega de los referidos vales, previnó que despues de su muerte se invertiria su herencia en otros mas, y desde luego ha hecho hacer el mismo fundador á su costa la estanteriá, y ha comprado una gran parte de los libros que ultimam^te^ se presentaron al público, habiendo tambien contribuido el Consulado con unos treinta mil reales para el mismo fin, ademas de los libros que tenia el cuerpo ecsistentes.

Las condiciones, bajo las cuales puso dicho Señor á disposicion del Consulado esta fundacion, son las siguientes: Que la Junta de Govierno se encargará de conservar en su tesorería los vales R^s^, renovandolos, cobrando sus intereses, y empleando todo lo que pueda de ellos en nuevos vales: que el nombramiento de bibliotecario ó bibliotecarios lo reserva hacer por ahora el fundador á favor de ciertas personas de cuya aptitud tiene formado concepto; y que á lo adelante pertenecerá al mismo cuerpo, quien deverá hacerle entre los descendientes de dos hermanos del fundador, confiriendose las plazas, precedido ecsamen é informe de sus cualidades, y, faltando la sucesion directa de esta familia, proveer dicho empleo por concurso abierto ó general, con facultad de detener cualquiera paga que no juzgase arreglada el Consulado, incluyendo aun los salarios de los bibliotecarios y portero si le hubiese á lo adelante. De cuya propuesta y condiciones habiendose dado cuenta al Rey, se ha servido aprovarlo todo en R^l^ orden de 2 de Junio del mismo año de 1803.

Realizado en la principal parte este proyecto, y verificada la solemne apertura el dia 15 de Agosto de 1806, fué servida la Magestad Divina llamar á juicio al benefico é inmortal fundador, en el dia 4 de Octubre del mismo año, despues de haber ordenado sus ideas y negocios temporales, dejando formado un plan de este establecimiento, y el de una escuela de primeras letras que ha fundado en el lugar de su nacimiento, para que el Consulado lo corrigiese, adiccionase, y tomase bajo su proteccion, refiriendose á ello en su ultimo codicilo: resultando acercarse el fondo de la citada biblioteca á unos ochocientos mil reales, y el de la escuela á mas de ochenta y cinco mil, todo en vales R^s^ y algunas acciones del R^l^ Emprestito.

Admitidos por la Junta de Govierno dichos establecimientos, dió facultad á los Sñes Prior y Consules, para arreglar todos estos particulares; conferenciando y poniendose de acuerdo con los cumplidores albaceas y testamentarios del Sr. Sanchez, D. Maximino Garcia, canonigo de la misma S^ta^ Yglesia, y D. Julian Franc^o^ Suarez Freire, y á fin de que todo se intimase con prontitud, armonia, y conformidad con dichos Sñes, autorizó y facultó la Junta al Sr. Prior, D. Manuel Diez Fabanera, para que pasando á Santiago verificase dicha ultimacion, tratando y arreglando todo lo conducente con los citados Señores; y habiendose reciprocamente convenido entre si, y aprovadolo la espresada Junta de Govierno, se establecen é imponen las constituciones siguientes.

1ª. Servirá en la biblioteca un bibliotecario mayor solo por ahora, que tenga las cualidades que quedan prevenidas en la noticia que precede, cuyo bibliotecario lo es ya, por nombramiento del mismo fundador, el Licdº D. José Boado Sanchez, hijo de D. Juan de Boado, y de Dª Maria Raimunda Sanchez, hermana del citado fundador.

2. Despues de recogida la herencia de este, y pasado el tiempo de ocho años que considera precisos el Consulado para que sus fondos puedan sufrir nuevos grabamenes, se resolverá el nombramiento de segundo bibliotecario, que se hará en el descendiente que hubiese apto de D. Tomas Antonio Sanchez, hermano tambien del fundador; de manera que así la presentacion del bibliotecario 1º, como la del 2º, se ha de hacer por turno de los poseedores de la casa del Pazo, sita en Stª Eulalia de Curtis, de que es dueño dicho D. Tomas Antonio Sanchez, y el de la de Liñeiro, sita en Stª Maria de los Angeles, que pertenece á D. Juan de Boado, marido de dicha su hermana. Por consiguiente este turno principiará en el D. Tomas desde ahora, en la inteligencia de que el, á quien corresponda el derecho de presentar, há de hacerlo precisamte en el sugeto de dichas dos familias; y solo en el caso de no haber en ninguna de ellas persona idonea podrá presentar á un estraño. Cuando esto ultº suceda será permitido á cualquiera de las dos familias, que se crea apto, acudir al Consulado para que este lo haga ecsaminar; y juzgandolo digno conferirle la plaza con preferencia al estraño presentado.

3. La persona á quien toque la presentacion, ademas del sugeto que presente, podrá acumular otro para que, en caso de que el primero no sea digno, recaiga en el 2º.

4. El Consulado á quien se haga esta presentacion le conferirá el empleo siempre que crea que es digno de él; pero si dudase de su suficiencia mandará se le ecsamine.

5. El ecsamen se hará por tres personas condecoradas y acreditadas en el pueblo por su doctrina é integridad, que nombrará la misma Junta del Consulado, y presidirá el Sr Prior, ó a su falta uno de los Sres Consules.

6. Se egecutará segun el metodo de Sn Ysidro el Rl, encerrando al ecsaminando en una pieza provista de libros y de amanuense, en donde compondrá una disertacion, perteneciente á su facultad, sobre uno de los tres puntos que le toquen en suerte, la que, pasadas 24 horas, leerá.

7. Los ecsaminadores le harán preguntas por espacio de una hora, no solo sobre la materia de ella, sino tambien sobre toda la facultad.

8. Este ecsamen será a puertas abiertas. La censura se hará por votos secretos de los tres ecsaminadores solamente.

9. Si el ecsaminado saliese reprovado no podrá apelar, pero podrá pedir al Consulado segundo ecsamen con nuevos jueces, á que este deferirá.

10. En caso de ser desechado si el patrono acumuló otro, entrará en su lugar, ó dandosele la plaza, si el Consulado lo quisiere así, ó ecsaminandosele en los terminos que el primero.

11. Las propinas de los ecsaminadores, y mas gastos que se ocasionen, serán de cuenta del pretendiente.

12. Si el patrono al principio no acumuló alguno, no se le admitirá despues la acumulacion.

13. No siendo digno el presentado, ó los dos presentados por el patrono que esté en turno, pasará este al otro en la misma forma que va dicho.

14. Si el presentado y acumulado por este no fuesen dignos, nombrará por aquella vez la Junta del Consulado, haciendose para ello el ecsamen y formalidades que quedan espresadas.

15. Cuando vacare el empleo de bibliotecario 1º, ascenderá á aquella plaza el 2º, no habiendolo desmerecido; y el Consulado pasará aviso al patrono á fin de que presente sugeto idoneo, sea para la plaza vacante, sea para la resulta. El mismo aviso pasará cuando vaque la plaza de 2º.

16. El patrono que esté en turno tendrá un año para hacer la presentacion, cuyo termino deverá correr desde la fecha del aviso que le diere el Consulado. Si dentro de él no la hiciese, pasará al otro patrono, quien tendrá otro año. Pasados los dos, provcera libremte el Consulado.

17. En toda vacante nombrará el Consulado bibliotecario interino con medio sueldo, que podrá ser lego, eclesiastico, ó religioso.

18. Si el poseedor de alguna de las dos casas, que hoy llevan dichos dos hermanos del fundador, y á las que va afecto este patronato, no fuese descendiente de ellos, será el poseedor de la otra patrono insolidum.

19. Si ambas casas se hallaren poseidas por sugetos que no fueren descendientes de ellos, cesará del todo el patronato, y quedará la provision de bibliotecarios á la libre disposicion del Consulado.

20. Los productos ó premios de los vales Rs que hoy hacen el fondo del establecimto, y el de los mas que se compren, con lo que se recoja de la herencia del fundor segn su testamento y codicilo, ó bien los productos de cualquiera finca que con dichos vales se adquiera, tienen cuatro precisos objetos, 1º el pago de los sueldos de los empleados de la biblioteca, 2º los gastos necesarios en las piezas de ella, sus utensilios, y gratifon de los tres 1os oficials del Consulado, 3º la compra de libros, y 4º el aumento del fondo.

21. Así el primer bibliotecario, como el segdo, deverán estar graduados precisamente de bachiller en una de las facultades mayores, y saber á lo menos la lengua francesa, sin cuyas circunstancias no podrá ser admitida la propuesta. Tendrán igual residencial, y solo en caso de enfermedad ó ausencia podrá el uno escusar al otro.

22. El 1er bibliotecario tendrá de sueldo fijo doce mil reales anuales, y el 2º ocho mil; pero á fin de aumentar por ahora el fondo todo lo qe sea posible, con arreglo á los deseos del fundor, no disfrutará ni cobrará el 1º, durante seis años, mas qe nueve mil reales de vellon que empezará

empezarán á correr en 1° de En° de 1807; y el 2°, que se nombrará al fin de dichos años, solo disfrutará seis cientos ducados en cada uno de los cuatro sig^tes, continuandosele luego los ocho mil referidos.

23. Deducido del total prem^s que produzcan los vales, el imp^te de los dos prim^s objetos que espresa el art° 20, se distribuirá el resto p^r mitad en los otros dos siguientes, aprovechando p^a uno y otro las mejores oportunidades.

24. Como el fundador há dispuesto q^e el Consulado se cobre de ciertos gastos originad^s en la biblioteca, por querer el solo tener esta gloria y resulta, deviendo por esta razon á sus fondos diez y siete mil cuatro cientos veinte y tres r^s, y diez y seis mrs. v^on, se reintegrará de los reditos de los fondos de la biblioteca al Consulado en el termino de seis años, en cantidad igual por cada uno, deduciendose lo q^e corresponde con preferencia á la compra de libros y aumento del capital indicados.

25. Como este capital deve crecer mucho, cuando el Consulado creyese ser bastante, podrá pagar á costa de él un portero con una modica asignacion, cuyo nombramiento y señalamiento de asignacion corresponderá tambien á la Junta de Govierno. Este estará sugeto inmediatamente al bibliotecario mayor, y en su falta al 2° cuando le hubiere, y todos á la citada Junta, ó en su defecto á los Sñes Prior y Consules, en la misma forma que lo están los demas empleados del Consulado, para los asuntos relativos al cumplimiento de sus encargos; pero esta plaza no se proveerá hasta que, del producto de los fondos sobre lo bastante, para pagarla sin omitir por ello ninguno de los otros objetos que quedan indicados.

26. Si pudiese conseguirse, será del caso que el portero sepa la lengua Latina y tenga algunos principios mas, para que pueda ayudar al bibliotecario siempre que se halle solo.

27. Siempre que el Consulado tenga por conveniente hacer casa p^a trasladar á ella las escuelas de navegacion, con el objeto de que la biblioteca se estienda por las piezas que en el dia ocupan las mismas escuelas, podrá sacar de los fondos, que ván señalados, la parte q^e tenga por conveniente, con tal que sus reditos hayan crecido lo suficiente para suportar este gasto; pues solo de ellos y no del principal habrá de sacarse lo que se determine.

28. La biblioteca estará abierta todos los dias esepto los Domingos y fiestas de precepto entero; á esepcion de dos vacaciones que gozará en cada año, y dos medios dias á la semana, á saber, aquellas desde el dia de Reyes hasta el 20 del mismo mes, y desde el dia 15 de Agosto hasta el 30. Los medios dias señalados serán los de correo general, miercoles y sabado por la tarde. Las horas en que deberá abrirse la pieza, serán, desde 1° de Octubre hasta fin de Marzo, á las 9 de la mañana y tres de la tarde; desde 1° de Abril hasta ult° de Setiembre, á las 8 de la mañana y 4 de la tarde; y la de cerrarse, en todos tiempos por la mañana, al medio dia; y por la tarde, en los cuatro meses de Nov^re, Dic^re, Enero y Febrero, á las 5; en los de Marzo, Abril, Setiembre y Octubre, á las 6 ½; y en los de Mayo, Junio, Julio y Agosto, á las 7 ½.

29. Cuando el Consulado tenga por conveniente nombrar el bibliotecario menor, deberá este asistir en ella todo el tiempo que esté abierta, cuidando de la division que el mayor le señalare y ponga á su cuidado, dando, recogiendo, y colocando en su lugar los libros, y supliendo al mayor en los casos de ausencia ó enfermedad.

30. Para las operaciones mas mecánicas, que ocurriese hacer en dicha biblioteca interin no se nombra el portero de ella, se servirá el bibliotecario del alcaide de la Casa Consular, y cuando este estubiese ocupado, de cualquiera de los salvaguardias de la misma, siendo obligacion del citado alcaide impedir la entrada al que no lleve trage decente, ó entre con el sombrero puesto, ni permitir fumar, ni hacer ruido que pueda estorbar el estudio, entrar y sacar los braseros que deve haber en ella en su tiempo, y en el de estero y desestero, sacudir y limpiar los libros y estantes con ayuda de los salvaguardias, y con asistencia del bibliotecario ó bibliotecarios, para que esto se egecute con el debido orden y esactitud, abrir y cerrar las puertas y ventanas, limpiárla todos los dias, y guardar las llaves si el bibliotecario quisiere confiarselas.

31. A fin de conciliar, en cuanto sea posible, las ideas del fundador con la necesidad de que la biblioteca sea bien asistida, mediante la mucha concurrencia de lectores que hay, se nombrará interinam^te un ayud^te de bibliotecario, mientras no se nombra el 2°, con el sueldo de 200 á 300 ducados anuales á lo mas, para que ausilie y, en caso muy urgente, escuse al bibliotecario actual, cuidando principalm^te de las piezas, su aseo, y limpieza de los libros.

32. Al fin de los ocho años citados, que principiarán á contarse desde 1° de Enero de 1807, si los fondos de la biblioteca hubiesen aumentado lo bastante, para q^e con su producto pueda pagarse el 2° bibliotecario con arreglo al capitulo 22, quedando al mismo tiempo lo bastante para los mas objetos que quedan referidos, cesará el ayudante, y se pasará aviso al patrono para que haga la propuesta para la plaza de segundo bibliotecario. Pero si el producto de los fondos no pudiese aun sufrir esta carga, continuará el ayud^te durante otros dos años, ó mas si fuese preciso.

33. Siendo por ahora suficiente un dia para el estero y otro para el desestero, se señala para el primero el dia de difuntos, y para el seg^do el vispera de la festividad del Corpus.

34. Cualquiera atentado, violencia ó desalato, que se cometa por algun concurrente, será castigado por el cuerpo, para lo cual se servirá S. M. concederle jurisdicion, é inmediatam^te que esto suceda se dará cuenta al Prior, disponiendose entre tanto que los salvaguardias, porteros y alcaide, no permitan la salida de la casa al que se hubiese ecsedido.

35. Ningun empleado de esta biblioteca se podrá ausentar sin espresa licencia de la Junta de Govierno, ó del Sr. Prior, quedando á cargo del contador la vigilancia de su asistencia en las horas indicadas; deviendo dar cuenta á la Junta de cualquier falta que notare, para que tome la provid^a que corresponda.

36. El bibliotecario, ni ninguno de sus subalternos, no podrán estraer, ni permitir se

estraiga, ni aun por pocas horas, libro alguno, aunque sea dejando recivo ó por otro medio. Por la prima vez que contravenga cualquiera de ellos á este capitulo, se le descontará un mes de sueldo: por la segda seis meses: y por la tercera se le privará para siempre del empleo, y ademas se le cobrará en todo caso el importe de la obra, aunque no haya estraido mas que un solo tomo. Al que denuncie se le concederá la mitad del importe de lo quede descuente al bibliotecario ó subalterno. Y una copia de este articulo se fijará en la biblioteca para que conste á todos.

37. Los manuscritos, libros y obras prohibidas, estarán colocados en estantes separados, y bajo de una sola llave, que tendrá el bibliotecario mayor, para lo cual solicitará el Consulado á favor de este la licencia necesaria á efecto de que pueda leer libros prohibidos; y asímismo la orden correspondte para que, por el Tribunal del Sto Oficio de Santiago, se dirija a este Consulado un ejemplar de cada uno de los edictos que han salido desde la publicacion del ultimo expurgatorio, y que así se continue con los que salgan á lo adelante.

38. No manifestará el bibliotecario los libros prohibidos al que no ecsiba la correspondiente licencia.

39. Para el uso y govierno de la biblioteca habrá un indice general alfabetico de todos los autores de libros impresos y manuscritos.

40. Se hará tambien otro indice general, en que todos los libros de la biblioteca se distribuyan en clases ó materias de que tratan, principiando por la Teologia, y dividiendola en sus partes, como son las Biblias, Stos Padres, expositores escolasticos y morales, &a.

41. Cada uno de estos indices tendrá un suplemento ó apendice, en que se estiendan los nuevos autores y materias que se vayan acopiando de nuevo, á fin de evitar entrerenglonaduras en los indices principales.

42. Los libros y papeles prohibidos tendrán tambien indices separados, por autores y orden de materias, citandose en breve su expurgatorio ó prohibicion.

43. Se conservarán para memoria los indices particulares de los estudios y librerías que los bienhechores hayan donado a la biblioteca, espresando y recomendando su amor á la causa pública.

44. Habrá un libro en la secretaría en que se forme el catalogo de todos los bienhechores que hubo y haya en lo subcesivo, recordando sus beneficios y gracias que les hacen acreedores á esta buena memoria.

45. Todos los libros se marcarán por afuera con una marca propia de la biblioteca, para que en todo tiempo conste su propiedad; y se pondrá otra marca distinta á los duplicados que hayan de beneficiarse, siempre que la Junta de Govierno lo disponga.

46. El bibliotecario mayor se informará de las almonedas en qe haya libros, antiguedades, manuscritos, y obras selectas de que se carezca, y dará cuenta de ello á la Junta de Govierno, por si tubiese á bien comprarlos.

47. Tambien se recogerán en la biblioteca todos los periódicos, á qe el Consulado está subscrito ó se subscribiere á lo adelante, haciendolos encuadernar al fin del año: de cuyas encuadernacionⁿˢ, como tambien de las de los libros que lo necesiten, se presentará por el secretario cuenta documentada á la Junta de Govierno, y se le abonarán de los fondos de la misma biblioteca.

48. Para cualquiera otros gastos eventuales que ocurran hacer en la misma, reparos ú obras de ella, se hará tambien presente á la Junta, que determinará lo qe tenga por conveniente.

49. En cualquiera de los dias de vacacion del mes de Enero de cada año habrá un recuento de todos los libros de la biblioteca, á presencia de los Sres Prior y Consules, y con asistencia del secretario y contador, quienes deberán tener, en cada una de sus oficinas, una lista esacta de los libros que hay en ella, tomando nota de los que subcesivamente se compren, quedando á cargo de dicho sr. contador el hacer otro recuento de ellos por entre año, en cualquiera de las vacaciones que ván indicadas.

50. La cuenta y razon correspondiente á este establecimto se llevará por las oficinas de este Rl cuerpo, con separacion de los demas ramos, para presentarla á la Junta Genl ó de Govierno, cuando esta lo tenga por conveniente, como asímismo á los bibliotecarios y patronos; quienes como interesados podrán pedir las certificaciones que les pareciese; y los libramientos relativos á él espresarán siempre que son correspondientes á los fondos destinados á la misma biblioteca.

51. El acrecentamiento progresivo de estos fondos en la parte señalada á este fin, cesará cuando el Consulado lo tenga por conveniente, y lo contemple bastante para todos los objetos indicados, teniendo presente que el fundador quiso que haya los reditos suficientes para las atenciones, necesidades y sueldos de la biblioteca, y escuela de 1as letras en su pueblo, y que su animo ha sido aumentar edificio para aquella.

52. Habiendo sido tambien la mente del fundador de estos establecimientos el remunerar el trabajo de los sugetos, á cuyo cargo esté el cumplimiento de los articulos que quedan mencionados, por los cuales se evidencia que mucha parte de él ha de recaer sobre el secretario, contador y tesorero del Consulado; mandó desde luego el cuerpo de las facultades que el mismo fundador le ha concedido en el codicilo bajo cuya disposicion murió, su fecha 3 de Octubre del corrte año de 1806, y procediendo de conformidad con sus albaceas, señala á cada uno de dichos sugetos la gratifon anual de mil reales de vellon, sacados de los intereses de la masa total de vales que sirven de fondo para la biblioteca, ó de cualquiera otra clase de fondos á que dichos vales puedan destinarse en lo subcesivo, cuya gratificacion empezará tambien á correr en 1° de Enero de 1807; esperando el Consulado que esta demostracion les servirá de estimulo para celar por su parte con el mayor esmero sobre el cumplimte de dichos articulos.

Cuyas constituciones fueron formadas por la Junta de Govierno de este Rl Consulado, con acuerdo

acuerdo de los testamentarios del Sr. D. Pedro Antonio Sanchez, teniendo á la vista sus ultimas disposiciones. Y para que tengan efectevo cumplim^to á nombre de la misma Junta, nos el Prior y Consules las firmamos con el Srio de la misma; en la Coruña á 22 de Dic^bre de 1806; Manuel Diez Tabenera; Juan de Ovies Fuerte; Zeferino Arias; José Lucas Sabrada, secretario.

(Es copia.) *J. L. Sabrada.*

(Annex 3, to Enclosure 2, in No. 16.)

ROYAL ORDER of the King of Spain, 16 February 1777.—(*Gallicia.*)

El Rey.

Regente de mi Audiencia del Reyno de Galicia: Saved. Que haviendoseme representado, en el año de mil setecientos sesenta y uno, por ese Reyno la precision en que se hallaba de obcurrir á la composicion de caminos trasversales de capital á capital, y otros interiores de él, por la utilidad y beneficio que le resultaría del mas fácil comercio entre sus naturales; propusó igualmente la construccion de un Archivo Gen^l para custodiar los papeles de los cuatro oficios de asiento de esa Audiencia, para obviar los incesantes pleitos que se originaban de no estar los papeles con el cuidado que correspondia: que examinada esta solicitud por mi Consejo de la Camara, el de Castilla, y otros ministros, de mi satisfaccion convinieron en la utilidad que resultaría á ese Reyno de la condescendencia con su instancia; y por decreto de dos de Marzo, de mil setecientos sesenta y tres, vine en que se construyese el archivo, y se compusiesen los caminos de capital á capital y los otros interiores, y que para costear unas y otras obras, se impusiese un real en fanega de sal de la que se consumiese en el dicho Reyno (ademas de los dos reales ya impuestos sobre ella para los caminos generales) por el termino de diez años, que se habian de cobrar desde primero de Abril, de mil setecientos sesenta y tres, sin excepcion de persona de qualquiera estado, calidad, y condicion que fuese, (á reserva de la que necesitasen los pescadores para salar sus pescados, que se les havia de dar á los precios que la pagaban); y que el producto de este impuesto se cobrase por los administradores de salinas, entregandolo de cuenta aparte á la tesorería del Exto. de Galicia; poniendo la construccion del archivo, y la composicion de caminos, á cargo del Marques de Croix, capitan general entonces del mismo Reyno: el qual haviendome propuesto, por varios motivos, que se construyese el archivo en la ciudad de Betanzos, con remision de los planes echos para él, fui servido aprovarselo, y con efecto se sacó la obra al pregon, y se remató en cabeza del arquitecto D. Andres Garcia Quiñones, en precio de ochocientos trienta y siete mil reales de vellon. Y que ultimamente se me ha espuesto por el mismo Reyno de Galicia, y medio de su Diputado General, Marques de Bosqueflorido, estar construido el edificio correspond^te para el archivo publico y gen^l, sin faltarle ya requisito alguno para poderse trasladar á él los papeles, fui servido remitir á mi consejo de la camara la citada ultima representacion, con el plan que la acompañaba, sobre el establecim^to de dicho archivo, y otros papeles relativos al asunto, para que me informase lo que se la ofreciere y pareciere sobre el metodo que debera observarse en este establecim^te, reglas que podran seguirse en lo subcesivo, numero de personas que seran necesarias para el servicio de dicha oficina, sueldos que podran asignarseles, y sobre que fondos, y todo lo demas que juzgare oportuno. Y haviendolo ejecutado, en consulta de trece de Set^e de este año, despues de haver oido á mi fiscal, y pedido informes á los regentes que han sido de esa audiencia, á cada ministro de los que la componen, y á los presidentes y capitanes generales de ese Reyno, teniendo presente que la metodica colocacion de papeles, pleitos, y demas instrumentos, que con lastimoso descuido y abandono se estan perdiendo en sotanos, y parages humedos de la ciudad de la Coruña, exsige de necesidad urgentisima pronto remedio; que estos papeles, entregados en el dia á la humedad y á la corrupcion, son los pleitos y negocios seguidos en esa audiencia, en que por necesidad se han presentado instrumentos de honor, por tenencias de hacienda y otros derechos, en cuia deterioracion, y en la ignorancia de ellos por la falta de noticias y colocacion bien ordenada, son notablemente perjudicados sus naturales: Que aunque para su custodia y colocacion se ha fabricado dicho archivo en la ciudad de Betanzos, tiene los considerables inconvenientes de la distancia de la audiencia, el estar en sitio espuesto á una ocupacion y quema del enemigo en tiempo de guerra, y el ser humido: Que los citados papeles con metodo en ninguna parte pueden ser tan utiles como á la vista y proximidad de la misma audiencia, que cuidara del mejor servicio de los empleados, y del adelantam^to del mismo archivo: Que á los que concurren á ella con motivo de su pleito particular, se les facilita el adquirir noticias, que ó por documentos, ó por ejemplares, puedan instruir el proceso y fortalecer su derecho, las que solo pueden dar con seguridad y sin trabajo, los que se criaron en los mismos quatro oficios, las que no adquirian en otra parte qualquiera que sea, si no se fija el archivo donde esté la audiencia, para que su proximidad les facilite el informarse prontam^te de ellas, y solicitar o omitir su saca: Que cabalmente hay en esa dicha audiencia una capaz pieza señalada para las discordias, que ayudada de otras tres, que tiene á su inmediacion, logrará de toda la extension que se necesita, para la custodia y colocacion de los papeles que se estan perdiendo, cuyas piezas no hacen falta á dicha audiencia: conformandome en un toda con su dictamen, por resolucion mio á dicha consulta, he venido [entre otras cosas, en que se destine para dicho archivo] la sala que llaman de discordias, y sus tres piezas immediatas de esa audiencia. Que sin la menor detencion se transladen á ella todos los papeles, que están en el convento de S^n Francisco, Buen Suceso, Hosp^l, y demas parages humedos de la ciudad de la Coruña: que se pongan tambien todos los pleitos que esten en

los oficios enteramte fenecidos, y los abandonados, y sin seguirse de diez años á esta parte, así de los cuatro oficios de asiento como de los dos criminales: que subsistan en la secretaria del acuerdo los papeles que tiene, como que deven estar á la mano para el govierno de la audiencia: que para el cuidado de esta traslacion de papeles, su colocacion, separaon de materias, clases, y provincias, formacion de yndices, libros maestros, se creen las plazas de un archivero, un oficial con el titulo de mayor, dos escribientes, y un portero, sin perjuicio de aumentar mas oficiales, segun lo dicte la esperiencia y la necesidad, señalandoles sus respectivos sueldos del fondo y exsistencias del arbitrio del rl acrecentado en fanega de sal: que de este arbitrio salgan tambien los precisos gastos de la traslacion de papeles, cajones para su colocacion, estantes, mesas, y demas necesario: que la audiencia forme un arancel de los derechos por donde se devan governar las sacas de instrumentos del archivo, oyendo al archivero y fiscales, y siguiendo por ahora la practica que observan los oficios de asiento, y que se destine para quartel el edificio construido en la ciudad de Betanzos. Y en su consecuencia haciendo sido servido de proveer los destinos, por despachos separados, de archivero, oficial mayor, escrivientes, y portero, y asímismo dado la orden correspondiente al Ministerio de Guerra, destinando á quartel el edificio construido en la ciudad de Betanzos, os mando que inmediatamte deis orden se aseé la sala que llaman de discordias, y sus tres piezas inmediatas, que sin la menor detencion se pasen á ella todos los papeles que estan en el combento de Sn Francisco, Buen Suceso, Hospital, y demas parages humedos de la ciudad de la Coruña. Que se pongan tambien todos los pleitos que esten en los oficios enteramente fenecidos y los abandonados, y sin seguirse de diez años á esta parte, así de los cuatro oficios de asiento, como de los dos criminales: que subsistan en la secretaria del acuerdo los papeles que tiene como precisos, y que deven estar á la mano para el gobierno de la audiencia: que la audiencia forme un arancel de los derechos por donde se deva gobernar la saca de instrumentos del archivo, oyendo al archivero y fiscales, y siguiendo por ahora la practica que observan los oficios de asiento, remitiendolo á mi infraescrito Señorio de la Camara de Gracia y Justicia, y Estado de Castilla, para que recaiga en él mi Rl aprovacion: que no se devan sacar del archivo papeles originales algunos, y que las compulsas sola se puedan dar con orden de la misma audiencia, citadas las partes con dia, y ora, y firmadas precisamente del archivero. Y asímismo mando á mi tesorero del extoe del Reyno de Galicia que, con libramto vuestro dé y entregue las cantidades que espresareis haver sido precisas, y se necesitasen para la traslacion de papeles, caxones, preparar dicha sala de discordias y tres piezas inmediatas donde se ha de colocar el archivo, y en guarnecerlas de estantes, mesas, y otros muebles necesarios, del producto del real acrecentado en fanega de sal, que haciendolo en esta forma se le abonará, y pasarán en cuenta en los que diere de los caudales que estan á su cargo. Para todo lo cual os doy pleno poder y las mas amplia comision en forma, que así es mi voluntad; fecha en Sn Lorenzo a veinte y dos de Octubre de mil setecientos setenta y cinco. YO EL REY. Por mandado del Rey, Nuestro Señor: Jose Egnacio de Goyeneche.

EL REY.

Dn Jose de Zuazo y Bustamante, de mi Consejo, Regente de mi Rl Audiencia del Reyno de Galicia. Ya saveis que, por despacho señalado de mi Rl mano, de veinte y dos de Octubre de mil setecientos setenta y cinco, fui servido daros comision para que entendieseis en la formacion del archivo publico y general del Reyno de Galicia, que tengo mandado se establezca en la ciudad de la Coruña, pasando á la sala llamada de discordias, y sus tres piezas immediatas, sitas en las casas de esa audiencia, todos los papeles que estaban en el convento de Sn Franco, Buen Suceso, y otros parages de esa dicha ciudad, y los pleitos de los oficios enteramente fenecidos, y los abandonados, y sin seguirse de diez años á esta parte, formandose por la audiencia arancel para el gobierno de la saca de instrumentos, oyendo á sus fiscales y al archivero, remitiendolo para mi Rl aprobacion, y señalando el importe de los sueldos del archivero, oficial mayor, y dependientes, y él que se causase en la traslacion de papeles, cajones, preparar dicha sala de discordias y tres piezas inmediatas, y guarnecerlas de estantes, mesas y otros muebles necesarios, del producto del real acrecentado en fanega de sal de las que se consumiesen en ese Reyno, con destino á sus caminos de travesía y demas interiores, y con las demas circunstancias, espresiones, calidades, y condiciones en la citada mi Rl. cedula de comision declaradas, segun que mas largo y por menor en ella se contiene, á que me refiero. Ahora saved que, al mismo tiempo de que por vos se daba cumplimiento á la formacion del dicho archivo, y en uso de vuestra comision, puestos en poseon de sus correspondientes empleos los sugetos que fui servido nombrar para archivero, oficial mayor, escrivientes, y portero del archivo, los hicisteis empezar sus tareas, se acudió á mi consejo de la camara por D. Tomas Perez Salgado, titulandose archivero de esa Rl audiencia, haciendo presente su merito, los perjuicios que se le causaban por la formacion del nuevo archivo, y pidiendo se le recompensase con el nombramiento de oficial segundo á otro equivalente. Que tambien se acudió al mi consejo de la camara, y á mi consejo Rl en sala de justicia, por los escribanos de asiento de esa audiencia, que como tenientes sirven sus respectivos oficios, y por los dueños propietarios de los mismos oficios, unos y otros oponiendose á la formacion del archivo, y principalmente á los nombramientos echos por mi de archivero en el Licenciado D. Vicente Alvarez de Neyra, de oficial mayor en el Ber D. Jacinto Gayoso, y demas dependientes, obligandose ellos á servir estos empleos sin salario alguno; y exponiendo y alegando las razones que les asistian, instaron á que por haberse cometido los vicios de obrepcion y subrepcion, y para poder formalizar su competente demanda de retencion, se vajasen los papeles, y expediente al consejo en la sala de justicia.

justicia. Que á esta sazon representasteis vos sobre su resistencia y obstinacion á cumplir con la entrega de papeles, y demas que teniais providenciado, y otros varios puntos y particularidades acaecidas en el asunto, motivo por que á tres de los citados escribanos hicisteis arrestar en el Castillo de S. Anton de esa ciudad, á cuyo tiempo representaron de nuevo todos los escribanos de asiento insistiendo en su anterior pretension, y á q^{e} se les pusiese en libertad, y en su vista, se os comunicó la orden correspondiente á ello por el gobernador del mi consejo, y para que cesaseis en vuestra comision, sin llebar adelante la formacion y gastos del nuevo archivo, hasta que en vista de otras noticias, se resolviese por mi lo que fuese mas conveniente: que tomadas estas segun los antecedentes, y las mismas ocurrencias, y oposiciones causadas en la formacion del archivo, resultó de todas ser notorias é infundadas las varias oposiciones, y resistencias que se han mobido, para que en esa Ciudad se establezca el archivo general para el Reyno de Galicia, el cual, esprecisamente necesario y util á todos los naturales de ese R^{no}; que la formacion de archivos donde convenga en que tanto enteresa el publico, es propio de mi soberania, sin que ningunas personas puedan reclamarlo por sus intereses particulares, ni menos en el presente caso en que median otras fundadas razones y circunstancias: que ni la lastimosa disposicion en que se hallan los papeles, ni lo resuelto por mi, y el nombram^{to} de archivero, oficial con el titulo de mayor, y demas dependientes del archivo, no permiten de mora en su debida observancia, en que interesa el estado, la adm^{on} de justicia, y el peculiar derecho de los vasallos: que examinado mas por menor el sitio en que se deva formar el archivo, y tomadas por vos varias noticias y echo otros calculos, se ha tenido por conveniente el situarlo en los siete cuartos ó piezas vajas de la casa de esa audiencia, segun teneis representado, y asímismo el tomar otras providencias que aseguren, y faciliten con mas prontitud, el util establecim^{to} del insinuado archivo en esa ciudad. Y habiendose visto y tratado, en mi consejo de la camara, sobre todos y cada uno de los recursos echos en este particular, y asímismo sobre vuestras representaciones é informes particulares que se os han pedido, y le que á cerca de unos y otros, y en gen^{l} de todos, ha expuesto el mi fiscal, por resolucion mia, á consulta suya de ocho de Enero de este año, conformandome en todo con su dictamen, he venido en resolver y mandar, entre otras cosas, se lleve á puro y debido efecto la formacion del archivo publico y gen^{l} del Reyno de Galicia, continuando vos en la comision que para ello hos tengo conferida: que se coloque dicho archivo en los siete cuartos ó piezas vajas, que hay en las mismas casas de esa audiencia, envolvedados con comunicacion de unos á otros, segun teneis representado: que cuando llegue el caso de necesitarse mas extencion, se amplie á la sala llamada de discordias y sus tres piezas inmediatas, sitas tambien dentro de las casas de esa audiencia, sin que bajo pretesto alguno lo pueda impedir el comand^{te} gen^{l}; pues el edificio de la audiencia, y todas sus piezas, fueron construidas á expensas de ese Reyno, y es justo que á su utilidad se destine, lo que no sirva de mayor beneficio á otros fines: que en el caso de que el pres^{te} que fuese de esa audiencia, necesite de dos de dichas piezas para bodega y carbonera, se le construyan donde parezca mas conveniente y comodo: que así el costo que tengan estos, á su debido tiempo, como los actuales precisos gastos que se causen en la traslacion y colocacion de papeles, importante veinte y cinco mil ciento y noventa rr^{s} y treinta m^{s} vellon: el de la disposicion de dichas siete piezas, que asciende á veinte y ocho mil rr^{s}, y los sueldos del archivero, oficial mayor, escrivientes y portero, contandose desde el mismo dia en que se les puso en posesion de sus correspondientes empleos, segun los titulos y cedulas que les estan librados, que quedan en su fuerza y vigor, y ascienden á viente y nueve mil y seis cientos rr^{s} anuales en esta forma: al archivero doce mil rr^{s}: al oficial mayor ocho mil y ocho cientos, á cada uno de los dos escrivientes tres mil tres cientos, y dos mil y dos cientos al portero, unos y otros anuales se satisfagan del referido impuesto del real acrecentado en fanega de sal para la construc^{on} del archivo, y la composicion de caminos de travesía de cap^{l} á cap^{l} del citado Reyno de Galicia, cuio impuesto he sido servido prorogar por otros diez años: que no se incluya por ahora, y hasta que se esperimente si son precisos, los doce mil setecientos y diez reales del importe de la disposicion de la sala de discordias y sus tres piezas inmediatas, y los siete mil de los dos quartos para bodega y carbonera del presid^{te} que fuese de esa audiencia: que al escribano Pedro Domingo Sanchez Vaamonde nombrado por vos para la entrega formal de papeles al archivero, así para su cargo y responsabilidad, como para seguridad de los escribanos de asiento, se le satisfaga desde luego el salario de nueve rr^{s} diarios por todo el tiempo que se ha ocupado y permanezca en la citada entrega é inventario; y que tambien se abone diariamente lo que estimeis y reguleis necesario á un amanuense inteligente en encuadernacion, rustica y regular, que forme buena letra redonda para los rotulos de los envoltorios y estantes, por todo el tiempo que se ocupe en estas tareas, el cual lo habeis de nombrar vos á vuestra satisfaccion. En su consecuencia, y dejando en su fuerza y vigor los titulos y cedulas del archivero, oficial mayor y demas dependientes del archivo, y la citada mi R^{l} cedula de veinte y dos de Octubre de mil setecientos setenta y cinco, en quanto á la comision que hos tengo conferida para entender en la formacion del citado archivo publico y general del Reyno de Galicia, os la amplio y estiendo para en cuanto á los puntos, casos, y circunstancias, en esta mi cedula declaradas; y para que tenga el mas puntual y debido efecto, y fin y termino el util establecimiento del archivo, y no continue el perjuicio esperimentado hasta aquí: os mando que inmediatam^{te} deis las ordenes necesarias, y tomeis las providencias y precauciones convenientes, para que se lleve adelante su colocacion en los siete cuartos ó piezas vajas, que hay en las mismas casas de esa audiencia, extendiendolo cuando fuese necesario á la espresada sala llamada de discordias y sus tres piezas inmediatas, sin permitir que, bajo de ningun pretesto, se os impida por personas algunas, ni menos por los escribanos de asiento: que prevereis asímismo el que al presid^{te} que fuese de esa audiencia, en el caso de necesitarlos, se le construian dos piezas para bodega y carbonera; que libreis segun queda señalado,

señalado, el importe de la traslacion y colocacion de papeles, el de la disposicion de dichas siete piezas ó quartos vajos, y el de los sueldos del archivero, oficial mayor, escrivientes y portero, y el de lo que se abone al escribano Pedro Domingo Sanchez Vaamonde, por su trabajo, y al que nombrareis por amanuense rotulista por el suio, por solo el tiempo que permanezcan en el, del referido impuesto del real acrecentado en fanega de sal de las que se consuman en ese Reyn°, segun tengo dispuesto y mandado; y que en un todo hos arregleis á lo que se espresa, contiene, declara y manda en la mencionada mi Rl cedula de comision de veinte y dos de Octubre de mil setecientos setenta y cinco, y á lo nuevamente prevenido en esta por lo qual os la amplio y extiendo, segun que en ella se contiene y declara, confiriendoos como os confiero por ambas al mencionado efecto pleno poder y autoridad, y la mas amplia comision en forma, con todas sus incidencias y dependencias anexidades y conexidades, que así es mi voluntad. Fecha en el Pardo, á diez y seis de Febrero, de mil setecientos setenta y siete. YO EL REY. Por mandado del Rey ñro. Señor: Nicolas de Mollinedo.

Es copia igual de las dos Reales cedulas que anteceden de creacion de este Rl archivo, que en el dia esta á mi cargo. Coruña, seis de Marzo, de mil ochocientos treinta y cinco.

(Es copia.) *J. L. Sabrada.*

(17.)—SARDINIA.

Sir *Augustus Foster* to Viscount *Palmerston.*

My Lord, Turin, 25 August 1835.

Referring to your Lordship's Despatch to Mr. Fox, under date of October 29th, of last year, and to a letter addressed to me by Mr. Backhouse, of the 7th ult°, I have now the honour to transmit to you a copy of the reply which the Sardinian Secretary of State has transmitted to me, with his answer to the several questions contained in the memorandum that accompanied your Lordship's Despatch, and which you had received from Mr. Hawes, the Member for Lambeth, on the subject of certain information that he was desirous of obtaining relative to the state of the National Museums and Libraries in Foreign Countries, for the use of a Committee of the House of Commons.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Augustus F. Foster.*

Enclosure in No. 17.

The Sardinian Secretary of State to Sir *Augustus Foster.*

Turin, le 17 Août 1835.

Enclosure in No. 17.

Le soussigné, Premier Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Affaires Etrangères, a l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint à M. le Chevalier Foster, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiare de S. M. Britannique, une note contenant la réponse aux diverses questions posées dans sa lettre du 20 Juillet, relativement aux Musées et aux Bibliothèques Publiques qui existent dans les états du Roi.

Le soussigné espère avoir satisfait aux désirs de M. le Chevalier Foster, et il saisit,

&c. &c.
(signé) *Le Comte Solar de La Marguerite.*

Sub-Enclosure in No. 17.

MEMOIRE sur les Musées et Bibliothèques Publiques dans les Etats Sarde.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 17.

Il existe à Turin cinq Musées Royaux appartenant à l'Université, savoir, celui d'Antiquités, qui contient aussi le Musée Egyptien, ceux de Zoologie, de Minéralogie, d'Anatomie, et de Pathologie.

Les Musées sont placés sous la dépendance du magistrat de la réforme, qui a la surveillance et la direction de tout ce qui concerne l'instruction publique.

Chaque Musée a un directeur.

La place de directeur du Musée d'Antiquités est vacante depuis quelques mois à cause du décès du Professeur Barucchi.

Le Professeur Géné est directeur du Musée de Zoologie; le Professeur Sismonda est directeur du Musée de Minéralogie; le Professeur Demichelis de celui d'Anatomie, et le Professeur Gallo du Musée de Pathologie.

Le premier de ces Musées a en outre deux assistans: les deux autres ont un assistant chacun: deux préparateurs sont encore attachés au Musée de Zoologie, et un à ceux d'Anatomie et de Pathologie.

Comme les directeurs ont un traitement en leur qualité de professeurs, il ne leur est accordé qu'une augmentation de traitement en leur qualité de directeurs de musées, outre le logement; elle est de 600 francs pour les Antiquités, pour la Zoologie, et pour la Minéralogie, de 400 francs pour les deux autres.

Les

Les dépenses annuelles ne sauraient être indiquées d'une manière précise: le montant annuel de celles qui sont relatives à l'acquisition de nouveaux objets d'histoire naturelle est dépendant des circonstances, et surtout de la quantité d'objets doubles que les directeurs des musées peuvent se procurer dans les états, moyennant lesquels ils obtiennent de nouveaux objets de l'étranger par des échanges.

Pour le Musée d'Anatomie, outre les modèles que l'on se procure de l'étranger, l'assistant au musée confectionne des modèles en cire sous la direction du professeur.

Le Musée de Pathologie s'augmente de tous les objets pathologiques remarquables que fournissent les autopsies dans les hopitaux de l'état. Les chirurgiens de ces établissemens sont tenus de les transmettre au Musée.

Lorsque des occasions extraordinaires se sont presentées de faire des acquisitions importantes, le Roi a accordé des fonds spéciaux en sus des sommes assignées.

Les dépenses annuelles pour les acquisitions ordinaires, pour la conservation des objets, et pour l'entretien des Musées, est de 600 francs pour les Antiquités; de 3,000 francs pour la Zoologie; de 600 francs pour la Minéralogie; de 750 francs pour l'Anatomie; et de 400 francs pour la Pathologie.

Ces différentes sommes sont portées annuellement sur le bilan de l'Université de Turin.

Les Musées sont ouverts au public deux jours de la semaine durant trois heures.

Les personnes de distinction et les étrangers peuvent avoir accès aux Musées les autres jours, en se presentant aux directeurs ou aux employés de ces établissemens.

La bibliothèque de l'Université de Turin est placée sous la dépendance du magistrat de la réforme.

Il y a un bibliothécaire, un vice-bibliothécaire, trois assistans, et cinq distributeurs.

La place de bibliothécaire est vacante actuellement: Monsieur l'Abbé Malaspina, membre du magistrat de la réforme, en fait les fonctions.

Le traitement attaché à la place est de 2,400 francs.

Le vice-bibliothécaire est Monsieur l'Avocat Costa; les assistans, Messieurs le Chevalier Gazzera et les Docteurs Arri et Priero.

La dépense annuelle pour les livres est de 5,700 francs.

Les autres dépenses, de reliure, d'entretien, sont de 1,700 francs, outre celles des employes, qui montent à 10,000 francs.

Les fonds sont portés annuellement sur le bilan de l'Université.

Tous les imprimeurs de l'état sont obligés de transmettre à la bibliothèque de l'Université un exemplaire des ouvrages qu'ils impriment. Dans le cas d'acquisitions extraordinaires et importantes, le Roi accorde des fonds spéciaux.

Le nombre des volumes de la bibliothèque de l'Université est de 90 à 95 mille; celui des manuscrits de 3,100 environ.

Il ne se fait pas des rapports annuels. Les rapports qui concernent la bibliothèque, ainsi que les comptes, sont transmis au magistrat de la réforme.

La bibliothèque est ouverte au public de 9 heures à 4, tous les jours non chômés, à l'exception du tems des vacances.

Il n'est permis de porter les livres hors de la bibliothèque que sur une permission spéciale du magistrat de la réforme. Les professeurs sont autorisés à retirer les livres qui concernent les sciences dont l'enseignement leur est confié. Les livres extraits de la bibliothèque doivent être restitués après un mois; et si celui qui les a retirés en a besoin après cette époque, il doit les représenter chaque mois au bibliothécaire.

Les manuscrits ne peuvent, en aucun cas, être transportés hors de la bibliothèque.

Il existe une autre bibliothèque à l'Université de Gènes: elle n'est que peu considérable jusqu'ici; mais elle augmente de jour en jour par des fonds extraordinaires, qui sont destinés à cet objet selon que les circonstances pécuniaries de cette université le permettent.

Il y a un bibliothécaire, un assistant, et un distributeur. Le bibliothécaire est Monsieur l'Avocat Gandolfo, l'assistant est Monsieur l'Abbé Grassi, le distributeur, Monsieur l'Abbé Castiglioni.

Le traitement attaché à la place de bibliothécaire est de 1,000 francs.

(18.)—FRANCE.

Earl *Granville* to Viscount *Palmerston*.

My Lord, Paris, 31 August 1835.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the answers which I was directed to obtain from the French Government, to certain questions put by a Committee of the House of Commons, relative to the Public Libraries and Museums in France.

The Minister of Public Instruction, anxious to afford to the Committee every information on this subject which could be at all interesting, has at the same time obligingly sent a copy of the Ordonnance of the King, and the regulations which regard the Royal Library, and also a copy of the Budget of 1835, in which is inserted the report which M. Guizot submitted to the King on the situation of the Literary Establishments of this country.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Granville.*

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

18. FRANCE.

Enclosure 1, in No. 18.

Enclosure 1, in No. 18.

REPONSES aux Questions adressées au Gouvernement Français sur les Musées.

1re. Existe-t-il dans la Capitale de la France un Muséum National consacré aux Arts, aux Antiquités, et à l'Histoire Naturelle?

Il existe à Paris plusieurs Musées consacrés aux Arts, aux Antiquités, et à l'Histoire Naturelle.

En première ligne, on doit citer le Musée Royal du Louvre, où se trouvent, 1°. Une collection de plus de 1,200 tableaux des écoles Française, Flamande et Italienne. 2°. Une collection de plus de 900 statues, bustes, bas-reliefs ou morceaux précieux d'antiquités en marbre ou en bronze. 3°. Une collection nombreuse de vases Grecs. 4°. Plus de 25,000 dessins des maîtres de toutes les écoles.

Dans les mêmes batîmens se trouvent le Musée Royal des Antiquités Egyptiennes et Grecques, où l'on a réuni une grande quantité d'objets d'arts très-précieux; et le Musée Naval, destiné à conserver tous les modèles des diverses constructions de la Marine.

Dans les galeries du Palais du Luxembourg, est placé le Musée Royal du Luxembourg, consacré à l'exposition des productions des artistes vivans, acquises par le gouvernement.

Un autre musée, appelé le Musée d'Artillerie, et placé dans les batîmens de St. Thomas d'Aquin, renferme aussi des objets d'un haut intérêt. On y voit exposée une collection très complète d'anciennes armures, et un grand nombre de modèles d'armures nouvelles. Enfin, Paris possède encore le Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle ou Jardin des Plantes. Cet établissement est composé d'un jardin de botanique, avec des serres chaudes et des serres tempérées, de plusieurs galeries où sont disposées méthodiquement des collections appartenant aux trois règnes de la nature, d'une galerie d'anatomie, d'une galerie de botanique, d'une ménagerie d'animaux vivans, d'une bibliothèque d'histoire naturelle, et d'un amphithéâtre avec des laboratoires pour les cours.

Le jardin fournit aux établissemens publics, qui lui sont analogues, des graines d'arbres et des plantes utiles aux progrès de la botanique, de l'agriculture, et des arts; et il donne aux pauvres malades celles qui sont propres au soulagement et à la guérison de leurs maux.

2e. Sous le contrôle et la direction de qui est-il placé?

Tous les Musées dits Royaux, sont placés sous la direction de l'Intendant-général de la Liste Civile. Le Musée d'Artillerie rentre dans les attributions de M. le Ministre de la Guerre.

Quant au Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, il se trouve sous la direction du Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, en ce qui concerne la haute administration; et sous le contrôle de M. le Ministre de l'Intérieur, pour tout ce qui concerne les travaux de constructions et de réparations.

3e. Combien y a-t-il de directeurs qui y sont attachés, et quels sont leurs émolumens?

La loi constitutive du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle fut promulgée le 23 Juin 1793; l'organisation de cet établissement devait donc être toute républicaine; aussi y est-il dit que tous les officiers du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle porteront le titre de professeurs et jouiront des mêmes droits; et que la place d'Intendant du Jardin des Plantes est supprimée.

Cette même loi porte que l'assemblée générale des professeurs choisira, parmi les professeurs, un directeur élu pour un an, et qui sera chargé de faire éxécuter les réglemens et les délibérations de l'assemblée qu'il présidera.

Cette loi n'a pas cessé d'être en vigueur; chaque professeur peut donc devenir directeur, s'il est choisi par ses pairs. Quant aux émolumens, le principe d'égalité pour les professeurs ayant été consacré par la loi, ils sont tous traités sur le même pied, et touchent les mêmes appointemens, lesquels s'élèvent à la somme annuelle de 5,000 francs pour chacun d'eux.

L'organisation des autres museés est entièrement différente; dans les Museés Royaux, il y a un directeur nommé par le Roi sur la présentation de l'intendant-general de la liste civile; le directeur du Musée d'Artillerie est nommé par le ministre de la guerre.

4e. Entre quels départemens est-il divisé?

Le Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, sous le rapport de l'enseignement, est divisé en treize départemens, c'est-à-dire, en autant de chaires qu'il y a de professeurs, savoir:—Botanique: Zoologie: Géologie: Minéralogie: Reptiles et Poissons: Culture: Animaux articulés: Chimie générale: Botanique rurale: Chimie appliquée: Anatomie comparée: Anatomie humaine: Mollusques et Zoophytes.

5e. A quoi se monte la somme totale?

Les dépenses totales s'elèvent à la somme de 404,000 francs, ainsi répartie:

	Francs.
Traitemens de 13 professeurs, à 5,000	65,000
Bibliothécaire, maître de dessin, aides naturalistes, préparateurs, &c.	135,000
Gratifications, &c.	3,000
Traitemens de huit naturalistes voyageurs	25,000
Galeries: frais des cours, de la bibliothèque, achat de livres, frais de bureau, &c.	64,000
Jardin: Salaires des journaliers et élèves jardiniers, conservation des serres, &c.	32,000
Ménagerie: Nourriture des animaux, fourrages, grains, &c.	44,000
Ateliers et entretien: Menuiserie, serrurerie, vitrerie-peinture, &c.	24,400
Bois de chauffage pour les serres, les loges, les galeries, &c.	11,600
	404,000

6e. Quels sont les principaux directeurs?

Comme

Comme nous l'avons déjà dit, le principe de l'égalité ayant été consacré par la loi de Juin 1793, il n'y a pas de directeurs principaux ; tous les professeurs sont placés au même rang ; ils sont au nombre de treize. En voici la liste :—MM. Geoffroy St. Hilaire ; Chevreul ; Cordier ; de Blainville ; Brongniart ; Gay-Lussac ; Duméril ; Flourens ; de Tussieu ; Valenciennes ; Mirbel ; Audouin ; Ad. Brongniart.

7e. Sur quels fonds est payée la dépense du Muséum ?

Toutes les dépenses du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle sont payées sur les fonds du Trésor.

8e. Quels sont les statuts généraux qui déterminent l'admission du public au Muséum ?

Le public est admis au Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, en vertu de règlemens approuvés par l'autorité supérieure.

Ainsi, d'après les règlemens, les galeries d'histoire naturelle sont ouvertes au public et aux étrangers, les Mardi et Vendredi de chaque semaine, depuis trois heures jusqu'à la nuit, pendant l'automne et l'hiver, et depuis trois heures jusqu'à sept, pendant le printems et l'été ; aux étudians, les Lundis, Jeudis et Samedis de chaque semaine, depuis onze heures jusqu'à deux.

Enclosure 2, in No. 18.

REPONSES aux Questions adressées au Gouvernement Français sur les Bibliothèques.

Enclosure 2, in No. 18.

1°. Combien y a-t-il de Bibliothèques Publiques dans la Capitale de la France ?

Paris possède un assez grand nombre de bibliothèques qui peuvent se ranger en deux catégories : dans la première se trouvent les bibliothèques publiques proprement dites, dans lesquelles il suffit de se présenter pour être admis ; elles sont au nombre de cinq ; savoir, la Bibliothèque Royale, la Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, la Bibliothèque Mazarine, la Bibliothèque de Ste Geneviève, et la Bibliothèque de la Ville.

Dans la 2e catégorie se trouvent les bibliothèques qui ne sont pas précisement publiques, en ce que tout le monde ne peut pas profiter des richesses qu'elles renferment, mais qui, cependant, sont ouvertes à une certaine classe de lecteurs, faisant partie des corps pour lesquels ces bibliothèques ont été créées, ou munis d'autorisations spéciales accordées par qui de droit : telles sont les bibliothèques de la Chambre des Députés, de la Chambre des Pairs, de l'Ecole de Droit, de l'Ecole de Médecine, du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, de l'Institut, et les bibliothèques relevant de l'Intendance Générale de la Liste Civile, (bibliothèques du Louvre, du Palais Royal, &c. &c.)

2e. Combien y a-t-il de bibliothécaires attachés à chacune d'elles ? et quels sont leurs émolumens ?

Le nombre des bibliothécaires n'est pas le même dans chaque bibliothèque ; il varie selon les besoins et, surtout, selon l'importance du dépôt qui leur est confié. On conçoit sans peine, en effet, que la Bibliothèque Royale, par exemple, qui renferme 700,000 volumes, demande un plus grand nombre de conservateurs que la Bibliothèque Mazarine qui ne contient que 90,000 volumes.

Voici, au surplus, l'état exact du personnel dans chacun de ces établissemens :

Bibliothèque Royale.—Un Directeur-président, 10,000 francs ; huit conservateurs à 6,000 francs ; sept conservateurs-adjoints à 3,000 francs.

Bibliothèque Mazarine.—Un Bibliothécaire-administrateur ; cinq conservateurs ; deux sous-bibliothécaires.

Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal.—Un Bibliothécaire en chef ; un conservateur-administrateur ; cinq conservateurs.

Bibliothèque de Ste Geneviève.—Un Bibliothécaire-administrateur ; cinq conservateurs ; deux conservateurs-adjoints.

Bibliothèque de la Ville.—Un Bibliothécaire ; un sous-bibliothécaire.

Le traitement des bibliothécaires ou conservateurs, dans les quatre dernières bibliothèques ci-dessus énoncées, varie de 3,000 à 5,000 francs.

3e. Quelle est la somme dépensée annuellement pour les livres que renferment les bibliothèques ?

La somme dépensée annuellement dans chacune des bibliothèques pour achats de livres, pour reliures, &c. est très-variable : le chiffre de cette allocation change presque tous les ans ; il est en ce moment pour les bibliothèques de l'Arsenal, de Ste Geneviève, ainsi que pour la Bibliothèque Mazarine, de 2,000 à 3,000 francs ; la Bibliothèque de la Ville a un fonds voté par le conseil municipal, qui s'élève à la somme de 7,500 francs. Il est employé à des achats de livres, à des reliures, &c. Quant à la Bibliothèque Royale, établissement qui se trouve placé sous un régime tout spécial, elle a un crédit de 77,000 francs, destiné à l'acquisition de livres, de manuscrits, d'estampes, de castes, de médailles, &c., et un autre crédit de 29,000 francs alloués pour frais de reliures et pour remplacement d'ouvrages dépareillés.

La Bibliothèque de la Chambre des Pairs a une somme de 10,000 francs consacrés à l'acquisition des livres et aux frais de reliure.

La Bibliothèque de la Chambre des Députés a pour le même object une somme de 12,000 francs.

Et la Bibliothèque de l'Université dépense une somme de 1,800 francs.

4e. Quelles sont les dépenses que toutes ces bibliothèques entrainent annuellement ?

Les crédits alloués pour les dépenses annuelles des Bibliothèques Publiques de Paris, s'élèvent à une somme totale de 400,500 francs, ainsi répartie entre les divers établissemens :

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

18. FRANCE.

	Francs.
Bibliothèque Royale - - - - -	274,000
Bibliothèque Mazarine - - - -	35,000
Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal - - -	36,000
Bibliothèque de Ste Geneviève - -	40,500
Bibliothèque de la Ville - - -	15,000
	400,500

5e. Sur quels fonds sont-elles payées?

Ici, il faut distinguer: les dépenses des quatre premières bibliothèques ci-dessus indiquées, sont portées au budget de l'état, et, par conséquent, payées sur les fonds du Trésor public. Mais la dépense de la Bibliothèque de la Ville est portée au budget de la ville, et soldée par conséquent sur les fonds votés par le conseil municipal de Paris.

6e. Quels sont les statuts généraux qui règlent l'admission du public?

Chaque bibliothèque a un règlement particulier pour l'admission du public: mais, en général, ces règlemens ont beaucoup de rapports les uns avec les autres, puisque leur but est d'indiquer les heures où la bibliothèque est ouverte au public, la manière dont on doit demander les livres, et la manière dont on doit les rendre, &c.

La Bibliothèque Royale a seule des règlemens intérieurs beaucoup plus étendus, et qu'il serait inutile de rapporter ici; cela tient d'abord à son importance, et, ensuite, au régime particulier auquel elle est soumise, et qui diffère essentiellement de tout ce qui est usité dans les autres bibliothèques.—(Voir les pièces jointes.)

7e. Quels sont actuellement les principaux bibliothécaires?

Bibliothèque Royale.

M. Letronne, directeur-président du conservatoire de la Bibliothèque Royale.

MM. Van-Praët, Magnin, Champollion, Hase, Silvestre de Sacy, Raoul-Rochette, Thevenin, Jomard—conservateurs.

MM. Ballin, Dubeux, Reynaud, Faurill, Guérard, Paris, Mionnet, Dumersan, Lenormant, Duchesne ainé, Duchesne-Tausin—conservateurs-adjoints.

Bibliothèque Mazarine.

M. Petit-Radel, bibliothécaire-administrateur.

MM. Amare, de Feletz, Osmond, Guillon, Pignolet—conservateurs.

MM. Thiebaut, Goujon—sous-bibliothécaires.

Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal.

M. Ch. Nodier, bibliothécaire en chêf.

M. Alex. Duval, conservateur-administrateur.

MM. Viallard, Amyot, Soulié, Cayx, Delagrange, Roulin—conservateurs.

Bibliothèque de Ste Geneviève.

M. de Lancy, bibliothécaire-administrateur.

MM. Le Chevalier, Cas. Bonjour, Drevet, Robert, Aimé-Martin—conservateurs.

MM. Massabiau, de Brotonne—conservateurs-adjoints.

Bibliothèque de la Ville.

M. Rolle, bibliothécaire; M. Ravenel, sous-bibliothécaire.

Bibliothèque de la Chambre des Pairs.

M. Carrey, bibliothécaire.

Bibliothèque de la Chambre des Députés.

M. Beuchot, bibliothécaire.

Bibliothèque de l'Institut.

M. Feuillet, bibliothécaire; M. Fallot, sous-bibliothécaire.

Bibliothèque de l'Université.

M. La Romiguière, conservateur.

8e. Quel est le nombre de volumes renfermés dans chacune de ces bibliothèques?

700,000 à la Bibliothèque Royale.
90,000 à la Bibliothèque Mazarine.
176,000 à la Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal.
160,000 à la Bibliothèque de Ste Geneviève.
50,000 à la Bibliothèque de la Ville.
16,000 à la Bibliothèque da la Chambre des Pairs.
50,000 à la Bibliothèque de la Chambre des Députés.
40,000 à la Bibliothèque de l'Université.

9e. Quel est le nombre des manuscrits?

80,000 à la Bibliothèque Royale.
3,437 à la Bibliothèque Mazarine.
6,000 à la Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal.
3,500 à la Bibliothèque de Ste Geneviève.

10e. Quelle est en général la nature de l'administration de ces bibliothèques?

Ces établissemens sont généralement administrés sous la surveillance et la direction du Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, par des administrateurs nommés par lui, et chargés de faire éxécuter les règlemens qui régissent chacune des bibliothèques. Les administrateurs sont

sont donc les représentans de l'autorité dans ces établissemens : ce sont eux qui correspondent avec le ministre, pour lui faire connaître les besoins des dépôts qui leur sont confiés.

Quant à la Bibliothèque de la Ville, elle est indépendante du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique ; elle se trouve placée sous la direction du Préfet de la Seine, et sous la surveillance du conseil municipal, qui examine l'emploi des fonds votés par lui.

11e. S'imprime-t-il annuellement quelque compte ou quelque rapport relatif à ces établissemens ?

Les comptes relatifs aux bibliothèques qui se trouvent sous la dépendance du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, s'impriment tous les ans dans le budget. Quelquefois, lorsqu'il s'agit d'appeller l'attention et l'intérêt des Chambres Législatives sur quelques-unes des bibliothèques publiques, on a soin d'insérer au budget des rapports plus détaillés, où sont énumerés les nouveaux besoins de ces établissemens.

On a joint ici* un exemplaire du rapport qui fût fait au Roi en 1834, sur les établissemens littéraires, et qui fut inséré au budget de cette année. * *See* Enclosure 4, below.

12e. Quel est le nombre des bibliothèques dans les provinces de la France ?

Il y a en France, dans les départemens, 250 bibliothèques publiques environ : dans ce nombre ne sont point comprises les bibliothèques qui sont spécialement annexées, soit à des corps savans, soit à des établissemens d'utilité publique, soit à des colléges, institutions, &c.

13e. Sont-elles placées sous la surveillance de quelqu'autorité du gouvernement ?

Comme elles sont entretenues aux frais des villes, elles sont naturellement placées sous la direction immédiate des Maires et des Conseils Municipaux : mais elles n'en sont pas moins sous la surveillance de l'autorité supérieure, c'est-à-dire de M. le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, representé par MM. les Préfets.

Enclosure 3, in No. 18.

ORDONNANCE du ROI, et Règlement concernant la Bibliothèque Royale. Enclosure 3, in No. 18.

See Appendix, No. 13, p. 405.

Enclosure 4, in No. 18.

MINISTÈRE DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE.

BUDGET DES DÉPENSES DE L'EXERCICE 1835.

RAPPORT au Roi sur le Régime Financier de l'Université.

Sire, Paris, le 18 Novembre 1833.

LE régime financier de l'Université a été depuis longtemps l'objet de nombreuses attaques. Ces attaques ont eu presque toujours quelque chose de confus et de peu réfléchi : tantôt, au nom des principes qui proscrivent les spécialités financières, on a entrepris de détruire le système de l'Université tout entier, oubliant que les considérations de ce genre ne sont pas les seules d'après lesquelles cette grande institution doive être appréciée, et courant le risque de tout renverser pour obtenir une réforme partielle ; tantôt on a invoqué des théories absolues qui ne tenaient aucun compte de la diversité des faits, et dont les prétentions étaient repoussées par une expérience qui compte déjà vingt-cinq années. Enclosure 4. in No. 18.

Cependant la fréquente reproduction des mêmes griefs est un fait grave, et qui appelle toute l'attention du gouvernement. Si les théories des adversaires de l'Université n'offraient pas à l'administration un guide sûr, auquel elle pût s'abandonner avec confiance, elles indiquaient du moins la nécessité d'un sévère examen ; lorsque des plaintes durent et se renouvellent, qu'elles partent d'hommes éclairés et consciencieux, qu'elles invoquent des principes dont la vérité, dans certaines limites, ne saurait être contestée, on est fondé à présumer qu'il y a, dans les institutions, quelque réforme à accomplir.

Dans la dernière session des chambres, en repoussant des innovations qui me semblaient fâcheuses ou téméraires, j'ai annoncé l'intention d'examiner avec soin toutes les questions qui se rapportent à l'administration financière de l'Université, et de proposer à Vôtre Majesté les changements qui me paraîtraient immédiatement praticables, et compatibles avec les principes constitutifs d'un établissement auquel est attachée la prospérité de l'instruction publique en France. Pour m'acquitter de cette obligation, je me suis entouré de toutes les lumières ; j'ai rassemblé une commission composée de membres du conseil d'état, de la cour des comptes, de l'administration des finances et de fonctionnaires de l'Université ;

cette commission, réunie sous ma présidence, a étudié les règlements et tous les détails de l'administration; toutes les opinions ont été soutenues, toutes les objections discutées. Je viens rendre compte à Vôtre Majesté des résultats de ce travail.

Jusqu'à présent les dépenses et les recettes de l'Université ne sont point entrées dans le budget général de l'état; elles ont formé un budget spécial, annexé au budget du ministère de l'instruction publique. Les dépenses de l'Université n'en étaient pas moins examinées, contrôlées et votées par les chambres, avec spécialité pour chaque chapitre, et obligation pour le ministre de se renfermer dans les crédits législatifs; mais les recettes, au lieu d'être perçues pour le compte du trésor public, l'étaient pour le compte et par les soins de l'Université elle-même, qui pouvait disposer des excédants en les plaçant à son profit, comme aussi, en cas de besoin, elle aurait pu être requise de pourvoir au déficit, en prenant sur ses capitaux les sommes nécessaires pour combler l'insuffisance des revenus.

Les revenus de l'Université sont de deux sortes, des propriétés et des impôts. En fondant cette grande institution, Napoléon voulut qu'elle fût investie de tous les moyens de satisfaire elle-même à ses besoins. Il lui donna donc une dotation; et comme la dotation ne suffisait pas, il l'autorisa à percevoir sur l'enseignement divers droits, qui sont de véritables taxes. Ainsi l'Université n'avait rien à demander à l'état. Cette condition d'un établissement spécial, vivant de ses propres ressources, et dans une parfaite indépendance, était en harmonie avec les principes du régime impérial.

Les propriétés de l'Université comprennent: 1° la dotation de 400,000 francs de rentes, accordée à titre d'apanage par le décret du 17 Mars 1808; 2° les rentes acquises par l'Université elle-même sur ses fonds libres: elles figurent au budget de 1834 pour environ 122,000 francs; 3° enfin, le décret du 11 Décembre 1808 et celui du 15 Novembre 1811 ont attribué à l'Université tous les biens appartenant au ci-devant Prytanée Français, aux universités, académies et colléges. Parmi ces biens, et c'est le plus grand nombre, les uns sont des édifices affectés à des établissements d'instruction publique, les autres sont des domaines dont le produit est évalué pour 1834 à la modique somme de 15,000 francs.

Ce qu'ont demandé plusieurs fois les théories radicales, qui confondent toutes choses et poursuivent aveuglément des desseins mal conçus, c'est qu'on enlevât à l'Université ses propriétés, qu'on rayât ses rentes du grand-livre, qu'on aliénât ses domaines, et que l'instruction publique fût complétement assimilée aux autres branches de l'administration. Les motifs les plus graves, et de divers genres, repoussent un tel projet. Je me bornerai à indiquer les principaux.

Depuis sa fondation, l'Université est dotée et propriétaire. Elle existe avec cet attribut; son titre est légal, et la possession en est déjà assez ancienne pour avoir revêtu les caractères du droit. De nombreux legs ont été faits à l'Université, dans la confiance que ce droit serait maintenu. Sans doute le droit de propriété des établissements publics n'est pas exactement le même que le droit de propriété des particuliers; il est moins absolu, et demeure toujours placé sous la haute surveillance de l'état. Cependant il mérite beaucoup de respect, et il n'y a que des raisons aussi rares que graves qui puissent permettre d'y porter atteinte. Quand ces raisons n'existent pas, le législateur doit s'abstenir. Or, en ce qui concerne l'Université, il est fort possible d'allier le respect de la propriété à l'observation des bonnes règles financières. Attaquer les propriétés de l'Université, ce serait donc violer un droit à plaisir, bouleverser une grande existence déjà consacrée par d'importants services, renouveler enfin les pratiques violentes qui ont, à d'autres époques, frappé les communes, les hospices, et dont il n'appartient pas au régime sage et légal sous lequel nous vivons de donner de nouveau le fâcheux exemple.

Une considération d'un ordre plus élevé décide la question. Il importe à la prospérité comme à la bonne direction de l'instruction publique, que les hommes qui s'y vouent soient investis, dans leur modeste situation, d'un haut degré de dignité, de consistance, et animés d'un esprit commun et permanent; double but qui ne serait point atteint s'ils n'étaient pas gouvernés par quelques-uns de ces principes, et unis entre eux par quelques-uns de ces liens qui fortifient et grandissent les individus, en les arrachant à l'égoïsme ou à la faiblesse de l'isolement. A cette condition seule, les établissements d'instruction publique peuvent répondre à ce que leur demande la société. On a trop souvent méconnu les différences profondes, qui séparent les services dans lesquels il s'agit uniquement de faits matériels, comme la perception des impôts, et les services qui s'appliquent à des faits moraux, comme la propagation des saines études et l'éducation de la jeunesse. Pour les services matériels, la puissance du mécanisme est suffisante; pourvu que chaque rouage exécute sa fonction, la machine marche, et le but est atteint. Tout peut se faire avec la simple hiérarchie de l'administration, sans que le corps administratif lui-même ait ce caractère de permanence et de vitalité propre qui n'appartient qu'aux fondations. Il n'en est pas de même des services moraux; comme ils sont d'une autre nature, ils ne s'accomplissent aussi qu'à d'autres conditions; il leur faut quelque chose de plus fixe, de plus libre, et pour ainsi dire une organisation vivante, qui, dans certaines limites, se développe, agisse, subsiste par elle-même, et ne puisse pas être détruite ou modifiée selon les idées d'un jour, et par un simple acte d'administration.

Cette constitution et ce caractère particulier que réclame l'intérêt social pour les services de ce genre, la propriété seule peut les donner. Ce principe est d'une telle vérité que là même où les faits matériels et les faits moraux se mêlent et se confondent, comme dans les hospices, par exemple, c'est toujours au moyen de fondations et d'établissements propriétaires que, dans tous les temps et chez tous les peuples, on a cherché à accomplir une œuvre pour laquelle le mécanisme de l'administration ne semblait pas offrir assez de ressources et de garanties.

Si nous revenons maintenant à des considérations purement financières, le système qui constitue l'instruction nationale en établissement capable de dotation et de propriété, a encore en sa faveur le mérite de favoriser l'allègement des charges publiques. Dans l'état actuel des choses, des donations et des legs viennent chaque jour accroître les ressources de l'instruction publique; ces legs sont faits tantôt à des établissements particuliers compris dans l'Université, tantôt à l'instruction publique en général, que l'Université représente; quelquefois ils sont sans objet déterminé; quelquefois ils imposent des conditions, et le donateur assigne un emploi spécial à ses libéralités. Il est évident que les ressources procurées par ce moyen diminuent, et diminueront de plus en plus, le fardeau qui pèse sur l'état. Si l'on détruisait l'Université, que deviendraient toutes ces donations? Les personnes charitables légueraient-elles leurs biens au budget général de l'état? Il n'y a qu'un établissement doté et propriétaire qui puisse recevoir et à qui l'on veuille donner.

Enfin, il n'est personne qui pense à enlever aux établissements particuliers d'instruction, aux colléges par exemple, le caractère d'établissements susceptibles de posséder et d'acquérir. Or c'est une garantie presque nécessaire pour ces établissements, que l'Université qui les dirige, qui les gouverne, qui les contient tous dans son sein, possède les mêmes facultés, et jouisse des mêmes avantages. Que l'établissement général soit doté et propriétaire, les établissements particuliers le regarderont comme attaché aux mêmes intérêts, animé des mêmes sentiments que les leurs, et vivront avec confiance sous son autorité.

Mais les raisons qui exigent la conservation des propriétés de l'Université sont loin de s'étendre aux impôts qui lui ont été affectés. Ici la question se présente sous un autre aspect.

La portion des revenus de l'Université qui provient des impôts se divise en six branches différentes. Au budget de 1834, le produit total est porté pour 3,049,700 francs.

En premier lieu se présente la rétribution dite universitaire, établie, en même temps que l'Université elle-même, par le décret du 17 Septembre 1808. Cette taxe consiste dans le vingtième du prix de la pension payée pour l'éducation secondaire; elle porte sur toutes les classes d'élèves et sur tous les établissements, qu'ils soient entretenus par l'état, par les communes, ou par de simples particuliers.

A la rétribution universitaire se joint le droit annuel, sorte de patente, payée, pour l'exercice de leur profession, par les maîtres de pension et les chefs d'institution.

Les divers droits perçus dans les facultés pour les inscriptions, les examens et les diplômes, forment la troisième branche des impôts universitaires.

Au dernier rang, et pour un faible produit, il faut placer les sommes payées pour les diplômes d'emploi, pour l'ouverture de cours publics, enfin la portion qui revient à l'Université dans les amendes prononcées pour contraventions aux règlements universitaires.

Il est de toute évidence que les motifs, qui consacrent le droit de l'Université à la possession de sa dotation et de ses domaines, ne s'appliquent pas aux impôts. Des impôts ne sauraient jamais devenir la propriété de personne; ce principe est incontestable pour les établissements publics, aussi bien que pour les particuliers. En thèse générale, et sauf quelques rares exceptions, l'affectation d'impôts spéciaux à l'entretien de certains services publics est mauvaise, et contraire à toutes les règles d'une bonne administration. Loin de trouver dans la perception des impôts affectés à ses dépenses un élément d'indépendance et de dignité, l'Université y rencontre une cause d'affaiblissement moral et une source de nombreux inconvénients. Un établissement tout paternel et bienveillant, dont le pays attend les plus grands bienfaits qui puissent être donnés aux hommes, l'éducation morale et les lumières, ne doit jamais revêtir le caractère fiscal; ce mélange d'attributions nuit aux rapports que l'Université doit entretenir avec tous ceux qui dépendent d'elle, et tend à abaisser cette grande institution au niveau d'une machine financière. Il n'est pas moins nuisible à l'intérêt de finances engagé dans la question; un corps enseignant est peu propre à tenir des caisses, à percevoir des impôts. Point de caisses particulières, point de perceptions spéciales, un seul trésor pour toutes les dépenses et pour toutes les recettes de l'état, voilà le principe sur lequel repose tout nôtre système de finances; après un long examen, nous n'avons aperçu aucune raison qui pût détourner de faire l'application de ce principe au régime de l'Université. Les intérêts les plus élevés de l'Université réclameraient cette réforme, alors même que la science financière ne conseillerait pas de l'entreprendre.

Nous avons donc pensé qu'il convenait, d'une part, de remettre au trésor le soin de percevoir les diverses taxes universitaires, et, de l'autre, d'en inscrire le produit au budget des recettes de l'état. Mais il est deux de ces taxes qu'il nous a paru convenable de supprimer, les droits perçus pour les diplômes d'emploi et pour l'ouverture des cours publics; le produit du premier de ces droits est évalué à 2,000 francs pour 1834, et celui du second à 300 francs. C'est un revenu trop faible pour mériter d'être conservé.

Quant aux autres impôts, la réforme doit se borner, s'il m'est permis de m'exprimer ainsi, à les faire changer de main, et à les transporter, tels qu'ils sont établis aujourd'hui, parmi les revenus généraux de l'état. C'est un changement qui peut être sanctionné par une simple mention dans le budget des recettes.

Au sujet de cette réforme, que je m'applaudis de pouvoir soumettre à l'approbation de Votre Majesté, des questions d'exécution se sont présentées. Dans l'établissement de tout impôt, il y a deux choses, l'assiette et la perception. C'est la perception seule qu'il est possible de confier aux agents du trésor; quant à l'assiette, elle doit continuer à être faite par les fonctionnaires de l'Université; pour que le trésor pût en être chargé, il faudrait qu'il créât des rouages nouveaux, ce qui serait à la fois dispendieux et compliqué. Les fonctionnaires de l'Université sont dans la position la plus favorable pour déterminer ce que je pourrais

pourrais appeler la matière imposable; ils surveillent tous les établissements, et ont avec les maîtres des relations journalières. Rien d'ailleurs n'est mieux entendu, et plus convenablement combiné, que la façon dont les différents droits à la charge des contribuables sont constatés par l'Université. Les règlements existants laissent peu à désirer sous ce rapport.

L'assiette de l'impôt demeurant dans les attributions des fonctionnaires qui président à l'enseignement, il convient aussi de laisser aux autorités universitaires le soin de statuer sur les réclamations, d'accorder les réductions et les décharges. Dans toutes les questions de ce genre, il y a toujours des intérêts moraux, des considérations relatives à la prospérité de l'enseignement, qui ne sauraient être suffisamment appréciés par les voies ordinaires de l'administration. C'est à l'autorité qui connaît les besoins de l'instruction, et qui a la mission d'y pourvoir, qu'il appartient de prononcer.

Ce partage de l'assiette et de la perception entre des fonctionnaires de divers ordres n'est pas nouveau. Déjà il a eu lieu pour divers impôts spéciaux, que le progrès de l'art financier a successivement fait rentrer dans le cadre du budget général. Je me bornerai à citer à Votre Majesté la taxe des poids et mesures.

Ainsi, les impôts existants seront maintenus dans leur forme actuelle; les droits au profit de l'état seront assis et liquidés par les fonctionnaires de l'Université; mais la perception sera faite par les agents du trésor, et le produit versé dans les caisses de l'état.

Ici une question s'élève: les revenus provenant des impôts de l'Université fournissent à la plus forte partie de ses dépenses; comment remplacer ces revenus, et obtenir les moyens d'acquitter ces dépenses? Il est évident que le trésor, qui va profiter des ressources, doit aussi supporter les charges. Mais faut-il maintenir le budget spécial de l'Université et le doter, en place de ses impôts, d'une subvention analogue à celle que reçoit la Légion d'honneur? C'est le premier système qui s'est présenté à nôtre examen.

Nous n'avons pas pensé qu'il dût être admis. La division des dépenses de l'enseignement en deux budgets, le budget de l'Université et le budget du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, nous a paru confuse et vicieuse. C'est un perfectionnement indispensable que la fusion des deux budgets en un seul. On ne peut songer à former de la réunion des deux budgets un budget spécial; ce serait reculer au lieu d'avancer: il faut donc que le budget de l'Université vienne se joindre à celui du Ministère, et que toutes les dépenses, qui concernent l'enseignement, figurent parmi les services généraux de l'état.

Ce principe posé, et les dépenses de l'Université se trouvant acquittées, pour la plus grande partie du moins, sur les fonds du trésor, il paraît convenable, pour le bon ordre et la commodité du service, que tous les fonds destinés à acquitter les dépenses soient versés au trésor, les revenus de la dotation et des domaines de l'Université aussi bien que le produit des impôts; mais il faut en même temps que l'Université conserve la propriété de sa rotation et de ses biens, que son caractère d'établissement doté et propriétaire, capable de decevoir et de posséder, demeure intact et certain. Le problème sera résolu en faisant verser annuellement au trésor, comme par l'ordre et pour le compte de l'Université, le produit de sa dotation et de ses domaines, et en inscrivant cette somme parmi les produits divers du budget, sous ce titre: "Versement du produit des rentes et domaines appartenant à l'Université."

Le trésor deviendrait ainsi le caissier de l'Université, qui ne perdrait ni son caractère ni son droit.

La réforme que je propose à l'approbation de Vôtre Majesté aurait donc pour résultats:

1° Perception par les agents du trésor des impôts dits "universitaires," et versement dans les caisses de l'état des revenus appartenant en propre à l'Université;

2° Suppression du budget spécial de l'Université, qui vient se fondre, et pour la recette et pour la dépense, dans le budget général de l'état.

Ce système conserve à l'Université son caractère fondamental d'établissement doté et propriétaire; il respecte tous les principes moraux qui président à sa constitution et qui se rattachent à des idées d'un ordre plus élevé que des considérations financières. En même temps il met l'Université, quant au régime purement financier, sur le même pied que les autres services publics; il fait disparaître toute irrégularité administrative, il ferme la porte à tous les abus. Le double problème dont la solution était proposée se trouve ainsi résolu. En respectant les droits, la nature particulière et les intérêts des établissements d'instruction publique, la réforme projetée satisfait aux règles de finances les plus sévères.

Si Vôtre Majesté daigne accorder son approbation aux principes développés dans le présent rapport, je lui demanderai de vouloir bien m'autoriser à rédiger conformément à ces principes le budget de mon ministère, et à me concerter pour leur application avec M. le Ministre des finances.

Je suis avec le plus profond respect, Sire, de Vôtre Majesté, le très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur et fidèle sujet,

Le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au département de l'Instruction Publique,

Guizot.

Approuvé le 22 Novembre 1833.
Louis-Philippe.

Par le Roi:

Le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au département de l'Instruction Publique,

Guizot.

RAPPORT au Roi sur le Budget du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, pour l'Exercice 1835.

Sire, Paris, le 31 Décembre 1833.

En présentant à Vôtre Majesté le budget des dépenses du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique pour l'exercice 1835, il est deux points principaux sur lesquels je dois appeler son attention. C'est, d'une part, la nouvelle forme financière de ce budget, de l'autre, l'augmentation de crédit que je crois devoir réclamer pour certains services, que de graves intérêts défendent de laisser plus long-temps en souffrance.

L'approbation que Vôtre Majesté a bien voulu donner à mon rapport du 18 Novembre dernier, m'a autorisé à opérer une réforme dans le régime financier de l'Université. Désormais l'Université n'aura plus de budget spécial. Elle conservera son caractère d'établissement doté et propriétaire; mais elle fera verser dans la caisse du trésor le produit annuel de sa dotation et de ses revenus; il lui appartiendra, comme par le passé, d'asseoir les taxes qui avaient été instituées à son profit, mais les agents du trésor seront seuls chargés de les percevoir, comme tous les impôts publics. Enfin ses recettes venant ainsi prendre place dans les recettes générales de l'état, le crédit necessaire à l'acquittement de ses dépenses devra faire également partie des crédits généraux alloués pour les dépenses de l'état.

Tels sont les principes que Vôtre Majesté m'a permis d'adopter, et dont l'effet sera non-seulement de mettre un terme à une irrégularité financière, objet de fréquentes réclamations, mais d'accroître l'autorité et la puissance morale du corps enseignant, en lui ôtant tout caractère fiscal pour ne lui laisser qu'une mission généreuse et des devoirs tout paternels.

Le budget spécial de l'Université n'existant plus, c'était au budget du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique à recueillir son héritage. Il a donc fallu donner à ce dernier budget une forme et une rédaction entièrement nouvelles.

Voici le plan qui m'a paru le plus rationnel et le plus simple.

Deux grandes divisions: dans l'une, l'instruction publique proprement dite; dans l'autre, les sciences et les lettres.

La première division est subdivisée en deux parties; l'une, qui comprend les chapitres I. II. et III., n'a rapport qu'à l'administration, soit centrale, soit académique et départementale, et aux services généraux qui intéressent l'instruction publique dans son ensemble; l'autre se compose des chapitres IV., V. et VI., et chacun de ces chapitres correspond à l'un des trois degrés de l'enseignement, savoir: l'instruction supérieure, l'instruction secondaire, et l'instruction primaire.

La seconde division, celle des sciences et lettres, est comprise tout entière dans les VII. et VIII. chapitres. Le VII. renferme tout ce qui concerne les établissements scientifiques et littéraires; le VIII, tout ce qui regarde les encouragements aux sciences et aux lettres.

Je ne parle pas d'un IX. chapitre qui est en dehors des deux divisions, et règle un simple détail de compatibilité.

Ainsi, indépendamment des avantages déja signalés, la réforme du régime financier de l'Université donne encore ce résultat, qu'à l'avenir le budget du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique peut, comme les budgets de tous les autres ministères, devenir clair et méthodique, de confus et obscur qu'il était.

Mais j'ai annoncé à Vôtre Majesté que, dans le projet de budget que j'ai l'honneur de lui présenter, il était une autre proposition, plus grave et plus importante peut-être, que je devais soumettre à sa sagesse. Les crédits alloués pour l'exercice 1834, au Ministère de l'Instruction Publique et à l'Université, s'élevaient ensemble à 8,580,991 francs; je demande pour 1835, une allocation de 12,463,628 francs 68 centimes. La différence en plus est donc de 3,882,637 francs 56 centimes.

Je me hâte de dire à Vôtre Majesté que, pour la plus grande partie, cette augmentation n'est qu'apparente, et qu'elle ne s'élève réellement, comme le montreront les explications ci-jointes, qu'à 755,637 francs 56 centimes.

Je sais, qu'au premier abord, une demande d'augmentation de crédit peut soulever des objections; je sais que, même au milieu de cette prospérité renaissante dont nous sommes témoins aujourd'hui, le temps n'est pas encore venu de mettre, si je puis parler ainsi, le pays en possession de tous les avantages publics que doit lui valoir sa fortune; mais, si je ne me trompe, les augmentations de crédit que je demande sont trop peu considérables, et les motifs en sont trop impérieux, pour qu'on puisse les ajourner.

Sans doute la situation de la fortune publique prescrit à vos ministres d'écarter toute dépense de luxe. Mais ce n'est point un luxe que l'éducation nationale, et les progrès de l'intelligence et de la science doivent être rangés aujourd'hui parmi nos intérêts les plus positifs et les plus pressants.

Aucun sacrifice ne doit coûter à un gouvernement pour satisfaire aux conditions de sa nature et pour accomplir sa destinée. Or, la destinée de vôtre gouvernement, Sire, sa vocation, c'est de se mettre à la tête du développement de nôtre civilisation, c'est-à-dire, de travailler par de constants efforts à satisfaire ces deux grands besoins de nôtre société moderne, le bien-être et l'intelligence.

C'est un beau privilége pour un gouvernement que d'être ainsi associé au progrès et à l'amélioration des peuples, de puiser sa vie dans ce qui augmente leur bonheur, et de se fortifier de leur perfectionnement. L'histoire ne nous montre que de rares exemples de ce concours et de cette harmonie. Mais, grâce à son origine nationale, le gouvernement de Vôtre

Vôtre Majesté n'a d'autres intérêts que ceux de la nation elle-même. Ce n'est pas lui qui tellu être jaloux des conquêtes de l'industrie; l'industrie n'est pas sa rivale, elle est son paiée: ils se soutiennent et s'enrichissent l'un l'autre. Ce n'est pas lui qui peut craindre que les esprits s'éclairent; le jour où, d'un bout du royaume à l'autre, tous les Français pourraient lire ses paroles en les comparant à celles de ses ennemis, le jour où l'ignorance et les demi-lumières feraient place partout aux études laborieuses et aux connaissances positives, ce jour là, les passions perdraient presque tout leur empire, et l'ordre social ne courrait plus aucun péril.

Guidé par cette idée, Sire, j'ai passé en revue toutes les branches de l'administration à laquelle j'ai l'honneur de présider; et partout où j'ai apperçu, soit un service réellement en souffrance, soit une grande lacune, je n'ai pas hésité à proposer les moyens d'y pourvoir; persuadé qu'il y a urgence, et que ne pas accorder à l'instruction publique les moyens de progrès et de développement qu'elle peut encore réclamer, ce serait manquer aux destinées du gouvernement de Vôtre Majesté, et à la mission que la France doit remplir parmi les peuples éclairés.

Après avoir présenté d'une manière générale la justification du supplément de crédit que je réclame, je demanderai à Vôtre Majesté la permission de lui soumettre les motifs qui m'ont déterminé à proposer chacune des allocations nouvelles.

J'entre donc dans l'examen des divers articles du budget de mon département sur lesquels portent les augmentations de crédit.

CHAPITRE I.—ADMINISTRATION CENTRALE.

ART. 2.—*Traitements du Conseil Royal de l'Instruction Publique.*

	Francs.
Somme allouée en 1834 - - - - - - - - - -	65,000
Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - - - - - -	75,000
Augmentation - - - - - - - -	10,000

Cette somme de 10,000 francs que je demande en addition au crédit ouvert pour le conseil royal, est destinée à porter de six à sept le nombre des members de ce conseil, c'est-à-dire à remplir la place restée vacante depuis la mort de M. Cuvier. Déjà dans le budget de 1834, j'avais proposé cette augmentation; les chambres ne l'ont point accordée; mais l'expérience n'a cessé, depuis cette époque, de fortifier ma conviction, et je me crois dans l'obligation de renouveler ma demande.

Si le conseil royal n'était qu'une sorte de magistrature uniquement appelée à exercer une action collective, rendant des arrêts disciplinaires, et surveillant, seulement sous le rapport moral, tout ce qui concerne l'instruction publique, je n'insisterais pas pour qu'il fût plus ou moins nombreux; les arrêts auraient la même valeur, la même autorité, soit qu'ils fussent signés par six ou par sept membres; et quoique le nombre des affaires rendît peut-être nécessaire d'augmenter le nombre des juges, je ne demanderais rien, le zèle pouvant dans ce cas suppléer au nombre.

Mais on se fait une idée très-inexacte des attributions de ce conseil, si l'on ne voit en lui qu'une jurisdiction et qu'un pouvoir collectif. Indépendamment des jugements qu'il prononce et de la surveillance morale qu'il exerce, le conseil royal de l'instruction publique est appelé à remplir une mission toute scientifique; il est le régulateur permanent des études en France; c'est lui qui doit diriger l'enseignement, le modifier au gré des besoins de l'esprit humain, et le maintenir constamment au niveau des progrès de la science. Or, quelque étendu que soit le savoir des membres d'un pareil conseil, pense-t-on qu'ils puissent être tous également juges de toutes les parties de l'enseignement? Au point où sont parvenues les connaissances humaines, nul ne peut parler avec autorité que des questions scientifiques dont il a fait une étude spéciale; ainsi, pour que les fonctionnaires du corps enseignant consentent à recevoir telle ou telle direction, pour qu'ils se soumettent avec confiance aux décisions du conseil, il faut que ces décisions émanent d'hommes dont ils reconnaissent l'autorité scientifique, et qui soient, même à leurs yeux, s'il est possible, les chefs légitimes des études qu'ils professent. On voit donc que, si, pour la surveillance morale et disciplinaire, l'action du conseil peut être collective, pour ce qui regarde la direction des études, il faut qu'elle soit, dans l'origine, individuelle et spéciale. Un membre compétent pour chacune des grandes branches de l'enseignement, voilà la condition sans laquelle le conseil royal de l'instruction publique ne saurait atteindre au véritable but de son institution.

Dans tous les états voisins où l'instruction publique, par suite d'une protection constante, est déjà ancienne et parvenue à une véritable prospérité, il existe des conseils à peu près semblables à celui de nôtre Université; et partout on a senti la nécessité d'y faire entrer autant d'hommes spéciaux qu'il y a de branches spéciales d'enseignement. Ainsi, en Prusse, le conseil de l'instruction publique est composé de douze membres; en Bavière, en Saxe, il s'élève à peu près au même nombre. Nous sommes loin, quant à présent, de songer à demander un conseil aussi étendu. Le temps viendra peut-être où les développements progressifs de l'instruction publique en France rendront indispensable l'accroissement du nombre de ses surveillants. Mais, pour le moment, nous ne cherchons qu'à pourvoir aux besoins les plus urgents. Depuis la perte de M. Cuvier, l'important travail administratif dont il était charge dans l'instruction publique est supporté par un autre membre du conseil royal;

royal; mais les sciences naturelles et médicales ne sont plus qu'incomplètement représentées dans ce conseil: on sentira sans doute combien il importe de faire cesser ce fâcheux interrègne, et j'espère que Vôtre Majesté m'approuvera d'avoir persisté à demander l'augmentation du crédit nécessaire pour la nomination d'un septième conseiller.

ART. 3.—*Traitement des Employés, Indemnités, Secours, Travaux extraordinaires.*

	Francs.
Somme allouée pour 1834 - - - - - - - - -	263,000
Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - - - - - -	273,000
Augmentation - - -	10,000

L'exécution de la loi du 28 Juin, et l'activité imprimée aux divers services du ministère, ont entraîné dans les bureaux un tel accroissement de travail que la co-opération de quelques nouveaux employés est devenue nécessaire.

Je ne citerai qu'un fait pour justifier l'emploi de ces auxiliaires, c'est le relevé de la correspondance. Il suffira pour faire apprécier à Vôtre Majesté dans quelle proportion s'est accru le travail des bureaux.

Les dépouillements que j'ai fait faire constatent que le nombre des dépêches arrivées et distribuées dans les diverses divisions de mon ministère s'est élevé:

En 1829, à 27,280;
En 1830, à 30,056;
En 1831, à 30,711;
En 1832, à 37,855.

Tandis qu'en 1833 le nombre de ces mêmes dépêches a été de 55,463. Et le nombre de celles que le ministère a expédiées, lequel était,

En 1829, de - - - 10,854;
En 1830, de - - - 12,118;
En 1831, de - - - 13,352;
En 1832, de - - - 15,626;
s'est élevé, en 1833, à - 33,149.

A quoi il faut ajouter 41,785 exemplaires de circulaires; ce qui fait en tout 74,934 dépêches, c'est-à-dire cinq fois autant qu'il en a été expédié en 1832.

Et qu'on ne suppose pas qu'un tel accroissement ait résulté d'une vaine manie d'ordonner, de réglementer; toute cette correspondance a eu pour objet des affaires positives; toutes ces circulaires étaient nécessaires pour assurer l'exécution et l'efficacité de la loi.

Ce mouvement d'affaires devait entraîner nécessairement un surcroît de dépenses. Il y a été pourvu au moyen du crédit alloué pour le service de l'instruction primaire. Cet emploi de crédit ne violait point la spécialité, puisque le prélèvement avait pour objet de donner à l'instruction primaire les développements prescrits par la loi. Il y avait urgence. Tout retard aurait été nuisible et justement blâmé. Mais il importe que l'instruction primaire proprement dite, c'est-à-dire les écoles primaires, ne soient à l'avenir privées d'aucune partie des fonds qui leur sont attribués; voilà pourquoi je demande sur l'article 3 une augmentation de 10,000 francs, somme à peu près égale aux dépenses extraordinaires qui ont été soldées, et qui, loin de pouvoir se réduire, doivent tendre plutôt à s'accroître désormais.

ART. 10.—*Impressions.*

	Francs.
Somme allouée pour 1834 - - - - - - - - -	19,500
Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - - - - - -	32,000
Augmentation - - -	12,500

Cette augmentation est destinée à faire face aux frais des nouvelles impressions demandées par les chambres, ou exigées par les travaux d'exécution de la loi du 28 Juin.

D'une part, les chambres ont, avec juste raison, demandé qu'il fût publié un compte détaillé de l'emploi des crédits votés par elles; de l'autre, il a été nécessaire, pour mettre à exécution la loi du 28 Juin, de faire imprimer des instructions multipliées, auxquelles ont été annexés des tableaux, des modèles d'états, des plans d'écoles, &c.

Les frais de ces diverses impressions s'élevaient, au 1er Décembre, à plus de 33,000 francs, ce qui suppose environ 36,000 francs pour l'année entière. Or le crédit alloué n'est que de 19,000 francs. C'est encore sur les sommes destinées à l'instruction primaire que cet excédant de dépenses a dû être acquitté. Il en sera de même pour l'exercice 1834. J'ai cru qu'il importait qu'en 1835 on rentrât dans l'ordre régulier. En demandant une augmentation de crédit de 12,500 francs, j'ose dire à Vôtre Majesté que j'ai réduit autant qu'il était possible l'évaluation des dépenses probables. Je suis porté à croire que dans la réalité cette évaluation sera dépassée.

ART. 13.—*Dépenses diverses et imprévues.*

	Francs.
Somme allouée pour 1834 - - - - - - - - -	8,000
Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - - - - - -	10,000
Augmentation - - -	2,000

Avant que l'ordonnance de Vôtre Majesté du 12 Octobre 1832 eût détaché de mon département l'administration des cultes, les dépenses diverses et imprévues étaient supportées en partie par cette administration. Depuis que la distraction a été opérée, ces dépenses n'ont pu diminuer, malgré la plus sévère économie, parce qu'elles sont applicables à des faits qui devaient rester les mêmes, et qu'il n'est pas possible de changer. En conséquence je demande que le crédit soit rétabli tel qu'il était avant le 11 Octobre 1832.

CHAPITRE II.—SERVICES GÉNÉRAUX.

ART. 18.—*Examen des Livres pour l'Instruction Primaire et pour l'Instruction Secondaire.*

Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - - - - 15,000 francs.

Ce crédit figure pour la première fois au budget. Néanmoins la dépense n'est pas nouvelle. Conformément à une décision prise par Vôtre Majesté le 12 Août 1831, à la suite d'un rapport qui lui fut présenté par l'un de mes prédécesseurs, une commission est instituée pour procéder à l'examen et à la révision des ouvrages destinés à l'enseignement primaire. Les membres de cette commission avaient droit à quelques indemnités, et cette dépense extraordinaire est encore de celles qui, jusqu'ici, ont été prélevées sur les fonds votés pour encouragement à l'instruction primaire. Elle est mentionnée dans le tableau annexé au rapport que j'ai eu l'honneur de présenter à Vôtre Majesté sur l'emploi de ces fonds pendant l'année 1832, et je dois ajouter qu'elle a été remarquée par la commission de la chambre des députés chargée de l'examen de la loi de finances de 1833.

Quant aux livres destinés à l'instruction secondaire, il est d'usage qu'ils subissent un examen sévère et consciencieux avant que le conseil royal en autorise l'emploi dans nos colléges. Je ne crois pas qu'il soit besoin d'insister sur l'importance et la nécessité de ces examens préalables. Ne fût-ce que pour s'assurer de la correction des textes, du mérite et de la convenance des commentaires, l'Université ne saurait renoncer à cette surveillance; elle lui est prescrite par le principe même sur lequel repose nôtre système d'instruction publique.

Or, le nombre des ouvrages soumis annuellement à l'approbation du conseil royal est tellement considérable que les membres de ce conseil essayeraient vainement d'en faire seuls l'examen détaillé. Une grande partie de ce travail préparatoire est donc confiée à des fonctionnaires du corps enseignant, dont le rapport écrit est soumis à la discussion du conseil.

Jusqu'à présent les indemnités qu'il est indispensable de donner à ces examinateurs avaient été prélevées sur les fonds afférents à l'article 9 du budget de l'Université. En proposant de voter un fonds spécial pour ces indemnités, je ne crée pas un crédit nouveau; je régularise une dépense.

Il en est de même relativement à la commission d'examen des livres élémentaires, puisque les sommes, qui lui seront désormais allouées nominativement, seront par cela même restituées au fonds destiné à l'instruction primaire, d'où elles sont distraites aujourd'hui.

La nécessité d'examiner les livres élémentaires ne peut pas plus être contestée, ce me semble, que l'utilité de contrôler les ouvrages classiques; il ne reste donc, pour achever de justifier aux yeux de Vôtre Majesté l'allocation que je réclame, qu'à donner une idée du zèle et de l'activité dont a fait preuve la commission d'examen. Depuis moins de deux ans qu'elle est instituée, elle a déjà instruit les demandes relatives à plus de 1,200 ouvrages de toute espèce, et la loi du 28 Juin rendra ses travaux encore bien plus étendus et pressants.

CHAPITRE III.—ADMINISTRATION ACADÉMIQUE ET DÉPARTEMENTALE.

ART. 22.—*Frais de Bureau des Recteurs.*

	Francs.
Somme allouée pour 1834 - - - - - - - - -	106,500
Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - - - - - -	119,900
Augmentation - - - -	13,400

En proposant de fixer à 119,000 francs le crédit destiné aux frais de bureau des recteurs, je ne fais que rétablir le chiffre de cet article tel qu'il avait été constamment voté jusqu'en 1832. A cette époque les chambres crurent devoir en retrancher une somme de 44,000 francs. Réduit à 75,900 francs, ce crédit devint d'autant plus insuffisant qu'on avait, en même temps, demandé au gouvernement d'imprimer à l'instruction primaire une impulsion nouvelle sur tous les points du territoire. De justes réclamations ne tardèrent pas à s'élever, et le crédit fut porté à 106,500 francs dans les deux budgets de 1833 et 1834.

Mais

Mais il était facile de prévoir que cette augmentation elle-même deviendrait insuffisante. Les détails que j'ai présentés à Vôtre Majesté, pour lui faire apprécier l'accroissement de travail qui a pesé depuis un an sur les employés de mon ministère, doivent lui fournir en même temps la mesure de l'augmentation que les recteurs ont eu à supporter dans leurs frais de bureau. Non seulement leur correspondance avec le ministre a été deux fois plus active que par le passé, mais l'impulsion qui leur a été donnée, il a fallu qu'ils la communiquassent autour d'eux et au-dessous d'eux.

L'exécution de la loi du 28 Juin les oblige à se mettre en relation fréquente avec les maires des communes de leur ressort, c'est-à-dire avec 1,500 maires environ, car tel est à peu près le terme moyen pour chacun d'eux. Comment suffire à un tel redoublement d'activité avec les ressources bornées que la loi de finances mettait à leur disposition? De tous côtés j'ai reçu des réclamations; je les ai examinées avec soin, et je me suis convaincu que presque toutes étaient fondées.

Les relevés que je me suis fait adresser par les recteurs établissent que le nombre des décisions, rapports et dépêches de toute nature, émanés des vingt-six académies, qui était en 1832 de 76,622, a été en 1833 de plus de 120,000. Dans ce calcul ne sont pas compris les envois de livres pour les écoles primaires, qui ont aussi occasionné une augmentation considérable de travail. Puisque l'expérience me démontre ainsi que les recteurs ne peuvent, avec les sommes allouées pour 1834, donner à leurs bureaux l'activité que je dois exiger d'eux, il devient indispensable de leur accorder un supplément de crédit. En fixant ce supplément à 13,400 francs, c'est-à-dire en rétablissant le crédit tel qu'il était avant 1382 c'est, tout au plus si j'ose me promettre qu'il puisse être suffisant.

ART. 25.—*Inspecteurs des Écoles Primaires.*

Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - - - - 140,000 francs.

ART. 26.—*Frais de Tournée des Inspecteurs.*

Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - - - - 100,000 francs.

Je réunis ces deux articles parce que l'un est la conséquence de l'autre. Tous deux se rapportent à une institution entièrement nouvelle, dont je propose à Vôtre Majesté et aux chambres d'autoriser l'établissement. Je ne me suis décidé à faire figurer cette proposition au budget qu'après m'être assuré par expérience de son utilité, et après avoir acquis l'intime conviction que, de tous les moyens de propager, d'entretenir, de perfectionner l'instruction primaire en France, il n'en est pas de plus efficace, et par conséquent, de plus nécessaire.

Les commissions des chambres ont plus d'une fois exprimé, par l'organe de leurs rapporteurs, le vœu que les écoles publiques fussent inspectées plus souvent, avec plus de soin, d'un manière plus complète et plus approfondie. En effet, partout où il y a enseignement et études, l'inspection est un élément de vie et de progrès. Lorsqu'ils n'attendent ni blâme, ni louange, lorsque l'œil de leurs supérieurs ne peut pas à tout moment pénétrer jusqu'à eux, les maîtres insouciants s'endorment en sécurité, les plus zélés se ralentissent.

Si les inspections sont utiles pour toutes les écoles en général, on peut dire que, pour les écoles primaires, elles sont d'une absolue nécessité. Ces écoles ont été si longtemps abandonnées, sans secours et sans direction, que tout est à créer, pour ainsi dire, ou du moins tout est à organiser. Et comment savoir où est le mal, comment trouver le remède, si l'administration supérieure n'établit pas, entre elle et toutes les écoles de France, une communication régulière, si elle ne s'assure pas le moyen d'interroger des témoins intelligents et sincères? Déjà j'ai pu éprouver combien les inspections sont utiles. Au moment où la loi du 28 Juin allait être mise à exécution, j'ai cru que je devais constater exactement dans quel état elle avait trouvé l'enseignement primaire en France, afin de mieux apprécier dans la suite les effets qu'elle aurait produits. J'ai donc revêtu du caractère d'inspecteurs temporaires quatre cents personnes, auxquelles j'ai distribué toutes les communes du royaume, et qui m'ont rapporté des renseignements précis, multipliés, authentiques, sur toutes les écoles existantes, et sur la possibilité d'en élever dans toutes les communes où il n'en existe pas. Ce recensement général, exécuté pour la première fois, et dont je rendrai un compte spécial à Vôtre Majesté, a révélé une masse immense de faits, qui serviront de guide à l'administration dans tout ce qui lui reste encore à faire exécuter.

Mais cette inspection ne serait qu'une vaine opération de statistique, si elle n'était faite qu'une fois et comme par hasard. C'est la fréquence et la périodicité des examens qui en fait l'efficacité. J'ai donc pensé qu'il fallait établir, dans chaque département, un inspecteur permanent chargé de visiter fréquemment toutes les écoles primaires du département. Cet inspecteur ne s'assurera pas seulement du zèle et de l'aptitude des instituteurs, du nombre et de l'assiduité des élèves; il visitera aussi les communes qui manquent d'écoles, s'informera des causes qui ont empêché l'instruction d'y pénétrer, et des moyens qui pourraient être employés pour triompher de l'indifférence des habitants; il recherchera en outre les circonstances qui pourraient rendre nécessaire la réunion de communes séparées ou la séparation de communes réunies; en un mot, sa mission sera d'adresser au recteur et au préfet de continuels rapports sur l'état du matériel et du personnel de toutes les écoles soumises à leur autorité, et sur les dispositions de la population dans les diverses communes du département. Ces rapports, transmis à l'administration centrale, seront autant de documents positifs qui rendront son action à la fois plus prompte, plus éclairée et plus présente.

Beaucoup de conseils généraux de département ont formellement réclamé cette institution; quelques-uns ont offert de concourir aux frais qu'elle devait entraîner.

J'ai cherché à évaluer ces frais approximativement; je crois que le traitement des inspecteurs de l'instruction primaire doit être fixé à 2,000 francs terme moyen. En ne demandant que 140,000 francs, je ne m'assure donc la possibilité de créer que soixante-dix inspecteurs seulement; mais je pourrai me borner à ce nombre, parce que dans quelques départements je me propose d'employer pour cet objet les inspecteurs d'académie qui y résident.

Enfin je demande, pour les frais de tournée de tous les inspecteurs, une somme de 100,000 francs. Leur traitement sera trop modique pour qu'on puisse exiger d'eux qu'ils se déplacent gratuitement.

CHAPITRE IV.—INSTRUCTION SUPÉRIEURE.

ART. 27.—*Facultés de Droit.*

	Francs.
Somme allouée pour 1834 - - - - - - - - -	620,550
Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - - - - - -	645,550
Augmentation - - - -	25,000

On se plaint depuis longtemps, et avec raison, que l'enseignement du droit est incomplet dans toutes les écoles. Plusieurs facultés réclament des chaires de droit administratif et de droit criminel; il n'en est pas une où soit enseigné nôtre droit constitutionnel Français, ancien et moderne. Depuis l'époque de leur réorganisation, c'est-à-dire depuis trente ans et plus, les écoles de droit n'ont reçu que des améliorations de détail, dont à peine on aperçoit les traces. A vrai dire, l'enseignement y est toujours le même. Et cependant à combien de besoins nouveaux ne devraient-elles pas pourvoir? Le gouvernement sous lequel nous vivons aujourd'hui appele tant de citoyens à prendre part aux affaires de l'état, à celles du département et de la commune, qu'on ne saurait trop désirer que la partie de nôtre législation qui se rattache à l'exercice des droits politiques, et aux attributions des divers pouvoirs, soit expliquée et commentée, au moins dans nos principales écoles. De tels cours, faits par des hommes d'expérience et d'une haute raison, pourraient devenir d'un grand intérêt social, en substituant aux erreurs de l'ignorance, et aux dangers des notions superficielles et téméraires, les études fortes et positives.

Je crois donc qu'il est urgent de faire quelques essais en ce genre. Je n'ai pas besoin de dire à Vôtre Majesté que la somme de 25,000 francs, que je demande, ne suffira pas pour accomplir, dans toutes les facultés, les améliorations que l'on réclame. Je ne pourrai faire que des expériences partielles; mais si le succès répond à mon attente, j'ose croire que plus tard il me deviendra facile d'obtenir de plus grands sacrifices.

ART. 29.—*Facultés de Théologie, des Sciences et des Lettres.*

Personnel:	Francs.
Sommes allouées pour 1834 - - - - - - - - -	495,020
Sommes demandées pour 1835 - - - - - - - - -	520,000
Augmentation - - - -	24,980

ART. 33.—*Facultés de Théologie, des Sciences et des Lettres.*

Matériel:	Francs.
Sommes allouées pour 1834 - - - - - - - - -	32,006
Sommes demandées pour 1835 - - - - - - - - -	35,006
Augmentation - - - -	3,000

Ce que j'ai dit des facultés de droit s'applique en partie aux facultés de théologie, des sciences et des lettres. Plusieurs sont à créer; d'autres doivent être complétées.

Depuis longtemps la ville de Lyon sollicitait la création d'une faculté des sciences. L'importance et les développements de son industrie justifient la réclamation. Elle a été accueillie favorablement par Vôtre Majesté; et par ordonnance du 9 Décembre dernier une huitième faculté des sciences a été établie à Lyon.

Plusieurs facultés de théologie, entre autres celle d'Aix, ne comptent qu'un seul professeur. D'autres en comptent deux, et cependant la présence de trois professeurs est nécessaire pour la collation des grades.

Enfin il est aussi quelques facultés, soit des sciences soit des lettres, où l'on regrette la vacance de chaires dont l'utilité est reconnue.

La somme de 27,980 francs que je réclame (savoir 24,980 pour le personnel et 3,000 pour le matériel) me permettra de pourvoir d'une part à l'établissement de la nouvelle faculté des sciences de Lyon, de l'autre à la création des chaires de théologie, des sciences ou des lettres, dont le besoin sera le plus urgent.

ART. 30.—

ART. 30.—*Remises sur les Droits d'Inscriptions, d'Examens et de Diplôme.*

Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - - - - - 30,000 francs.

Ce crédit n'est pas destiné à solder une augmentation de dépenses, mais seulement à compenser une diminution de recettes. Le budget de l'Université n'en faisait pas mention, parce que ce budget réglait à la fois les recettes et les dépenses; il était inutile de porter en dépense les abandons que l'Université pouvait dans certains cas juger à propos de faire à ses débiteurs; on se contentait de diminuer d'autant l'évaluation des recettes en n'inscrivant que le chiffre des produits réellement perçus. Mais maintenant que la perception des revenus et des impôts de l'Université va s'opérer par les agents du trésor, il devient nécessaire d'adopter un nouveau mode de comptabilité. D'un côté, les agents du trésor devront percevoir les impôts universitaires dans leur intégrité; de l'autre, l'Université pourra, jusqu'à concurrence d'une certaine somme, accorder, pour des motifs déterminés, à quelques redevables l'exemption des taxes que les agents du trésor auront réclamées d'eux.

En fixant à 30,000 francs les réductions que l'Université sera libre d'opérer ainsi sur les recettes provenant des droits d'inscriptions, d'examens et de diplôme, perçus dans les diverses facultés, j'ai pris pour base la moyenne des remises faites jusqu'ici chaque année sur les mêmes droits. Ainsi l'apparition de ce crédit de 30,000 francs au budget n'a de nouveau que l'expression du fait qu'elle constate: quant au fait lui-même, il est aussi ancien que l'existence même de l'Université.

Je n'aurai pas besoin, je crois, de justifier l'exercice de ce droit protecteur. Combien de jeunes gens sans fortune, admis gratuitement dans les colléges, verraient leur avenir perdu, si, après s'être distingués dans leurs premières études, ils ne pouvaient prendre leurs grades faute de pouvoir payer les droits! En leur accordant la remise, l'état fait un acte de justice aussi bien que de libéralité: et d'ailleurs il se présente des circonstances où l'on doit se féliciter que le gouvernement ait à sa disposition un moyen de récompenser de nobles dévouements. A l'époque de l'invasion du choléra dans Paris, l'autorité fit un appel au zèle des élèves de la faculté de médecine. Cet appel fut entendu, et un grand nombre d'étudiants se mirent à la disposition des comités de salubrité et de secours; ils rendirent d'importants services. L'Université fut heureuse de pouvoir contribuer pour sa part au témoignage de reconnaissance qui leur était dû. Elle décida que la remise des divers droits universitaires serait accordée aux élèves de la faculté de médecine qui s'étaient rendus utiles dans ces graves et douloureuses circonstances.

Ainsi pour bien des motifs, ce droit de remise est précieux et tutélaire. Jamais assurément on ne concevra la pensée d'en dépouiller l'Université, puisque ce serait lui interdire le moyen de réparer les injustices de la fortune et de récompenser de louables actions. Je n'insiste pas davantage sur cet article, qui ne peut être considéré, je le répète, que comme une pure formalité financière.

CHAPITRE V.—INSTRUCTION SECONDAIRE.

ART. 36.—*Dépenses fixes des Colléges Royaux.*

	Francs.
Somme allouée pour 1834 - - - - - - - -	920,500
Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - - - - -	939,100
Augmentation - - -	18,600

Le college communal du Puy a été érigé en collége royal par une ordonnance du 16 Mai 1830; mais il ne devait être organisé que lorsque la ville aurait fait disposer convenablement de local, et l'aurait garni du mobilier nécessaire. Ces conditions ayant été remplies, l'organisation ne peut plus être différée, et le nouveau collége royal du Puy a droit, comme les autres colléges royaux de troisième classe, à une subvention de 18,600 francs pour ses dépenses fixes, c'est-a-dire pour les traitements des fonctionnaires et professeurs.

ART. 39.—*Encouragements aux Colléges Communaux.*

Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - - - - 150,000 francs.

Au moment où le système récemment adopté pour la propagation et l'amélioration de l'instruction primaire commence à porter ses fruits, où les communes rivalisent presque partout de zèle, excitées par l'espoir d'obtenir du gouvernement des encouragements proportionnés aux sacrifices qu'elles s'imposent, j'ai cru qu'il importait d'appliquer ce système d'encouragement et d'émulation à des établissements qui n'ont jamais pris part, jusqu'à ce jour, aux libéralités de l'administration centrale, et dont l'existence précaire a cependant besoin d'être vivifiée par l'action du gouvernement; je veux parler des colléges communaux.

Ces colléges sont classés parmi les établissements universitaires: c'est l'administration de l'Université qui nomme les principaux et les régents: c'est elle qui les censure et les révoque. Mais à côté de cette action de discipline et de surveillance, aucun moyen d'en-

couragement. Le temps est venu de faire participer les colléges communaux au mouvement général imprimé à l'instruction publique, d'y rendre l'enseignement à la fois plus varié et plus solide, et de les faire entrer, concurremment avec les colléges royaux, dans une voie sûre et constante de progrès. En vain le gouvernement ferait appel au zèle des communes; s'il ne prend pas l'initiative, s'il ne donne pas lui-même l'exemple de l'activité et de la libéralité, son appel ne sera pas entendu. Voilà pourquoi je réclame un credit de 150,000 francs destiné à former un fonds commun de secours et d'encouragement en faveur des colléges communaux. Il faut souhaiter que ce fonds devienne insuffisant; car ce serait la preuve que les communes s'associeraient à la pensée du gouvernement et provoqueraient de sa part de nouveaux sacrifices en s'imposant elles-mêmes.

Je dois ajouter, Sire, que l'emploi de ce crédit de 150,000 francs sera subordonné au vote de mesures législatives que j'aurai l'honneur de soumettre à Vôtre Majesté, et dont l'objet sera de modifier, à certains égards, nôtre système d'instruction secondaire, et spécialement de régler l'organisation et le régime des colléges communaux.

ART. 40.—*Remises sur la Rétribution et le Droit Annuel.*

Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - - - 85,000 francs.

Tout ce que j'ai dit au sujet de l'article 30 s'applique à celui-ci. Ce crédit n'est donc aussi qu'une fiction nécessaire pour régulariser les opérations de la comptabilité du trésor royal dans ses rapports avec celle de l'administration de l'instruction publique. Ce n'est point une dépense nouvelle, c'est une formule pour exprimer un abandon de revenus, dont l'usage est depuis longtemps consacré.

Les deux impôts dont l'Université conserve ici le droit d'accorder quelquefois la remise, sont connus, l'un sous le nom de "rétribution universitaire," et l'autre sous celui de "droit annuel." La "rétribution universitaire" consiste dans le vingtième du prix de la pension payee dans toutes les maisons d'éducation secondaire, et elle atteint ainsi les colléges royaux et communaux, et les institutions et pensions particulières. Quant au "droit annuel," c'est une sorte de patente à laquelle sont assujettis les chefs d'institution et les maîtres de pension.

Or, il n'est pas rare que les propriétaires de ces établissements privés tombent en des arrerages considérables qu'il leur est difficile de payer. Souvent leur conduite a été régulière, leur maison a été dirigée avec ordre et économie; mais des circonstances malheureuses, qu'il n'était pas en leur pouvoir de prévenir, ont amené la décadence ou la ruine de l'établissement; quelquefois ils ne sont coupables que d'avoir osé soutenir une concurrence téméraire dont le public a profité; il est juste que l'administration vienne à leur secours: elle ne doit pas rester inflexible en présence d'un débiteur malheureux et de bonne foi.

De là l'usage de ces remises sur la rétribution et le droit annuel, faveurs qui ne compensent jamais les pertes essuyées par ceux qui les obtiennent, et que l'Université a soin de n'accorder que dans une sage mesure et après de sévères enquêtes; car ce n'est qu'à ce prix qu'elles peuvent produire de salutaires effets.

CHAPITRE. VI.—INSTRUCTION PRIMAIRE.

ART. 41.—*Encouragements à l'Instruction Primaire.*

	Francs.
Somme allouée pour 1834 - - - - - - - - - -	1,567,550
Somme demandée pour 1835 - - - - - - - - - -	4,600,000
Augmentation - - -	3,032,450
En exécution de l'article 13 de la loi du 28 Juin 1833, des centimes additionels doivent être votés par les conseils généraux pour les dépenses de l'instruction primaire.	
Le produit de ces centimes est évalué - - - - - - - -	3,000,000
L'augmentation demandée n'est donc réellement que de - - - -	32,450

Je ne m'arrêterai point sur ce chapitre. Je dois à Vôtre Majesté et aux chambres, sur la mise à exécution de la loi du 28 Juin, et sur tout ce qui concerne l'instruction primaire, des rapports trop détaillés pour qu'ils puissent trouver ici leur place.

J'ai l'espoir que l'importance des résultats déjà obtenus justifiera, aux yeux de tous, la nécessité non-seulement de continuer pour 1835 les allocations votées pour 1833 et 1834, mais d'allouer en outre la faible augmentation de crédit que je propose.

CHAPITRE VII.—ÉTABLISSEMENTS SCIENTIFIQUES ET LITTÉRAIRES.

J'arrive à la seconde partie du budget de mon département, c'est-à-dire à celle qui comprend, d'une part, nos grands établissements scientifiques et littéraires; de l'autre, les encouragements et les secours accordés par le gouvernement aux sciences et aux lettres.

On chercherait vainement à se le dissimuler: quels que soient l'éclat et la prospéritie dont brillent ces établissements que l'Europe nous envie, leurs besoins sont considérables; ils souffrent

souffrent et languissent, faute de secours suffisants ; encore quelques années de négligence, et le mal qui les travaille se trahira : ils ne pourront plus cacher leur impuissance à se soutenir au niveau de leur destination et de leur renommée.

Il est temps que le gouvernement reprenne, à leur égard, son rôle de protection active et prévoyante ; il est temps qu'il répare les oublis, qu'il pourvoie aux besoins essentiels.

Toutefois, je me hâte de le dire, parmi ces établissements, il en est qui n'ont rien à réclamer. Ainsi, l'un des plus importants et le plus ancien de tous, le collége de France, est parvenu, grâce à de récents accroissements, à rendre son enseignement à peu près aussi complet qu'on peut le désirer. Il compte aujourd'hui vingt-quatre chaires ; longtemps il n'en a eu que douze. D'un autre côté, le local qu'il occupe sera prochainement réparé et mieux approprié à l'importance de l'établissement. Le collége de France n'a donc qu'à demander le maintien du crédit qui lui est alloué.

Il en est à peu près de même de l'Institut. Les sommes considérables que lui a léguées M. de Monthyon lui permettent de pourvoir même avec munificence à ces fondations de prix qui provoquent l'activité et l'émulation du monde savant.

Une grande amélioration, ou plutôt une réparation aussi juste qu'utile, devait seule rendre nécessaire une augmentation de crédit ; je veux parler du rétablissement de l'académie des sciences morales et politiques. Les budgets de 1833 et 1834 ont pourvu à ce surcroît de dépenses ; il ne restait donc pour 1835 aucun fonds nouveau à réclamer. Toutefois, et dans l'intérêt de l'académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres, j'ai cru devoir porter à 106,500 francs, au lieu de 102,500 francs, la somme totale du crédit affecté à cette académie. J'espère que Vôtre Majesté approuvera le motif qui m'a fait admettre cette légère augmentation de 4,000 francs.

L'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres poursuit depuis longtemps la publication de trois recueils importants pour l'histoire et pour la littérature. Ces recueils sont : la " Collection des Historiens de France," celle des " Ordonnances des Rois de la troisième race," et les " Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi." Pour faire face aux frais de ces publications, l'académie dispose d'un crédit de 12,000 francs. Si jusqu'à présent cette somme a été suffisante, c'est qu'on a ralenti l'impression toutes les fois que le crédit allait être épuisé. De là des retards qui doivent donner lieu à de justes regrets. Mais ce n'est pas même pour obvier à ces retards que l'académie réclame ce nouveau fonds ; elle est appelée à publier deux autres recueils non moins importants ; l'un est la "Table des Chartes," l'autre le " Recueil des Historiens des Croisades, tant orientaux qu'occidentaux." Pour dresser la " Table des Chartes," l'académie a la ressource d'un crédit annuel de 3,000 francs, prélevé sur le fonds destiné aux encouragements. Mais pour la " Collection des Historiens des Croisades," aucun fonds ne lui est encore accordé. Un crédit de 4,000 francs, paraissant suffisant pour entreprendre ce beau travail, depuis longtemps réclamé par tous les amis de nôtre histoire nationale, j'ai cru qu'il ne pouvait être refusé.

Enfin le chapitre des dépenses communes aux cinq académies m'a paru réclamer aussi une légère augmentation. Les travaux du secrétariat étant devenus plus considérables depuis le rétablissement de l'académie des sciences morales et politiques, il a fallu adjoindre quelques employés à ceux qui étaient déjà surchargés d'occupation. Le chauffage de la nouvelle salle par la vapeur doit occasioner aussi quelques dépenses extraordinaires que j'ai dû prévoir.

En résumé, le chiffre total du crédit de l'Institut se trouve donc porté de 494,000 francs à 503,000 francs.

Le bureau des longitudes, grâce à l'allocation dont il jouit depuis quelques années, a pu renouveler presque tous ses instruments astronomiques, et n'a besoin, quant à présent, d'aucune augmentation.

Il en est autrement du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle ; là les richesses scientifiques abondent, les collections s'accroissent chaque jour ; mais, faute d'un personnel assez nombreux pour mettre à jour les classifications, faute de ressources suffisantes pour préparer et disposer une telle multitude d'objets, ces trésors sont à la veille de se détériorer, de se perdre, et ceux que l'on conserve sont menacés d'une confusion et d'un désordre qui équivaudraient à leur perte.

Les administrateurs de ce magnifique établissement m'ont exposé, dans un rapport lumineux et plein de faits, cette situation fâcheuse contre laquelle ils s'efforcent en vain de lutter. Je n'entrerai point ici dans tous les détails qu'ils ont dû me révéler ; il me suffira de dire, pour donner une idée du prodigieux accroissement de ces collections, que les états ou inventaires de l'année 1833, comparés à ceux de 1832, donnent une différence en plus, savoir ; de 480 individus pour les mammifères et oiseaux, 1,150 pour les reptiles et poissons, 25,000 pour les insectes et crustacées, 5,000 pour les mollusques et zoophytes ; ce qui fait en tout 31,630 individus nouveaux dont se sont accrues ces diverses collections, qui l'année dernière ne s'élevaient qu'à un total de 121,000 individus. D'un autre côté, l'herbier, qui, dans le dernier inventaire, se composait de 300,000 plantes sèches, s'est enrichi d'environ 45,000 à 50,000 plantes nouvelles qui ont été envoyées par divers voyageurs ou desséchées dans le jardin. Ainsi, en une seule année, le Muséum a vu ses richesses s'augmenter d'un sixième ou même d'un quart en sus, et ses ressources de tout genre sont restées les mêmes. On doit sentir tout ce qu'une pareille situation a de menaçant, et combien il est urgent d'y mettre un terme.

Les administrateurs du Muséum, en me faisant part de leurs alarmes et en m'exposant l'impossibilité où ils se trouvaient de pourvoir à tant de besoins imprévus, m'ont présenté l'évaluation des sommes nécessaires pour mettre l'établissement dans un état prospère, et

lui permettre de tirer parti de ses nouvelles richesses. Ils demandent pour le personnel une augmentation de 15,800 francs, et pour le matériel de 45,200 francs; total, 61,000 francs. Je me borne à réclamer pour 1835 un supplément de crédit de 20,000 francs, bien convaincu qu'il peut à peine suffire pour ce qui est strictement nécessaire.

J'ai recueilli, sur l'état et les besoins de toutes les Bibliothèques Royales, des renseignements analogues. Plusieurs de ces établissements, savoir, la Bibliothèque Mazarine, la Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève et celle de l'Arsenal, ne figurent cependant au budget de 1835 que pour les mêmes sommes que dans les budgets précédents. Je ne puis dissimuler à Vôtre Majesté qu'une nouvelle allocation eût été pour elles de la plus grande utilité, puisqu'avec les crédits actuels, tout moyen d'accroissement leur est interdit, et que c'est à grand'peine s'il leur est possible de conserver les livres existants, et de compléter ceux qui ont été dépareillés par un long usage ou de coupables soustractions; mais je me propose de faire, de ces trois établissements et de l'organization qu'il conviendrait de leur donner, l'objet d'un rapport particulier à Vôtre Majesté, et j'ai cru devoir ajourner jusqu'à cette époque toute demande d'augmentation à leur profit.

Quant à la Bibliothèque Royale proprement dite, l'augmentation de crédit que je réclame ne doit être considérée que comme un léger à-compte sur les allocations qu'il deviendra prochainement indispensable de lui accorder; je dis indispensable, car je ne suppose pas qu'on puisse jamais consentir à laisser déchoir cet admirable établissement.

La situation de la Bibliothèque Royale présente beaucoup d'analogie avec celle du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle; mais il y a cette différence qu'indépendamment de l'impossibilité, soit de coordonner, soit de conserver les richesses qui, de tous les points de la France, ne cessent d'affluer vers elle, la Bibliothèque éprouve deux autres sortes d'embarras. D'abord, il lui est impossible d'acquérir, je ne dis pas tous les ouvrages, mais seulement les ouvrages importants publiés à l'étranger; en second lieu, elle découvre chaque jour sur ses tablettes d'innombrables lacunes, et il faut qu'elle renonce à les combler.

Ainsi, pour ne parler que du département des imprimés, il y a quatre sources de dépenses extraordinaires:

1° Le classement des livres entrés depuis vingt ou vingt-cinq ans dans la bibliothèque; opération qui n'a jamais pu être à jour, et qui présente un arriéré de plus de 200,000 volumes;

2° La conservation des livres existants, c'est-à-dire, reliure nouvelle pour tous les volumes brochés, réparations pour toutes les reliures fatiguées;

3° L'acquisition de tous ceux des ouvrages scientifiques et littéraires qui, par leur célébrité ou leur mérite, peuvent être intéressants à consulter;

4° Enfin, l'acquisition de tous les ouvrages, ou parties d'ouvrages, qui ont disparu de la bibliothèque.

Pour achever le classement ou inventaire méthodique des livres non encore catalogués, une augmentation dans le personnel sera tout à fait nécessaire. Les employés actuels suffisent, quoique avec peine, et grâce aux améliorations notables introduites récemment dans le régime de la bibliothèque, suffisent, dis-je, pour inscrire et classer les 12,000 volumes que la bibliothèque reçoit annuellement, soit par le dépôt légal, soit par dons et autres moyens d'accroissement. A moins de vouloir créer un nouvel arriéré et perpétuer la confusion, il importe que les employés de la bibliothèque ne s'occupent que du classement annuel, et que l'arriéré soit confié à des auxiliaires. Une somme de 10,000 francs pendant dix ans, en tout 100,000 francs, serait peut-être suffisante pour subvenir aux dépenses qu'entraînerait ce supplément de personnel.

Quant à la conservation des livres, elle exigerait de plus grands sacrifices. Le prix de la reliure de chaque volume est, en taux moyen, de trois francs. En supposant que les 12,000 volumes dont la bibliothèque s'accroît annuellement ne méritent pas tous d'être reliés, il n'en faut pas moins évaluer à 30,000 francs, la somme nécessaire pour relier ceux qui seront jugés dignes de conservation, surtout si l'on comprend dans cette somme celle qu'il faudra prélever pour les réparations aux reliures fatiguées. Mais, outre cette allocation perpétuelle de 30,000 francs applicable seulement au contingent annuel, il en faut une extraordinaire pour l'arriéré. Or, l'arriéré est de plus de 120,000 volumes. C'est donc environ un somme de 360,000 francs qu'il sera nécessaire d'allouer, si l'on veut que, dans un espace de temps peu éloigné, les 120,000 volumes ne tombent pas en poussière. 360,000 francs répartis sur dix exercices feraient une somme annuelle de 36,000 francs: ainsi ce serait une somme totale de 66,000 francs, qui serait, pendant dix ans, consacrée aux reliures, et qui, les dix ans expirées, se trouverait réduite aux 30,000 francs nécessaires pour tenir constamment les reliures au courant.

Les acquisitions de livres étrangers exigeraient aussi, pendant dix ans ou plus, une allocation extraordinaire, destinée à combler tous les vides que le manque de fonds a rendus inévitables. Je ne puis, faute de données précises, déterminer la somme qui devrait être réclamée pour ce service. Il me serait également impossible de fixer le surcroît de dépenses qu'occasionnerait le rachat de tous les livres perdus ou dérobés. J'ai lieu de croire que la somme serait considérable, si j'en juge par le travail qui vient d'être fait sur une seule lettre du catalogue. On s'occupe en ce moment de compléter ce travail, dont je ferai connaître les résultats précis et détaillés.

Je ne parle pas du département des médailles et pierres gravées, de celui des estampes et cartes, ni de celui des manuscrits, dont les besoins ne sont pas, proportion gardée, moins considérables que ceux du département des imprimés.

De

De tous les faits qui précèdent, il résulte que, pour solder et mettre à jour les dépenses arriérées de la Bibliothèque Royale, il est urgent d'obtenir une allocation que, d'après des calculs purement approximatifs, on ne saurait évaluer à moins de 600,000 francs, et qu'indépendamment de cette somme extraordinaire le budget annuel de l'établissement devrait recevoir une augmentation de crédit fixée à 60,000 ou 70,000 francs.

En demandant pour 1835 une somme additionnelle de 35,000 francs, je n'ai pas eu en vue de faire face à une seule des dépenses de l'arriéré; j'ai voulu seulement mettre la bibliothèque à même d'entrer dès à présent dans une voie d'amélioration et de progrès.

Avant de terminer l'examen de ce 7e chapitre, je dois signaler à Vôtre Majesté une augmentation de crédit de 8,000 francs que je demande pour l'article 48, *École spéciale des Langues Orientales, Cours d'Archéologie, École des Chartes.* Sur cette somme de 8,000 francs, 4,000 sont destinés au traitement du professeur d'Arabe vulgaire, dont la chaire existe à Marseille depuis un grand nombre d'années. Ce traitement n'avait jamais été porté au budget des exercices antérieurs; on le payait sur les fonds non employés d'autres articles du chapitre. Une comptabilité régulière exige qu'à l'avenir il figure au budget. Quant aux quatre autres mille francs, je les destine à servir d'indemnité à quatre élèves de l'école des chartes qui se seront distingués par leur intelligence et leurs dispositions laborieuses, et auxquels l'académie des inscriptions pourra confier des travaux paléographiques et historiques. Après avoir passé deux ans à l'école des chartes, la plupart de ces jeunes gens studieux se trouvent sans emploi et sans carrière. Quelques-uns, de désespoir, abandonnent leurs études, et cherchent à employer leur temps d'une manière plus lucrative. La légère somme que je demande permettra de retenir dans la voie scientifique ceux qui se seront le plus distingués, et qui pourront rendre d'importants services dans une carrière où la persévérance est une des premières conditions du succès.

Chapitre VIII.—*Souscriptions, Encouragements, Indemnités pour les Sciences et pour les Lettres.*

Ce chapitre ne contient que deux augmentations de crédit. L'une a peu d'importance: elle consiste à porter à 45,000 la somme de 38,000 francs réservée pour secours aux anciens membres de l'Université. Cette différence de 7,000 francs, qui sera probablement compensée par des annulations de crédit tout au moins correspondantes, a été reconnue nécessaire pour assurer le service régulier de ces secours.

L'autre augmentation de crédit contenue dans ce chapitre est, au contraire, assez considérable, et doit recevoir une destination sur laquelle j'ai l'honneur de soumettre mes vues à Vôtre Majesté.

Depuis quinze ans environ l'étude des sources historiques a repris une activité nouvelle. Des hommes d'un esprit clairvoyant, d'une science rare, d'une constance laborieuse, ont pénétré, les uns dans le vaste dépôt des archives du royaume, les autres dans les collections de manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Royale; quelques-uns ont poussé leurs recherches jusque dans les bibliothèques et archives des départements. Partout il a été prouvé dès les premiers essais, en fouillant au hasard, que de grandes richesses étaient restées enfouies. Les efforts ont redoublé, et l'on n'a pas tardé à obtenir des découvertes aussi importantes qu'inattendues, de véritables révélations qui éclairent d'un jour nouveau tels ou tels événements, tels ou tels siècles de nôtre histoire; à ce point qu'il est peut-être permis d'avancer que les manuscrits et monuments originaux, qui ont été jusqu'à présent mis au jour, ne surpassent guère en nombre ni en importance ceux qui sont restés inédits.

Depuis que ce fait est constaté, il ne se passe pas un jour sans que les hommes jaloux des progrès de la science, et de la gloire littéraire de la France, n'expriment le regret de voir l'exploitation d'une mine si riche abandonnée à des individus isolés, dont les plus grands efforts ne peuvent produire que des résultats partiels et bornés. A la vérité, parmi ces explorateurs voluntaires, il faut distinguer l'académie des inscriptions, qui travaille à recueillir diverses séries de monuments relatifs à nôtre histoire nationale. Mais Vôtre Majesté a pu se convaincre, il y a quelques instants, de l'extrême exiguité des ressources, dont l'académie dispose pour la publication de ces recueils, et de la lenteur qui en résulte inévitament. Aussi, quelle que soit l'excellence de ses travaux, ils sont insuffisants pour calmer les regrets et satisfaire les désirs de ceux qui voudraient entrer en possession de tant de trésors, encore inutiles ou ignorés.

Le besoin de voir mettre un terme à ces efforts isolés commence à être si vivement senti, que quelques personnes se sont récemment formées en société pour tenter de concentrer et de coordonner les recherches de tous les hommes qui se vouent à ce genre de travaux. J'espère que cette société n'aura pas fait un vain appel aux amis de la science; je m'associe à ses efforts; mais je ne puis me dissimuler que, lors même qu'elle parviendrait à disposer de ressources plus considérables qu'il n'est permis de le supposer, son action ne serait encore que partielle, et ses publications n'embrasseraient que quelques séries de monuments.

Au gouvernement seul il appartient, selon moi, de pouvoir accomplir le grand travail d'une publication générale de tous les matériaux importants et encore inédits sur l'histoire de notre patrie. Le gouvernement seul possède les ressources de tout genre qu'exige cette vaste entreprise. Je ne parle même pas de moyens de subvenir aux dépenses qu'elle doit entraîner; mais comme gardien et dépositaire de ces legs précieux des siècles passés, le gouvernement peut enrichir une telle publication d'une foule d'éclaircissements que de simples particuliers tenteraient en vain d'obtenir. C'est là une œuvre toute libérale, et

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

18. FRANCE.

digne de la bienveillance de Vôtre Majesté pour la propagation de l'instruction publique et la diffusion des lumières.

Mais chaque jour de retard rend la tâche plus difficile: non seulement les traditions s'effaçent et nous enlèvent, en s'effaçant, bien des moyens de compléter et d'interpréter les témoignages écrits; mais les monuments eux-mêmes s'altèrent matériellement. Il est une foule de dépôts, surtout dans les départements, où les pièces les plus anciennes s'égarent ou deviennent indéchiffrables, faute des soins nécessaires à leur entretien. Je crois donc qu'il est urgent que l'entreprise soit mise à exécution, et qu'elle reçoive immédiatement une assez grande extension.

Une des premières opérations serait de dresser un inventaire des richesses paléographiques de tous les départements. Les recherches seraient faites dans deux sortes d'établissements; d'abord dans les bibliothèques communales, en second lieu dans les dépôts d'archives, soit communales, soit départementales. Je sais déjà qu'il est plusieurs bibliothèques qui pourraient être exploitées avec grand profit, et presque toutes offriraient quelque chose à recueillir. Ce sont surtout des éclaircissements sur l'histoire des localités, des particularités toutes provinciales, que fourniraient ces bibliothèques. Mais, sous ce rapport, on trouverait plus de richesses encore dans les archives que dans les bibliothèques. Malgré les ravages qui depuis quarante ans ont produit, dans la plupart de ces dépôts, d'irréparables lacunes, on peut encore y faire une abondante moisson. Il en est même qui, par un heureux hasard, ont été préservées du pillage; et quand le sort a voulu que ce fût dans une de ces villes, anciennes capitales d'importantes provinces, telles que Dijon ou Lille par exemple, on sent combien de faits précieux doivent y rester enfouis. Il est telle de ces villes qui peut nous offrir une correspondance non interrompue avec tous nos souverains pendant cinq ou six siècles, telle autre qui possède plus de deux ou trois mille chartes, plus de dix mille pièces de tout genre non-seulement inédites, mais inconnues des paléographes, et dont aucune analyse, aucun catalogue n'a encore révélé l'importance. En un mot, les bibliothèques et les archives départementales deviendraient probablement une des sources où seraient puisés les plus nombreux matériaux de cette grande publication.

Le département des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Royale serait également fouillé, et fournirait une masse de documents originaux, dont il serait difficile de calculer l'importance. Les collections dites de Colbert, de Brienne, de Dupuy, de Gaignierres, et tant d'autres qu'il serait trop long d'énumérer, n'ont encore été pour ainsi dire qu'entr'ouvertes. Là sont ensevelis des correspondances, des mémoires, des écrits de toute espèce, reflets vivants de tous les siècles, répertoires des jugements que chaque époque a portés sur elle-même. Aucun autre dépôt n'est plus riche que la Bibliothèque Royale en matériaux pour cette sorte d'histoire qu'on peut appeler contemporaine, histoire qui ne consiste pas moins dans la révélation des idées que dans celle des faits.

Les archives du royaume, au contraire, jetteraient de vives lumières sur telles ou telles circonstances d'événements défigurés par la tradition. On y puiserait des rectifications importantes, des renseignements curieux sur tous les faits sociaux qui laissent de leur passage une trace officielle et authentique. Il est aussi, dans le dépôt des archives, des trésors qu'on ne serait pas tenté d'y chercher, tels que des correspondances diplomatiques, des traités de politique, des fragments d'histoire. Ainsi, en résumé, bibliothèques et archives des départements, bibliothèque royale et bibliothèques secondaires de Paris, archives du royaume, tels seraient les principaux établissements dont il s'agirait de produire les richesses au grand jour.

Mais il est une autre source historique plus abondante encore peut-être, et jusqu'ici plus inconnue.

Les dépôts dont je viens de parler sont publics; le gouvernement ne ferait qu'en extraire, et rendre plus abordable à tous les lecteurs, ce qu'avec de grands efforts sans doute les particuliers peuvent accomplir par eux-mêmes. Le bienfait serait immense; mais le gouvernement doit faire davantage. Il possède d'autres archives dont lui seul dispose et dont il peut, sans aucun inconvénient, communiquer, en partie du moins, les inappréciables trésors: je veux parler des archives des différents ministères, et notamment du ministère des affaires étrangères.

Jusqu'ici, tantôt la nature du gouvernement, tantôt de justes convenances ont rendu ces grands dépôts à peu près inaccessibles; mais la séparation est si profonde entre nôtre temps et les temps passés, la politique de nôtre époque est si peu solidaire de celle des siècles antérieurs, que le gouvernement peut, sans crainte et sans scrupule, associer le public à une partie de ces richesses historiques.

En s'arrêtant vers le commencement du dernier siècle, non-seulement l'intérêt de l'état, mais l'intérêt des familles ne pourra souffrir la moindre atteinte.

Evidemment les faits, les documents antérieurs au règne de Louis XV. n'appartiennent plus à la politique mais à l'histoire, et rien n'empêche plus de publier ceux qui méritent la publicité.

En exploitant ainsi avec sagesse les archives des divers ministères, et surtout celles des affaires étrangères, qui sont dans un ordre parfait, la publication que j'ai l'honneur de proposer à Vôtre Majesté sera un monument tout à fait digne d'elle et de la France.

L'histoire des villes, des provinces, des faits et des usages locaux, sera éclaircie par les bibliothèques et les archives départementales; l'histoire générale des idées, des usages, des mœurs et des rites, par les manuscrits des grandes bibliothèques de Paris, par les archives du royaume; enfin l'histoire particulière des traités et des ambassades, par les archives des affaires étrangères; celle de la législation et des grands procès, par les archives du parlement;

parlement; celle des siéges, des batailles, de la marine et des colonies, par les archives de la guerre et de la marine.

Je ne puis dans cet exposé offrir à Vôtre Majesté qu'un sommaire, une ébauche incomplète de l'enterprise que je soumets à son approbation. Je souhaite que les résultats, que je ne puis que faire entrevoir, mais qu'on serait assuré d'atteindre, justifient aux yeux de Vôtre Majesté et à ceux des chambres ma demande d'une allocation extraordinaire. Si ce crédit est accordé, j'aurai l'honneur de présenter à Vôtre Majesté un plan plus détaillé de cette grande publication nationale, et de lui soumettre les moyens d'exécution les plus propres à en assurer le succès.

Tels sont, Sire, les divers changements dont le budget du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique m'a paru, quant à présent, susceptible. Ils ont pour unique but d'affermir et d'honorer, par le développement des prospérités intellectuelles de nôtre patrie, le gouvernement de Vôtre Majesté. A ce titre ils ont droit, ce me semble, à l'attention bienveillante de tous les hommes éclairés.

Je suis avec le plus profond respect, Sire, de Vôtre Majesté le très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur et fidèle sujet,

Le Ministre Secrétaire d'État au département de l'Instruction Publique,

Guizot.

BUDGET DES DÉPENSES DE L'EXERCICE 1835.

Chapitres.	Nature des Dépenses.	Crédits demandés pour l'Exercice 1835.	Crédits accordés pour l'Exercice 1834.	DIFFÉRENCES En Plus au Budget de l'Exercice 1835.	DIFFÉRENCES En Moins au Budget de l'Exercice 1835.
		Frs. Cts.	*Frs. Cts.*	*Frs.*	*Frs. Cts.*
I.	Administration centrale -	645,923 00	621,715 12	24,500	292 12
II.	Services généraux - -	507,000 00	497,000 00	10,000	—
III.	Administration académique et départementale	819,900 00	566,500 00	253,400	—
IV.	Instruction supérieure, facultés - - -	1,939,106 00	1,856,126 00	82,980	—
V.	Instruction secondaire -	1,655,600 00	1,552,000 00	103,600	—
VI.	Instruction primaire -	4,600,000 00	1,567,550 00	3,032,450	—
VII.	Établissements scientifiques et littéraires -	1,639,500 00	1,555,500 00	84,000	—
VIII.	Souscriptions, encouragements, indemnités et secours pour les sciences et pour les lettres -	484,600 00	364,600 00	120,000	—
IX.	Dépenses des exercices clos - - -	Memoire.	—	—	—
				3,710,930	292 12
		12,291,629 00	8,580,991 12	En plus : 3,710,637 88	

RENSEIGNEMENTS ET OBSERVATIONS.

		Frs. Cts.
Les crédits demandés pour les dépenses de l'instruction publique, au budget de 1835, s'élèvent - - - - - - - - - -		12,463,628 68
La loi de finances de 1834 avait alloué :	*Frs. Cts.*	
Au budget du ministère - - - - -	5,005,500 00	
Et au budget de l'université - - - -	3,575,491 12	
		8,580,991 12
Différence en plus - - -		3,882,637 56
Mais quelques-uns des crédits proposés pour 1835, et qui n'étaient pas portés aux budgets de 1834, ne peuvent pas être considérés des augmentations de dépense ;		
Savoir :		
1° Remises sur les droits d'inscription, d'examen et de diplôme. (Art. 30, chapitre IV.) - - - -	*Frs.* 30,000	
2° Remises sur la rétribution et sur le droit annuel. (Art. 40, chapitre V.) - - - - - -	85,000	
Ces crédits seront compensés par des augmentations équivalentes dans les recettes, qui comprendront les produits bruts, sans aucune déduction.		
3° Dépenses des exercices clos. (Chapitre IX.) -	12,000	
Ces dépenses ne représentent qu'une partie des crédits annulés sur les exercices antérieurs.		
D'un autre côté, en exécution de la loi du 28 Juin 1833, des centimes additionnels doivent être votés par les conseils généraux pour les dépenses de l'instruction primaire. Le produit de ces centimes est évalué au budget de 1835 (Chapitre VI.) à - - -	3,000,000	
		3,127,000 00
Les augmentations demandées ne s'élèvent donc réellement qu'à la somme de - - - - - - - - - - -		755,637 56

Articles.	NATURE DES DÉPENSES.		Crédits demandés pour l'Exercice 1835.	Crédits accordés pour l'Exercice 1834.	DIFFÉRENCES En Plus au Budget de l'Exercice 1835.	DIFFÉRENCES En Moins au Budget de l'Exercice 1835.	RENSEIGNEMENTS ET OBSERVATIONS.
	CHAPITRE Ier.—ADMINISTRATION CENTRALE.		*Frs. Cts.*	*Frs. Cts.*	*Frs. Cts.*	*Frs. Cts.*	
	1re SUBDIVISION.—Personnel.	*Frs.*					
1.	Traitement du ministre - - - - - -	- -	80,000 00	80,000 00	—	—	
2.	Idem du vice-président du conseil royal de l'instruction publique.	15,000					
	Idem de cinq conseillers à 10,000 - - -	50,000					
	Traitements des Bureaux.		65,000 00	65,000 00	- - -	- - -	- - Le traitement des conseillers, qui était de 12,000 francs, a été reduit à 10,000 francs. Le nombre des affaires soumises au conseil est très-considérable; il importe que les diverses branches des connaissances humaines y soient représentées. L'intérêt des études ne permet pas de laisser subsister plus longtemps la vacance amenée par la mort de M. Cuvier. (Voir le rapport au Roi, page 19.)
3.	Cabinet, secrétariat, archives, bibliothèque du ministère. — 1 Chef du cabinet et du secrétariat - - - - - 6,000						
	1 Chef du bureau - - 5,400	31,400					
	12 Employés de 1,000 à 3,000 20,000						
	Division du personnel et de l'administration. — 1 Chef de division à - - 10,800						
	4 Chefs de bureau à 5,000 et 5,400 - - - - - 21,200	95,000					
	32 Employés de 1,200 à 4,500 - - - - 63,000						
	Division du contentieux et de la comptabilité. — 1 Chef de division à - - 10,800						
	3 Chefs de bureau à 5,000 et 5,400 - - - - 15,800	86,600					
	30 Employés de 1,200 à 4,300 - - - - 60,000						
	Division des sciences et lettres. — 1 Chef de division à - - 10,000						
	1 Chef de bureau à - - 4,000	22,500					
	7 Employés de 1,000 à 2,000 - 8,500						
	Service intérieur. — 1 Économe - - - - -	2,400					
	Huissiers, concierges, garçons de bureaux et gens de service - -	30,000					
	Travaux extraordinaires, indemnités, secours - - - - - -	5,100					
			273,000 00	263,000 00	10,000 00	- - -	- - Voir, sur l'augmentation demandée pour 1835, le rapport au Roi, page 19.
4.	Traitements des inspecteurs généraux - - - -		72,000 00	72,000 00	- - -	- - -	- - Le nombre des inspecteurs généraux, qui devait être de vingt au moins (article 90 du décret du 17 Mars 1808), a été réduit à douze. Il y a six inspecteurs généraux pour les sciences et six pour les lettres. Leur traitement a été fixé à 6,000 francs par le décret du 17 Mars 1808.
5.	Frais de tournées des inspecteurs généraux - - -		45,000 00	45,000 00	- -	- -	- - Les inspecteurs généraux sont chargés, chaque année, d'examiner les administrations académiques, les facultés, les colléges royaux, les colléges communaux, et les principaux établissements particuliers d'instruction publique. Les frais de tournée des inspecteurs généraux, qui étaient fixés à 10 francs par poste et 12 francs par jour de séjour, ont été réduits à 7 francs par poste lorsqu'ils voyagent à deux, et à 10 francs par jour de séjour.

(*continued*)

Articles	NATURE DES DÉPENSES.	Crédits demandés pour l'Exercice 1835.	Crédits accordés pour l'Exercice 1834.	DIFFÉRENCES En Plus au Budget de l'Exercice 1835.	DIFFÉRENCES En Moins au Budget de l'Exercice 1835.	RENSEIGNEMENTS ET OBSERVATIONS.		
	2e SUBDIVISION.—Matériel.	*Frs. Cts.*	*Frs. Cts.*	*Frs. Cts.*	*Frs. Cts.*			*Frs. Cts.*
6.	Lover de deux maisons pour les bureaux du ministère (1).	16,023 00	16,315 12	- - -	292 12	- - Loyer de la maison rue Belle-Chasse pour les bureaux de l'instruction publique - -		12,423 00
						Loyer de la maison rue Lascases, pour la division des sciences et lettres - - - -		3,600 00
							Frs. Cts.	16,023 00
7.	Chauffage - - - - - -	21,500 00	21,500 00	- - -	- - -	- - En 1832 on a consommé 736 doubles stères de bois à 25f 60c et 26f 90c -	20,502 45	
						(L'adjudication qui a eu lieu en 1833 a porté le prix du bois à 34f 93c le double stère.)		
						Entretien des cheminées et poêles et autres frais relatifs au chauffage - -	2,002 90	
								22,505 35
8.	Éclairage - - - - - -	9,200 00	9,200 00	- - -	- - -	En 1832 on a consommé 979 livres de bougies à 2f 70c et 2f 45c - - -	2,354 15	
						3,447 kilo d'huile à 1f 15c et 1f 30c - - - -	4,280 52	
						700 livres de chandelles à 70c et 72c - - -	499 50	
						50 terrines pour les jours de reception, à 75c - -	37 50	
						Éclairage des réverbères pendant l'année - - - - - - -	615 75	
						Entretien des lampes et autres frais relatifs à l'éclairage - - - - -	1,051 81	
								8,819 23
						Les crédits alloués pour le chauffage et l'éclairage sont toujours fort au-dessous de ceux des autres administrations.		
						En 1832, les frais de chauffage et d'éclairage de la division des sciences et lettres ont été acquittés sur les fonds du ministère du commerce et des travaux publics.		
9.	Fourniture et entretien des bureaux -	11,600 00	11,600 00	—	—			
10.	Impressions - - - - -	32,000 00	19,500 00	12,500 00	- - -	Voir, sur l'augmentation demandée pour frais d'impression, le rapport au Roi, page 20.		
11.	Entretien des bâtiments et du mobilier	6,600 00	6,600 00	—	—			
12.	Contributions, frais de régie des domaines, frais de poursuites.	4,000 00	4,000 00	—	—			
13.	Dépenses diverses et imprévues, cérémonies, illuminations, &c.	10,000 00	8,000 00	2,000 00	- - -	Voir idem, page 20.		
				24,500 00	292 12			
	Total du Chapitre Ier - - -	645,923 00	621,715 12	24,207 88				
	CHAPITRE II. SERVICES GENERAUX.							
14.	Traitements des agrégés (2) - -	60,000 00	60,000 00	- - -	- - -	- - Les censeurs et les professeurs des colléges royaux ne peuvent être choisis que parmi les agrégés nommés au concours. Chaque agrégé reçoit 100 francs par an, tant qu'il ne jouit pas d'un traitement suffisant dans les colléges. Il y a eu 95 agrégés en 1832, il y en a 109 en 1833.		
15.	École normale (3) - - - -	118,000 00	118,000 00	- - -	- - -	- - En exécution de l'ordonnance du 16 Août 1830, l'organisation de l'école normale a été complétée; de nouveaux cours ont été créés; le nombre des élèves a été augmenté. L'école, quant à présent, satisfait aux besoins de l'enseignement.		
						La somme de 118,000 francs se répartit ainsi qu'il suit:		*Frs.*
						Traitements pour la direction et pour l'enseignement - - - - - -		53,900
						60 bourses à 970 francs - - - - - - - - - - - -		58,200
						Frais de cours et autres dépenses du matériel - - - - - - - -		5,900
						Total - - -		118,000
16.	Frais de concours pour l'agrégation -	9,000 00	9,000 00	—	—			
17.	Frais du concours général des colléges royaux de Paris et de Versailles, et des colléges particuliers.	20,000 00	20,000 00	—	—			

18.	Examen des livres pour l'instruction secondaire et l'instruction primaire.	10,000 00	- - -	10,000 00	- - -	Voir le rapport au Roi, page 20.
19.	Indemnités pour frais de déplacement et pour interruption de traitement.	10,000 00	10,000 00	- - -	- - -	-- On n'accorde des indemnités pour frais de déplacement que lorsque le déplacement a lieu dans l'intérêt du service; il faut en outre que le fonctionnaire ou professeur, qui est appelé d'un emploi à un autre, n'ait obtenu ni avancement ni augmentation de traitement. Dans l'université les traitements ne sont payés qu'à partir du jour de l'installation; souvent l'intérêt du service exige que le fonctionnaire qui passe à un autre emploi, reste à son poste jusqu'à l'arrivée de son successeur; dans ce cas, il y a nécessairement interruption de traitement, et il est juste d'allouer une indemnité. Le crédit qui était de 20,000 francs, a été réduit à 10,000 francs.
20.	Indemnités aux fonctionnaires, professeurs et employés de l'université admis à la retraite, mais ne jouissant pas encore de la pension liquidée à leur profit.	280,000 00	280,000 00	- - -	- - -	-- Cet article était compris pour la même somme de 280,000 francs dans le crédit de 318,000 francs, alloué pour 1834 au budget de l'université, chapitre 3, article 14. Voir la Note (D) placée à la suite des développements.
				10,000 00	—	
	Total du Chapitre II - - -	507,000 00	497,000 00	10,000 00		
	CHAPITRE III.					
	ADMINISTRATION ACADÉMIQUE ET DÉPARTEMENTALE.					
21.	Traitements des recteurs, inspecteurs et secrétaires des académies.	393,000 00	393,000 00	- - -	- - -	L'administration de chaque académie est composée ainsi qu'il suit: *Frs.* *Frs.* *Frs. Cts.* 1 recteur à - - - - - - - - - 6,000 2 inspecteurs à 3,000 francs - - - - - - 6,000 1 secrétaire à - - - - - - - - - 2,000 14,000 Pour 25 académies, la dépense est de - - - - - - - - - 350,000 Il y a un troisième inspecteur dans l'académie de Rennes, qui comprend cinq départements - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3,000 Et un troisième inspecteur dans celle de Strasbourg, pour les écoles protestantes 3,000 Un inspecteur chargé des fonctions rectorales en Corse - - - - - - 4,000 Un secrétaire - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,200 Le grand-maître est recteur de l'académie de Paris, qu'il fait administrer par un inspecteur général. Cette académie, qui comprend sept départements, a 8 inspecteurs à 4,000 francs 32,000 393,200 00
22.	Frais de bureau des recteurs - -	119,900 00	106,500 00	13,400 00	- - -	-- Ce crédit avait été réduit de 119,900 francs à 75,900 francs par la loi de finances de 1832; il a été porté à 106,500 francs par les lois de finances de 1833 et de 1834; on propose de rétablir le crédit primitif pour 1835. (Voir le rapport au Roi, page 21.) Les frais de bureau des recteurs sont fixés par abonnement; les frais de bureau de l'académie de Paris sont réglés à part.
23.	Frais de tournée des recteurs et inspecteurs.	60,000 00	60,000 00	- - -	- - -	-- Toutes les écoles doivent être inspectées, chaque année, soit par le recteur, soit par les inspecteurs. Les frais de tournées des recteurs sont fixés à 8 francs par poste, et à 10 francs par jour. Les frais de tournées des inspecteurs de l'académie de Paris sont fixés à 7 francs 50 centimes par poste, et à 8 francs par jour. Ceux des inspecteurs des autres académies sont fixes à 5 francs par poste, et à 6 francs par jour.
24.	Dépenses diverses et imprévues des académies.	7,000 00	7,000 00	- - -	- - -	-- Ces dépenses comprennent les gages des concierges des académies, les menus frais de réparations des bâtiments et d'entretien du mobilier, d'illuminations extraordinaries, de cérémonies pour la rentrée des classes.
25.	Inspecteurs des écoles primaires -	140,000 00	- - -	140,000 00	- - -	} Voir, sur ces deux articles, le rapport au Roi, page 21.
26.	Frais de tournée des inspecteurs des écoles primaires.	100,000 00	- - -	100,000 00	- - -	
				253,400 00	—	
	Total du Chapitre III - - -	819,900 00	566,500 00	253,400 00		

(1) Voir la Note (A) placée à la suite des développements. (2) Voir la Note (B), idem. (3) Voir la Note (C), idem. (*continued*

Articles.	Nature des Dépenses.	Crédits demandés pour l'Exercice 1835.	Crédits accordés pour l'Exercice 1834.	DIFFÉRENCES En Plus au Budget de l'Exercice 1835.	DIFFÉRENCES En Moins au Budget de l'Exercice 1835.	RENSEIGNEMENTS ET OBSERVATIONS.
		Frs. Cts.	*Frs. Cts.*	*Frs. Cts.*	*Frs. Cts.*	
	CHAPITRE IV.					
	INSTRUCTION SUPÉRIEURE. FACULTÉS.					
	1re SUBDIVISION.—Personnel.					
	Facultés de Droit.					
27.	Traitements fixes et éventuels des professeurs et secrétaires - *Frs. Cts.* 610,500 00					
	Appointements des employés, gages des concierges, garçons de bureau et gens de service - - 35,050 00					
		645,550 00	620,550 00	25,000 00	- - -	
	Facultés de Médecine.					
28.	Traitements fixes et éventuels des professeurs - - 451,930					
	Traitements des fonctionnaires - 30,700					
	Appointements des employés, gages des concierges, garçons de bureau et gens de service 60,995					
		543,625 00	543,625 00	- - -	- - -	

FACULTÉS DE DROIT.

	Préciput et traitement fixe.	Traitement supplémentaire.	Traitement éventuel.	TOTAUX.
Aix:	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Doyen - - 1. Préciput -	800	- -	- -	
Professeurs 6. Trait. fixe -	3,000	- -	2,150	
Suppléants 2. Idem -	1,000	- -	1,017	40,068
Secrétaire 1. Idem -	2,000	- -	1,434	
Employés divers - - -	900	- -	- -	
Caen:				
Doyen - - 1. Préciput -	1,000	- -	- -	
Professeurs 7. Trait. fixe -	3,000	- -	2,000	
Suppléants 2. Idem -	1,000	- -	1,267	49,568
Secrétaire 1. Idem -	2,000	- -	1,734	
Employés divers - - -	1,100	- -	- -	
Dijon:				
Doyen - - 1. Précipnt -	800	- -	- -	
Professeurs 6. Trait. fixe -	3,000	- -	2,150	
Suppléants 2. Idem -	1,000	- -	1,017	40,768
Secrétaire 1. Idem -	2,000	- -	1,434	
Employés divers - - -	1,000	- -	- -	
Grenoble:				
Doyen - - 1. Précipnt -	800	- -	- -	
Professeurs 6. Trait. fixe -	3,000	- -	2,150	
Suppléants 3. Idem -	1,000	- -	1,017	42,235
Secrétaire 1. Idem -	2,000	- -	1,434	
Employés divers - - -	1,050	- -	- -	
Paris:				
Doyen - - 1. Précipnt -	4,000	- -	- -	
Professeurs 15. Trait. fixe -	3,000	2,400	5,000	
Suppléants 9. Idem. -	1,000	- -	2,000	225,500
Secrétaire 1. Idem. -	2,000	1,600	4,100	
Employés divers - - -	21,500	- -	- -	
À reporter ci-contre - -				398,139

	Précipnt et traitement fixe.	Traitement supplémentaire.	Traitement éventuel.	TOTAUX.
Report - - -	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.* 398,139
Poitiers:				
Doyen - - 1. Précipnt -	1,200	- -	- -	
Professeurs 7. Trait. fixe -	3,000	- -	3,000	
Suppléants 2. Idem -	1,000	- -	1,434	52,935
Secrétaire 1. Idem -	2,000	- -	2,067	
Employés divers - - -	800	- -	- -	
Rennes:				
Doyen - - 1. Précipnt -	1,000	- -	- -	
Professeurs 6. Trait. fixe -	3,000	- -	2,600	
Suppléants 2. Idem -	1,000	- -	1,267	44,068
Secrétaire 1. Idem -	2,000	- -	1,734	
Employés divers - - -	1,200	- -	- -	
Strasbourg:				
Doyen - - 1. Précipnt -	800	- -	- -	
Professeurs 7. Trait. fixe -	3,000	- -	2,150	
Suppléants 2. Idem -	1,000	- -	1,017	45,318
Secrétaire 1. Idem -	2,000	- -	1,434	
Employés divers - - -	1,000	- -	- -	
Toulouse:				
Doyen - - 1. Précipnt -	2,200	- -	- -	
Professeurs 7. Trait. fixe -	3,000	- -	4,600	
Suppléants 4. Idem -	1,000	- -	2,300	79,300
Secrétaire 1. Idem -	2,000	- -	3,000	
Employés divers - - -	5,700	- -	- -	
TOTAL - - -				619,760
Le crédit demandé est de - - - - - - - - -				645,550
RESTE disponible (pour création de nouvelles chaires) -				25,790

(Voir le rapport au Roi, page 22.)

Les traitements fixes sont portés pour les mêmes sommes qu'au budget de 1834, mais le chiffre des traitements éventuels est plus fort parce qu'il y a un plus grand nombre d'élèves dans les facultés.

Si le nombre des élèves s'accroît encore, on aura besoin, pour acquitter les traitements éventuels, d'un supplément de crédit, qui sera compensé par une augmentation de recettes.

		Précipnt et traitement fixe.	Traitement supplémentaire.	Éventuel.	TOTAL.	
Montpellier:	*Frs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Précipnt du doyen -	1,500	1,500	- -	- -	1,500	
1 professeur à - - -	6,000	6,000	- -	- -	6,000	
14 professeurs à - - -	6,800	3,000	2,000	1,800	95,200	133,720
14 agrégés à - - -	600	- -	- -	- -	8,400	
4 fonctionnaires de 2,500 f. à	2,800	- -	- -	- -	10,300	
Employés divers - - -	12,320	- -	- -	- -	12,320	

4 A 3

Facultés de Théologie, Sciences et Lettres.

29.	Traitements fixes et éventuels des professeurs et secrétaires - -	*Frs.* 490,000				
	Appointements des employés et gages des concierges, garçons de bureau et gens de service	30,000				
			520,000 00	495,020 00	24,980 00	- - -

Paris:							
Préciput du doyen - -	3,000	3,000	- -	- -	3,000		
25 professeurs à - -	10,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	250,000		
24 agrégés - - -	900	- -	- -	900	21,600	328,100	
4 fonctionnaires de 3,000 f. à	4,000	- -	- -	- -	13,000		
Employés de 500 à - -	4,200	- -	- -	- -	40,500		
Strasbourg:							
Préciput du doyen - -	1,500	1,500	- -	- -	1,500		
11 professeurs à - - -	5,430	3,000	1,800	630	59,730		
1 professeur à - - -	2,000	2,000	- -	- -	2,000	81,805	
12 agrégés à - - -	250	- -	- -	250	3,000		
4 fonctionnaires de 1,500 f. à	2,400	- -	- -	- -	7,400		
Employés divers - - -	8,175	- -	- -	- -	8,175		
Traitements des Professeurs et Employés - - -						543,625	

			Frs.	Préciput et traitem. fixe. *Francs.*	Éventuel. *f.* *c.*
Théologie Catholique:					
Aix - -	Professeur 1	Traitem. fixe	3,000	3,100	—
	Employés -	Idem - -	100		
Bordeaux -	Doyen - 1	Préciput -	1,000	10,600	—
	Professeurs 3	Traitem. fixe	3,000		
	Employés -	Idem - -	600		
Lyon - -	Professeurs 2	Traitem. fixe	3,000	6,500	—
	Employés -	Idem - -	500		
Paris - -	Doyen - 1	Preciput -	2,000	26,000	—
	Professeurs 3	Traitem. fixe	4,500		
	Idem - 1	Idem - -	3,000		
	Idem - 1	Idem - -	2,000		
	Idem - 1	Idem - -	1,500		
	Employés -	Idem - -	4,000		
Rouen -	Professeurs 2	Traitem. fixe	3,000	6,600	—
	Employés -	Idem - -	600		
Toulouse -	Professeurs 2	Traitem. fixe	3,000	6,600	—
	Employés -	Idem - -	600		
Théologie Protestante:					
Strasbourg -	Doyen - 1	Préciput -	500	9,100	21 66
	Professeur 1	Traitem. fixe	3,000		
	Idem - 5	Idem - -	1,000		
	Employés -	Idem - -	600		
Toulouse -	Doyen - 1	Préciput -	1,000	19,700	15 —
	Professeurs 6	Traitem. fixe	3,000		
	Employés -	Idem - -	700		
Sciences:					
Caen - -	Doyen - 1	Préciput -	1,000	14,100	26 25
	Professeurs 4	Traitem. fixe	3,000		
	Employés -	Idem - -	1,100		
Dijon - -	Doyen - 1	Préciput -	1,000	12,820	33 —
	Professeurs 3	Traitem. fixe	3,000		
	Idem - 1	Idem - -	1,000		
	Idem - 1	Idem - -	500		
	Employés -	Idem - -	1,320		
Grenoble -	Doyen - 1	Préciput -	1,000	10,400	39 37
	Professeurs 2	Traitem. fixe	3,000		
	Idem - 1	Idem - -	1,500		
	Idem - 1	Idem - -	1,000		
	Employés -	Idem - -	900		
Montpellier	Doyen - 1	Préciput -	1,000	25,350	22 50
	Professeurs 7	Traitem. fixe	3,000		
	Employés -	Idem - -	3,350		
Paris - -	Doyen - 1	Préciput -	2,000	79,500	37 50
	Professeurs 9	Traitem. fixe	5,000		160 50
	Idem - 6	Idem - -	4,000		
	Secrétaire 1	Idem - -	2,000		
	Employés -	Idem - -	6,500		
		À reporter - -		230,370	335 78

				Préciput et traitem. fixe. *Francs.*	Éventuel. *f.* *c.*
		Report - -	*Frs.*	230,370	335 78
Strasbourg	Doyen - 1	Préciput -	1,000	17,500	32 50
	Professeurs 5	Traitem. fixe	3,000		
	Employés -	Idem - -	1,500		
Toulouse -	Doyen - 1	Préciput -	1,000	13,100	46 50
	Professeurs 5	Traitem. fixe	3,000		
	Employés -	Idem - -	2,100		
Lettres:					
Besançon	Doyen - 1	Préciput -	1,000	13,700	641 25
	Professeurs 4	Traitem. fixe	3,000		
	Employés -	Idem - -	700		
Caen - -	Doyen - 1	Préciput -	1,000	16,100	430 35
	Professeurs 4	Traitem. fixe	3,000		
	Idem - 1	Idem - -	1,500		
	Idem - 1	Idem - -	1,000		
	Employés -	Idem - -	600		
Dijon - -	Doyen - 1	Préciput -	1,000	13,720	472 50
	Professeurs 4	Traitem. fixe	3,000		
	Employés -	Idem - -	720		
Paris - -	Doyen - 1	Préciput -	2,000	68,500	1,750 57
	Professeurs 11	Traitem. fixe	5,000		3,900 —
	Idem - 1	Idem - -	4,000		
	Idem - 1	Idem - -	2,500		
	Secrétaire 1	Idem - -	2,000		
	Employés -	Idem - -	3,000		
Strasbourg	Doyen - 1	Préciput -	1,000	16,600	295 —
	Professeurs 5	Traitem. fixe	3,000		
	Employés -	Idem - -	600		
Toulouse -	Doyen - 1	Préciput -	1,000	16,600	1,326 —
	Professeurs 5	Traitem. fixe	3,000		
	Employés -	Idem - -	600		
Traitements des Professeurs et Employés - -				411,190	9,250 45
Droit de présence dans les commissions chargées de délivrer les grades - - - - - - - - -					74,749 55
					84,000 —
Traitements fixes - - - - - -				411,190 francs.	
Traitements éventuels - - - -				84,000	
				495,190	
Le crédit demandé est de - - - -				520,000	
Fonds réservés pour création de nouvelles chaires et de nouvelles facultés - -				24,810	

(Voir le rapport au Roi, page 23.)

(*continued*)

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Articles.	NATURE DES DÉPENSES.	Crédits demandés pour l'Exercice 1835.	Crédits accordés pour l'Exercice 1834.	DIFFÉRENCES En Plus au Budget de l'Exercice 1835.	DIFFÉRENCES En Moins au Budget de l'Exercice 1835.	RENSEIGNEMENTS ET OBSERVATIONS.
		Frs. Cts.	*Frs. Cts.*	*Frs. Cts.*	*Frs. Cts.*	
30.	Remises sur les droits d'inscriptions, d'examens et de diplômes.	30,000 00	- - -	30,000 00	- -	-- Cet article de dépense sera compensé par une augmentation équivalente portée dans les évaluations des produits. (Voir le rapport au Roi, page 23.)
	2e SUBDIVISION.—Matériel.					
31.	Facultés de droit: dépenses variables et frais de concours.	39,850 00	39,850 00	- - -	- - -	-- Aix - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 700 Caen - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 700 Dijon - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 800 Grenoble - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 750 Paris - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 16,400 Poitiers - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 600 Rennes - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 600 Strasbourg - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,400 Toulouse - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 4,300 Frais de concours - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 13,600 39,850
32.	Facultés de médecine: dépenses variables et frais de concours.	92,375 00	92,375 00	- - -	- - -	-- Montpellier - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 16,710 Paris - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 40,340 Strasbourg - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 20,068 Frais de concours - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15,257 92,375
33.	Facultés de théologie, des sciences et des lettres: dépenses variables.	35,006 00	32,006 00	3,000 00	- - -	Théologie Catholique: *Frs.* Aix - - - - 100 Bordeaux - - - 36 Lyon - - - - 100 Paris - - - - 1,550 Rouen - - - - — Toulouse - - - 460 Théologie Protestante: Strasbourg - - - 600 Toulouse - - - 400 À reporter - - 3,246 Report - - 3,246 Sciences: Caen - - - - 2,900 Dijon - - - - 1,030 Grenoble - - - 1,000 Montpellier - - - 6,170 Paris - - - - 7,030 Strasbourg - - - 3,500 Toulouse - - - 1,200 À reporter - - 26,076 Report - - 26,076 Lettres: Besançon - - - 400 Caen - - - - 400 Dijon - - - - 180 Paris - - - - 3,350 Strasbourg - - - 675 Toulouse - - - 160 Total - - 31,241 Le crédit demandé est de 35,000 Reste disponible - - 3,759 soit pour dépenses extraordinaires des anciennes facultés, soit pour les dépenses variables des facultés nouvelles.
34.	Formation de collections et de bibliothèques dans les facultés de théologie, des sciences et lettres.	30,000 00	30,000 00	- - -	- - -	-- Des bibliothèques sont nécessaires dans ces facultés, soit pour les professeurs, soit pour les élèves. Les facultés des sciences ont en outre besoin de cabinets de physique, de laboratoires de chimie, de collections de

35.	Frais de culte de l'église de la Sorbonne	2,700 00	2,700 00	- - -	- - -	minéralogie, d'histoire naturelle, &c. Si elles en étaient privées, l'enseignement serait superficiel : il faut non-seulement compléter les collections, mais pouvoir acquérir chaque année les instruments nouvellement inventés, afin de maintenir l'enseignement au niveau de la science. -- Cet article s'élevait à 12,000 francs ; il a été réduit à 2,700 francs, qui sont destinés à l'entretien du mobilier et des ornements, et aux autres frais de l'église à laquelle sont attachés les professeurs de la faculté de théologie de Paris.
				82,980	—	
	Total du Chapitre IV. - -	1,939,106 00	1,856,126 00	82,980		
	CHAPITRE V.					
	INSTRUCTION SECONDAIRE.					
36.	Dépenses fixes des colléges royaux (1)	939,100 00	920,500 00	18,600	- - -	-- Cette somme est allouée à titre de subvention aux colléges royaux, pour dépenses fixes, telles que traitements des proviseurs, censeurs et professeurs ; elle est répartie ainsi qu'il suit entre les colléges royaux :

	Francs.
Colléges de Paris :	
Henri IV. - - -	25,700
Louis-le-Grand - -	16,700
Saint-Louis - - -	31,700
Bourbon - - -	48,200
Charlemagne - -	59,200
Colléges de 1re classe :	
Bordeaux - - -	24,100
Lyon - - - -	24,700
Marseille - - -	24,100
Rouen - - - -	24,100
Strasbourg - - -	24,300
Versailles - - -	35,300
À reporter - -	338,100

	Francs.
Report - -	338,100
Colléges de 2e classe :	
Amiens - - -	22,000
Angers - - -	22,000
Avignon - - -	22,000
Besançon - - -	22,000
Bourges - - -	22,000
Caen - - - -	20,800
Dijon - - - -	22,000
Douai - - - -	22,000
Grenoble - - -	22,000
Metz - - - -	20,800
Montpellier - - -	22,000
Nancy - - - -	22,000
Nantes - - - -	21,400
Nîmes - - - -	22,000
À reporter - -	643,100

	Francs.
Report - -	643,100
Orléans - - -	22,000
Reims - - - -	22,000
Rennes - - - -	22,000
Rhodez - - - -	22,000
Toulouse - - - -	22,000
Colléges de 3e classe :	
Cahors - - - -	18,600
Clermont - - - -	18,600
Limoges - - - -	18,600
Moulins - - - -	18,600
Pau - - - - -	18,600
Poitiers - - - -	18,600
Pontivy - - - -	18,600
Le Puy - - - -	18,600
Tournon - - - -	18,600
Tours - - - -	18,600
Total - -	939,100
Le crédit alloué au budget de 1834 était de - -	920,500
L'augmentation de - - - - - - - - -	18,600

est demandée par le nouveau collége royal du Puy, qui a été créé par l'ordonnance du 16 Mai 1830, et qui doit être organisé en 1835. (Voir le rapport au Roi, page 24.)

37.	Bourses royales, dégrèvements (2) -	601,500 00	601,500 00	- - -	- - -	-- Cette somme est destinée à payer les bourses et les dégrèvements dans les colléges royaux à pensionnat ; les bourses de l'école royale de Bourbon-Vendée y sont comprises pour 25,000 francs. Ce crédit, qui a été réduit de 150,000 fr. depuis 1829, savoir : 50,000 fr. en 1829, 50,000 fr. en 1830, et 50,000 fr. en 1832, n'est pas susceptible de nouvelles réductions. Il y a, dans chaque collége à pensionnat - - 8 bourses entières. 8 ¾ de bourses. 24 ½ bourses. Total - - - 40

(1) Voir la Note (E) placée à la suite des développements.

(2) Voir la Note (F), idem.

(continued)

DÉVELOPPEMENTS DU BUDGET DES DÉPENSES DE L'EXERCICE 1835—*continued.*

Articles.	NATURE DES DÉPENSES.	Crédits demandés pour l'Exercice 1835.	Crédits accordés pour l'Exercice 1834.	DIFFÉRENCES En Plus au Budget de l'Exercice 1835.	DIFFÉRENCES En Moins au Budget de l'Exercice 1835.	RENSEIGNEMENTS ET OBSERVATIONS.
		Frs. Cts.	*Frs. Cts.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	La dépense de ces 40 bourses ou parties de bourses, qui représentent 26 bourses entières par collége, se divise ainsi qu'il suit :
						Paris - - 3 colléges - - - - 78 bourses à 750 francs - - - - 58,500
						1re classe 6 idem - - - - 156 idem à 625 francs - - - - 97,500
						2e classe 19 idem - - - - 494 idem à 550 francs - - - - 271,700
						3e classe 9 idem - - - - 234 idem à 500 francs - - - - 117,000
						Francs. 544,700
						Dégrèvements de trousseaux et de parties de pensions laissées à la charge des familles - - 31,800
						École royale de Bourbon-Vendée, 25 bourses entières et 50½ bourses. Total 50 bourses entières à 500 francs - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25,000
						601,500
38.	Supplément à la portion du boni des colléges royaux qui peut être répartie entre les censeurs et professeurs, conformément à l'ordonnance royale du 26 Mars 1829. (1)	30,000 00	30,000 00	—	—	
39.	Encouragements aux colléges communaux.	150,000 00	- - -	150,000	- - -	Voir la rapport au Roi, p. 24.
40.	Remises sur la rétribution et sur le droit annuel.	85,000 00	- - -	85,000	- - -	-- Cet article de dépense sera, comme l'article 30, compensé par une augmentation équivalente dans l'évaluation des produits. (Voir le rapport au Roi, p. 24.)
				253,600	—	
	Total du Chapitre V. - - -	1,805,600 00	1,552,000 00	253,600		
	CHAPITRE VI. INSTRUCTION PRIMAIRE.					
41.	Encouragements à l'instruction primaire.	1,600,000 00	1,567,550 00	32,450	- - -	Voir le rapport au Roi, p. 25.
42.	Centimes additionnels qui doivent être votés par les conseils généraux pour les dépenses de l'instruction primaire, en exécution de la loi du 28 Juin 1833.	3,000,000 00	- - -	3,000,000	- - -	
	Total du Chapitre VI. - - -	4,600,000 00	1,567,550 00	3,032,450	—	

Chapitre VII.

Établissements Scientifiques et Littéraires.

43.	Institut :					
	Dépenses particulières des cinq académies - -	456,500	503,000 00 (2)	494,000 00	9,000 00	- - -
	Dépenses communes aux cinq académies - -	46,500				

(1) Voir la Note (G) à la suite des développements.

(2) Voir la Note (H), idem.

DÉPENSES PARTICULIÈRES DES CINQ ACADÉMIES.

	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
Académie Française.			
Indemnités et droits de présence.			
40 membres à 1,500 francs	60,000		
1 secrétaire perpétuel -	6,000		
		66,000	
Frais divers.			
1 prix - - - -	1,500		
Ports de lettres, écritures, &c. - - - -	1,500		
		3,000	
Commission du dictionnaire.			
5 membres à 1,200 frs. -	6,000		
Travaux du dictionnaire et frais relatifs à ces travaux	6,000		
		12,000	
			81,000
(Décret de Nivôse an XIII. et ordonn. du 9 Juillet 1816.)			
Académie des Inscript. et Belles-Lettres.			
Indemnités et droits de présence.			
40 membres à 1,500 frs.	60,000		
1 secrétaire perpétuel -	6,000		
10 académiciens libres à 300 francs - -	3,000		
		69,000	
Travaux exécutés en vertu de l'ord. du 9 Juillet 1816.			
Antiquités, histoire littéraire, &c. - - -	20,000		
Recueil des Historiens de France - - -	4,000		
Notice des manuscrits de la bibl. royale - -	1,000		
Recueil des ordonn. des rois de France - -	4,000		
		29,000	
Frais divers.			
2 prix de 1,500 francs -	3,000		
3 médailles de 500 frs. aux meilleurs mémoires sur les antiquités nationales	1,500		
Publication du Recueil des historiens des croisades	4,000		
		8,500	
			106,500
Académie des Sciences.			
Indemnités et droits de présence.			
65 membres à 1,500 frs.	97,500		
2 secrétaires perpétuels à 6,000 frs. - - -	12,000		
À reporter - -		- -	187,500

	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
Report - -		- -	187,000
10 académiciens libres à 300 frs. - - -	3,000		
		112,500	
Frais divers.			
1 prix - - - -	3,000		
Impressions, rapports, achats d'instruments, machines, modèles, expériences, &c.	8,500		
		11,500	
			124,000
Académie des Beaux-Arts.			
Indemnités et droits de présence.			
40 membres à 1,500 frs. -	60,000		
1 secrétaire perpétuel -	6,000		
10 académiciens libres à 300 francs - - -	3,000		
		69,000	
Commission du dictionnaire.			
6 membres à 1,000 frs. -	6,000		
Frais particuliers relatifs aux travaux du dictione	500		
		6,500	
Frais divers.			
Concours des grands prix, distribution de médailles	5,500		
Écritures, ports de lettres, impressions, &c. - -	1,500		
		7,000	
			82,500
Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques.			
Indemnités et droits de présence.			
30 membres à 1,500 frs.	45,000		
1 secrétaire perpétuel -	6,000		
10 académiciens libres à 300 francs - - -	3,000		
		54,000	
Travaux particuliers de l'académie, tels que recherches d'économie politique, de statistique, &c. -		4,000	
Frais divers.			
2 prix de 1,500 francs -	3,000		
Écritures, impress^ns, ports de lettres, &c. - -	1,500		
		4,500	
			62,500
Total - - - - - - -			456,500

(*continued*)

DÉVELOPPEMENTS DU BUDGET DES DÉPENSES DE L'EXERCICE 1835--*continued*.

Articles.	NATURE DES DÉPENSES.	Crédits demandés pour l'Exercice 1835.	Crédits accordés pour l'Exercice 1834.	DIFFÉRENCES En Plus au Budget de l'Exercice 1835.	DIFFÉRENCES En Moins au Budget de l'Exercice 1835.	RENSEIGNEMENTS ET OBSERVATIONS.
		Frs. Cts.	*Frs. Cts.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	
						DÉPENSES COMMUNES AUX CINQ ACADÉMIES.
						Bibliothèque de l'Institut, Agence et Secrétariat.
						Bibliothèque: — *Francs.* — *Francs.* — *Francs.*
						Appointements - - - - - - - - - - - - 12,000
						Salaires, gages, frottage, éclairage de la bibliothèque - - - - - 3,000
						15,000
						Agence et Secrétariat:
						Appointements - - - - - - - - - - - - 18,819
						Ports de lettres, fournitures de bureaux, &c. - - - - - - 1,300
						20,119
						35,119
						Frais divers:
						Bois, lumière, mobilier, voitures, illuminations, frais de séances publiques, &c. - - - 11,381
						Total - - - 46,500
						Les dépenses particulières des cinq académies n'étaient évalués au budget de 1834, qu'à - 452,500
						On propose de porter le crédit à - - - - - - - - - - - - - 456,500
						L'augmentation de - - - - - - 4,000
						est demandée pour la publication du Recueil des historiens des croisades. (Voir le rapport au Roi, p. 25.)
						Les dépenses communes aux cinq académies n'étaient évaluées au budget de 1834, qu'à - 41,500
						Le crédit proposé pour 1835 est de - - - - - - - - - - - - - 46,500
						L'augmentation de - - - - - - 5,000
						est demandée savoir: pour les dépenses du personnel - - - - 1,500
						pour les dépenses du matériel - - - - 3,500
						5,000
						(Voir le rapport au Roi, p. 25.)
						Collége de France.
						Personnel:
						Il y a vingt-quatre chaires au Collége de France, savoir:
						Astronomie. — Histoire et morale. — Langue et littérature Grecques.
						Mathématiques. — Langues Hébraïque, Chaldaïque — Langue et philosophie Grecques.
						Physique mathématique. — et Syriaque. — Éloquence Latine.
						Physique expérimentale. — Arabe. — Poésie.
						Médecine. — Persan. — Littérature Française.
						Anatomie. — Langue Turque. — Économie politique.
						Chimie. — Langue et littérature Chinoises et — Histoire générale et philosophique
						Histoire naturelle. — Tartares Mandchou. — des législations comparées.
						Droit de la nature et des gens. — Langue et littérature Sanscrites. — Archéologie.
44.	Collége Royal de France(1) - -	139,000 00	139,000 00	- - -	- - -	

45.	Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle(2) -	384,000 00	364,000 00	20,000 00	- - -

(1) Voir la Note (J) à la suite des développements.

(2) Voir la Note (K), idem.

	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Traitement de 24 professeurs, à 5,000 francs - - - - -	120,000		
Secrétaire, conservateurs, préparateurs, &c. - - - - -	5,844		
		125,844	
Matériel:			
Frais de cours - - - - - - - - - - -	9,000		
Chauffage, éclairage et autres frais d'administration - - -	4,156		
		13,156	
			139,000

Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle.

Personnel:

Il y a treize chaires au Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, savoir:

Botanique.	Reptiles et poissons.	Chimie appliquée.	Chimie générale.
Zoologie.	Botanique rurale.	Animaux articulés.	Anatomie humaine.
Géologie.	Culture.	Anatomie comparée.	Mollusques et zoophytes.
Minéralogie.			

	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Traitement de 13 professeurs, à 5,000 francs - - - -	65,000			
Bibliothécaire, maître de dessin, aides-naturalistes, préparateurs et employés des diverses parties de l'établissement - - -	134,000			
Gratifications aux employés ayant moins de 1,800 francs - -	3,000			
		202,000		
Voyageurs naturalistes:				
Traitement de huit naturalistes voyageant dans l'Indoustan, le Madagascar, au Cap de Bonne-Espérance, dans la Nubie, &c. - - - - - -		25,000		
Matériel:				
Galeries: Frais des cours et de la bibliothèque, achat de livres, frais de bureau de l'administration, dépenses des laboratoires pour la préparation des objets d'histoire naturelle de toute espèce, conservation et arrangement des objets de zoologie, minéralogie, &c.	49,000			
Jardin: Salaires des journaliers et élèves jardiniers, conservation et classement des plantes des serres, école de botanique, achat des terres, charronnage, &c. - - - - - - - - -	32,000			
Ménagerie: Nourriture des animaux, fourrages, grains, pain, viande, achats, entretien, &c. - - - - - - - - -	43,000			
Ateliers et entretien: Menuiserie, serrurerie, vitrerie-peinture, treillages, imprimerie, étiquettes, caisses pour envoi de graines, balayage exterieur, vidanges, &c. - - - - - - - - -	24,400			
Bois de chauffage pour les serres, les loges, les galeries, la bibliothèque, les laboratoires, &c. - - - - - - - - -	8,600			
		157,000		
			384,000	
Le crédit alloué au budget de 1834 était de - - - - - - - -			364,000	
Le crédit proposé pour 1835 est de - - - - - - - - -			384,000	
L'augmentation de - - - -			20,000	
est demandée, savoir:				
Pour traitement de nouveaux aides-naturalistes, préparateurs et employés - - -				10,000
Pour classement et frais de préparation des objets d'histoire naturelle - - -				5,000
Pour la conservation et le classement des plantes - - - - - - - - -				5,000
				20,000

(Voir le rapport au Roi, p. 26.)

(continued)

Articles.	NATURE DES DÉPENSES.	Crédits demandés pour l'Exercice 1835.	Crédits accordés pour l'Exercice 1834.	DIFFÉRENCES En Plus au Budget de l'Exercice 1835.	DIFFÉRENCES En Moins au Budget de l'Exercice 1835.	RENSEIGNEMENTS ET OBSERVATIONS.
		Frs. Cts.	*Frs. Cts.*	*Frs. Cts.*	*Frs. Cts.*	
46.	Bureau des Longitudes et Observatoires de Paris et de Marseille (1) - -	106,000 00	106,000 00	- - -	- - -	

BUREAU DES LONGITUDES ET OBSERVATOIRES DE PARIS ET DE MARSEILLE.

Bureau des Longitudes et Observatoire de Paris.

	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Personnel :				
9 membres à 5,000 francs - - - - - - - - -	45,000			
5 adjoints à 4,000 - - - - - - - - -	20,000			
2 artistes à 2,000 - - - - - - - - -	4,000			
6 employés et agents - - - - - - - - -	9,860			
		78,860		
Matériel :				
Achats d'instruments et entretien, frais du cours d'astronomie, chauffage, éclairage, achats de livres, abonnements, frais d'administration, &c. - -		20,140		
			99,000	
Observatoire de Marseille.				
Un directeur astronome, un adjoint, un concierge - - - - -	5,000			
Frais d'entretien - - - - - - - - - -	2,000			
		- -	7,000	
				106,000

BIBLIOTHÈQUES ROYALES.

Bibliothèque Royale.

Personnel :

La Bibliothèque Royale est divisée en 4 départements, savoir ; département des imprimés, département des manuscrits, département des médailles, département des estampes et des cartes.

	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
1er Département :			
2 conservateurs à 6,000 fr.	12,000		
2 adjoints à 3,000 - -	6,000		
10 employés dont les traitements varient de 1,500 à 3,000 francs - -	21,000		
		39,000	
2e Département :			
3 conservateurs à 6,000 -	18,000		
2 adjoints à 3,000 - -	6,000		
5 employés dont les traitements varient de 2,000 à 3,000 - - -	11,600		
		35,600	
			74,600
3e Département :			
2 conservateurs à 6,000 fr.	12,000		
2 adjoints à 3,000 - -	6,000		
2 employés à 3,000 fr. et 2,400 francs - -	5,400		
		23,400	

	Francs.	*Francs.*
Report - - - - -		120,400
Indemnité au directeur de la bibliothèque et traitement d'un secrétaire - - - - -	4,000	
Un conservateur adjoint est chargé des fonctions de trésorier, il reçoit à ce titre une indemnité de	2,000	
Traitements d'employés auxiliaires	10,000	
Indemnités, gratifications et secours - - - - -	10,000	
(Il y a dans chacun des départements de la bibliothèque plusieurs surnuméraires qui ne jouissent d'aucun traitement, mais on leur accorde des gratifications.)		

47.	Bibliothèques Royales (2) - -	385,500 00	350,500 00	35,000 00	- - -

4 Département :

2 conservateurs à 6,000 fr.	12,000		
1 adjoint à 3,000 - -	3,000		
3 employés à 2,000, 2,4000 et 3,000 francs - -	7,400		
		22,400	
			45,800
Portiers, gardiens et gens de service - - - - - -			11,800
			37,800
Total des dépenses du personnel - -			158,200
À reporter - - -			120,400

Matériel :

Chauffage, éclairage, frais d'impression, frais d'entretien du bâtiment et du mobilier, frais divers - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	13,400	
Acquisitions de livres, de manuscrits, d'estampes, de cartes et de médailles, frais de reliure	77,400	
Fonds supplémentaires pour frais de reliure et pour remplacement d'ouvrages dépareillés -	25,000	
		115,800
Total pour la Bibliothèque Royale - - - -		274,000
Bibliothèque Mazarine. 1 bibliothécaire administrateur, 5 conservateurs, 2 sous-bibliothécaires, 5 portiers et gardiens - - - - - - - - -	30,000	
Chauffage, éclairage, impressions et autres menus frais - - -	5,000	
		35,000
Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal. 1 bibliothécaire en chef, 1 conservateur administrateur, 3 conservateurs, 2 conservateurs-adjoints, 4 employés, 2 garçons de bureau, un concierge - - - - - - - - - - -	29,000	
Chauffage, éclairage, impressions et autres menus frais - - -	7,000	
		36,000
Bibliothèque de Ste-Geneviève. 1 administrateur, 5 conservateurs, 1 conservateur adjoint, 1 sous-bibliothécaire, 4 employés, 3 agents - - - - - - - -	34,500	
Chauffage, éclairage, impressions et frais divers - - - -	6,000	
		40,500
		385,500
Le crédit alloué au budget de 1834 était de - - - - - - - - - - - -		350,500
L'augmentation de - - - - - -		35,000
est demandée 1° pour traitements d'auxiliaires qui seront chargés du classement des livres non encore catalogués - - - - - - - - - - - -		10,000
2° pour supplément de frais de reliure et pour remplacement d'ouvrages dépareillés		25,000
		35,000

Voir le rapport au Roi, page 26.

48.	Bibliothèque de l'Université (3) - -	10,000 00	10,000 00	- - -	- - -

Le personnel de la Bibliothèque de l'Université se compose ainsi qu'il suit :

	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
1 bibliothécaire ; traitement - - - - - - - -	3,000		
1 sous-bibliothécaire ; idem - - - - - - - -	2,000		
1 2e sous-bibliothécaire ; idem - - - - - - -	1,200		
1 employé ; idem - - - - - - - - -	900		
1 garçon de bureau ; gages - - - - - - - -	600		
		7,700	
1,800 francs sont employés en achats de livres ; les frais de chauffage et autres menus frais sont évalués à 500 francs - - - - - - -		2,300	
			10,000

(1) Voir la Note (L) à la suite des développements.

(2) Voir la Note (M), idem.

(3) Voir la Note (N), idem.

(continued)

DÉVELOPPEMENTS DU BUDGET DES DÉPENSES DE L'EXERCICE 1835—*continued.*

Articles.	NATURE DES DÉPENSES.	Crédits demandés pour l'Exercice 1835.	Crédits accordés pour l'Exercice 1834.	DIFFÉRENCES En Plus au Budget de l'Exercice 1835.	DIFFÉRENCES En Moins au Budget de l'Exercice 1835.	RENSEIGNEMENTS ET OBSERVATIONS.			
		Frs. Cts.	*Frs. Cts.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*				
						École Spéciale des Langues Orientales.			
						Personnel :			
						Il y a 7 chaires, savoir :			
						Arabe littéral. / Arabe vulgaire. / Persan. / Turc. — Arménien. / Grec moderne. / Indoustani.			
							Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
						7 professeurs à 5,000 francs	35,000		
						Matériel :			
						Chauffage, éclairage et autres menus frais	1,800		
								36,800	
						(Les cours de l'école et ceux du Collége de France diffèrent en ce que les cours de l'école sont purement élémentaires et pratiques, tandis que ceux du Collége de France sont littéraires et scientifiques.)			
49.	École spéciale des Langues Orientales ; cours d'Archéologie et École des Chartes (1)	60,000 00	52,000 00	8,000	—	Traitement de la chaire d'Arabe vulgaire à Marseille. Ce traitement n'avait pas été porté au budget des exercices antérieurs. (Voir le rapport au Roi, page 27.)	4,000		
						Cours d'Archéologie près la Bibliothèque Royale.			
						1 professeur	5,000		
						Frais divers du cours	400		
								5,400	
						École des Chartes.			
						2 professeurs : 1 de paléographie et diplomatique, à 2,000 francs ; 1 chargé d'un cours élémentaire, à 1,500 francs	3,500		
						6 élèves à 800 francs	4,800		
							8,300		
						Chauffage, éclairage, entretien du mobilier, frais divers	1,500		
								9,800	
						Indemnités aux quatre élèves les plus distingués de l'école des chartes qui seront mis pendant deux ou trois ans à la disposition de l'académie des inscriptions, et employés à des recherches scientifiques. (Voir le rapport au Roi, p. 27.)		4,000	
									60,000
						Académie Royale de Médecine.			
						Personnel :			
						1 secrétaire perpétuel	3,000		
						1 secrétaire du conseil	2,400		
						3 commis	4,000		
						1 garçon de bureau	800		
50.	Académie Royale de Médecine (2)	40,000 00	40,000 00	—	—	Jetons de présence	13,000		
								23,200	
						Matériel :			
						Loyer de l'hôtel et contributions des portes et fenêtres	10,580		
						Prix des médailles décernées aux plus zélés vaccinateurs	6,000		
						Dépenses diverses, impressions, &c.	220		
								16,800	
									40,000
				72,000	—				
	Total du Chapitre VII.	1,627,500 00	1,555,500 00	En plus : 72,000 francs.					

(1) Voir la Note (O) placée à la suite des developpements. (2) Voir la Note (P), idem.

	CHAPITRE VIII.						
	SOUSCRIPTIONS.—ENCOURAGEMENTS, INDEMNITÉS ET SECOURS POUR LES SCIENCES ET POUR LES LETTRES.						
51.	Souscriptions - - - - - - - - -	134,000 00	134,000 00	- - -	- - -	- - Ce crédit est destiné 1° remplir les engagements contractés pour souscriptions par les précédents ministères; 2° à payer les souscriptions nouvelles aux ouvrages qui intéressent les sciences et les lettres.	
52.	Encouragements et secours aux savants et aux hommes de lettres.	142,000 00	142,000 00	- - -	- - -	Encouragements fixes:	*Frs.* / *Frs.* / *Frs.*
						- - Indemnités de logement et secours réguliers à des savants ou gens de lettres - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	60,000
						Traitement de l'inspecteur des bibliothéques. (Ce traitement a été réduit de 8,000 fr. à 6,000.) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6,000
						Savants, archéologues envoyés par le gouvernement - - - - - -	24,800
						Restauration des manuscrits Grecs palimpsestes de la bibliothèque royale -	1,200
							92,000
						Encouragements variables:	
						Secours à des savants, gens de lettres, veuves et enfants d'hommes distingués dans les sciences ou les lettres, à des vieillards qui ont publié quelques travaux utiles - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	38,000
						Gratifications à des hommes de lettres employés temporairement à des travaux urgents, à des recherches, traductions, &c. - - - - - -	4,000
						Encouragements aux jeunes gens pauvres qui se sont fait remarquer par d'heureuses dispositions, ou à des hommes qui s'occupent notoirement de quelques grands ouvrages, d'une série d'expériences scientifiques, &c. - - -	8,000
							50,000 / 142,000
53.	Recueil et publication de documents inédits relatifs à l'histoire de France.	120,000 00	- - -	120,000 00	- - -	- - Voir le rapport au Roi, page 28.	
54.	Secours aux membres des anciennes congrégations enseignantes, aux anciens membres de l'université et aux veuves des fonctionnaires et professeurs.	45,000 00	38,000 00	7,000 00	- - -	- - Cet article n'était compris que pour 38,000 fr. dans un crédit de 318,000 fr. affecté au payement des pensions en expectative et des secours. Les secours accordés en 1835 s'élèvent à plus de 45,000 francs. (Voir le rapport au Roi, page 27.)	
55.	Secours aux fonctionnaires et professeurs non employés.	35,000 00	35,000 00	- - -	- - -	- - Ce crédit, qui était dans le principe de 60,000 fr. a été successivement réduit à 35,000 fr.	
56.	Indemnités aux artistes qui avaient des logements à la Sorbonne.	15,600 00	15,600 00	- - -	- - -	- - En vertu de l'ordonnance du 3 Janvier 1821, des indemnités annuelles et viagères étaient payées à 39 artistes; la dépense s'élevait à 3,000 fr. : le nombre des artistes est réduit à 21, et la dépense à 15,600 fr.	
				127,000	—		
	Total du Chapitre VIII. - -	491,600 00	364,600 00	127,000 00			
	CHAPITRE IX.						
57.	Dépenses des exercices clos - - -	12,000 00	- - -	12,000	—		

Arrêté par le Ministre Secrétaire d'Etat au département de l'Instruction Publique.
Guizot.

Appendix, No. 32.

Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

18. France.

NOTES SUR LE BUDGET DU MINISTÈRE DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE.

Note (A.)

Chapitre I.—Administration Centrale.—IIe Subdivision.—Matériel.

Art. 6.—*Loyer de deux Maisons affectées au Service des Bureaux du Ministère*, 16,022*frs.* 68 *cts.*

		Frs. Cts.
L'une de ces maisons, sise rue Belle-Chasse, est affectée aux services des bureaux de la 1re division; le loyer était porté au budget de l'Université, chapitre IV., article 24, pour une somme de - - - - - - - - - - -		12,715 12
La deuxième, rue Lascase, a été louée pour les bureaux de la division des sciences et lettres, et le prix du loyer, montant, d'après le bail, à - - - - -		3,600 00
était compris dans le crédit de 9,000 francs alloués chapitre I, article 2, du budget du ministère pour dépenses du matériel de l'administration centrale -		16,315 12
Mais le loyer de la maison de la rue Belle-Chasse porté au budget de 1834 pour - - - - - - - - - -	*Frs. Cts.* 12,715 12	
n'étant que de - - - - - - - - - - -	12,422 68	
La différence en moins de - - - - - - - - a été déduite du crédit demandé pour 1835.	292 44	292 44
Somme égale au crédit proposé - - - - -		16,022 68

Note (B.)

Chapitre II.—Services Généraux.

Art. 14.—*Traitements des Agrégés.*

Les censeurs et les professeurs des colléges royaux ne peuvent être choisis que parmi les agrégés.

En attendant qu'ils puissent être appelés aux fonctions de professeurs, les agrégés sont employés, comme suppléants ou comme maîtres d'études, dans les colléges royaux, au comme régents dans les colléges communaux, et ils reçoivent 400 francs par an, si le traitement dont ils jouissent n'est pas jugé suffisant par le conseil royal.

Cet avantage excite l'émulation des jeunes gens qui se destinent à la carrière de l'instruction publique, et les indemnise des trauvaux longs et pénibles auxquels ils sont obligés de se livrer, avant de subir les épreuves difficiles du concours.

Note (C.)

Art. 15.—*École Normale.*

L'École Normale, fondée avec l'Université en 1808, supprimée en 1822, rétabile sous le nom d'école préparatoire en 1826, a repris son premier titre en vertu d'une ordonnance du 8 Août 1830.

Cette ordonnance prescrivait au ministre de l'instruction publique de compléter l'organisation de l'école d'une manière conforme à tous les besoins de l'enseignement.

L'école normale étant destinée à former des professeurs, ses cours devaient comprendre toutes les parties de l'instruction secondaire et supérieure. On a développé ceux qui existaient au mois d'Août 1830, on en a créé de nouveaux; les études scientifiques et littéraires ont été organisées sur des bases plus larges, et l'enseignement est bien près aujourd'hui de devenir aussi étendu, aussi complet qu'on peut le désirer.

Le cours normal ne se composait que de deux années; on a reconnu qu'une troisième année d'études était nécessaire; dès lors il a fallu augmenter le nombre des élèves, qui a été porté de 48 à 60. L'école fournira chaque année 20 professeurs; le service ne parait pas, quant à présent, en exiger un plus grand nombre, et en pourra placer convenablement les élèves sans nuire aux droits des autres candidats qui auront obtenu comme eux le titre d'agrégé au concours.

L'école est annexée au collége Louis-le-Grand; tout ce qui se rattache à ses dépenses matérielles est administré par le collége.

Un directeur, qui remplit en même temps les fonctions de maître de conférence, est chargé de la direction générale de l'établissement, de la police, de la discipline et des études, dont la haute surveillance est confiée à l'un des membres du conseil royal.

Les

	Frs.	*Frs.*
Les dépenses de l'école se composent ainsi qu'il suit :		
Traitements pour la direction et pour l'enseignement - - -	53,900	
60 bourses à 970 francs - - - - - - - - -	58,200	
Frais de cours et autres dépenses du matériel - - - -	5,900	
		118,000
Les frais de l'ancienne école montaient à environ - - - - -		140,000
Différence en moins - - -		22,000

Il importe de faire remarquer que l'ancienne école n'a jamais eu plus de 56 élèves, qui étaient obligés de pourvoir aux frais de leurs trousseaux, et que les trousseaux sont fournis gratuitement par la nouvelle école.

NOTE (D.)

Art. 20.—*Indemnités aux Fonctionnaires, Professeurs et Employés de l'Université admis à la retraite, mais ne jouissant pas encore de la pension liquidée à leur profit,* 280,000 *francs.*

Les décrets constitutifs de l'Université assurent des pensions de retraite aux fonctionnaires et professeurs qui ont acquis le droit à l'éméritat par trente ans de services dans l'enseignement, et à ceux qui sont atteints d'infirmitées graves dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions.

Le fonds de retraite est et sera toujours insuffisant pour acquitter ces pensions,

1°. Parce que rarement les fonctionnaires et professeurs peuvent prolonger jusqu'à trente années l'exercice de leurs penibles fonctions ;

2°. Parce qu'en vertu de l'article 47 du décret consultatif du 17 Mars 1808, un membre de l'Université qui a manqué à ses devoirs, mais qui n'a pas encouru la peine de la radiation, peut être admis à la retraite avant l'époque fixée pour l'éméritat.

Le déficit actuel est augmenté, et le sera encore pendant un certain nombre d'années, par des circonstances particulières qui ne se réproduiront pas plus tard.

1°. L'Université, créé en 1808, a été chargée de payer des pensions à tous les membres des anciennes universités, à tous les professeurs des anciens colléges qui comptaient déjà un grand nombre d'années de service. En vertu du décret du 18 Octobre 1810, on a dû même leur tenir compte des années pendant lesquelles leurs services ont été forcément interrompus depuis 1791 ;

2°. Des pensions ont dû être liquidées,

1°. Aux fonctionnaires et professeurs des académies qui ont cessé de faire partie du territoire en 1814 ;

2°. Aux professeurs de vingt facultés des sciences et des lettres qui ont été supprimées en 1816 ;

3°. Aux fonctionnaires et professeurs admis à la retraite par suite des événements politiques.

Dans l'année qui a suivi la révolution de 1830, les pensions liquidées ont excédé de 100,000 francs le terme moyen des pensions qui avaient été liquidées pendant chacune des années antérieures.

3°. Lors de la 1re organisation de l'Université les membres du conseil, les inspecteurs généraux, les recteurs, les inspecteurs d'académies, les professeurs de nouvelles facultés ont en général été choisis parmi des hommes âgés de 40 ans au moins, et qui, pour la plupart, n'avaient pas de services antérieurs dans l'instruction publique. Quelques-uns d'entre eux ont déjà été admis à la retraite ; beaucoup d'autres, qui ont plus de 60 ans, ne pourront pas continuer longtemps un service actif.

Le déficit doit donc s'accroître encore pendant quelques années, et l'on est fondé à croire que plus tard il diminuera progressivement. Lorsque les causes extraordinaires d'admission à la retraite cesseront d'exister il y aura plus d'extinctions que de liquidations nouvelles.

Mais, dans l'état actuel des choses, le déficit des fonds de retraite ne peut être considéré que comme une dette de l'université, puisqu'il résulte des dispositions des décrets constitutifs.

L'allocation de 280,000 francs, portée pour cet objet aux budgets de 1834 et de 1835, suffit pour payer les pensions actuellement liquidées. Un supplément de fonds sera indispensable si les liquidations qui seront faites en 1834 et 1835 ne sont point compensées par les extinctions.

NOTE (E.)

CHAPITRE V.—Instruction Secondaire.

Art. 36.—*Dépenses fixes des Colléges Royaux.*

Les Colléges Royaux sont des établissements nationaux et modèles ; l'enseignement qu'on y donne doit s'étendre à toutes les parties de l'instruction secondaire. Cet enseignement ne peut pas, comme dans les colléges communaux et dans les pensionnats particuliers, être subordonné à la situation financière de chaque établissement, aux prix de la pension et au nombre des élèves. Il doit être complet, assuré, indépendant des variations qui ont nécessairement lieu dans les recettes.

L'intérêt public exige donc que le gouvernement accorde aux colléges royaux un subside pour les traitements de leurs professeurs ; tel est l'objet de la subvention qui leur est allouée pour dépenses fixes.

Cette subvention, après avoir subi diverses modifications dans sa forme, a été réglée par l'ordonnance du 12 Mars 1817 : elle sera pour 1835 de 939,100 francs.

Les traitements des fonctionnaires, des professeurs et des maîtres, s'élèvent à une somme beaucoup plus considérable ; le surplus de la dépense est acquitté sur le produit de la pension des élèves.

Les colléges sont divisés en quatre classes, et il y a trois ordres de professeurs dans chaque collége.

Les traitements sont réglés ainsi qu'il suit :

	RÈGLEMENT du 24 Octobre 1809.	RÈGLEMENT du 15 Septembre 1809. Colléges.		
	Colléges de Paris.	de 1re Classe.	de 2e Classe.	de 3e Classe.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Proviseur	5,000	4,000	3,500	3,000
Censeur	3,500	2,500	2,000	1,500
Aumônier	3,000	2,000	1,800	1,500
Econome	3,000	2,000	1,600	1,400
Professeurs de 1er ordre. Professeur de philosophie	3,000	2,000	1,800	1,500
Professeurs de 1er ordre. Professeur de rhétorique				
Professeurs de 2e ordre. Professeur de physique	2,500	1,800	1,500	1,200
Professeurs de 2e ordre. Professeur de mathématiques spéciales				
Professeurs de 2e ordre. Professeur de deuxième année d'humanités ou seconde				
Professeurs de 2e ordre. Professeur d'histoire				
Professeurs de 3e ordre. Professeur de mathématiques élémentaires	2,000	1,500	1,200	1,000
Professeurs de 3e ordre. Professeur de première année d'humanités ou troisième				
Professeurs de 3e ordre. Professeur de deuxième année de grammaire ou quatrième				
Professeurs de 3e ordre. Professeur de première année de grammaire ou cinquième				
Professeur de sixième	1,500	1,200	1,000	900
Maître d'études ou maître élémentaire	1,200	1,000	800	700

Il ne sera pas inutile d'exposer ici quelques faits pour donner une idée exacte des études qui ont lieu dans les colléges royaux.

Ces études ne méritent point, comme on pourra s'en convaincre, le reproche qui leur est quelquefois adressé, de demeurer toujours stationnaires et enfermées dans le même cercle; elles ont reçu au contraire de grands et importants développements.

Des chaires spéciales ont été créés pour la géographie et l'histoire. Cet enseignement, réparti graduellement entre toutes les classes, depuis la sixième jusqu'à la rhétorique inclusivement, comprend la géographie physique, historique et politique, l'histoire ancienne, l'histoire du moyen âge, et l'histoire moderne.

Les élèves des classes de grammaire apprennent les langues vivantes, non pas les mêmes langues dans tous les colléges, mais celles qui semblent le mieux répondre aux besoins ou aux convenances particulières des villes des départements, selon leurs relations de voisinage et de commerce, et selon les professions diverses auxquelles les familles destinent le plus généralement leurs enfants.

Des leçons d'histoire naturelle succèdent à l'étude des langues vivantes.

L'enseignement des mathématiques et de la physique, autrefois séparé de celui des lettres, n'avait lieu que pour le petit nombre d'élèves qui se préparaient aux écoles militaire, polytechnique et de la marine; il commence aujourd'hui dès la troisième par l'arithmétique; viennent ensuite la géométrie en seconde, et la cosmographie en rhétorique. L'algèbre, la physique, la chimie, en un mot toutes les connaissances comprises dans les programmes d'admission aux écoles spéciales, s'étudient en même temps que la philosophie.

En multipliant les objets d'études, l'université s'est attachée à partager le temps entre les études anciennes et les nouvelles, de telle manière qu'elles ne se fissent réciproquement aucun tort. On est ainsi parvenu à procurer à l'intelligence de la jeunesse, dans un cours d'études de même durée, des développements beaucoup plus variés, plus conformes aux vues des familles, et mieux appropriés aux besoins de l'époque.

Indépendamment de ces améliorations, il a été établi, à côté des études ordinaires des colléges, des cours d'instruction spéciale pour les élèves qui doivent suivre la carrière du commerce, ou embrasser les professions industrielles. Dix-neuf colléges royaux, sur trente-neuf, possèdent déjà des cours ayant cette destination, et qui durent ordinairement deux années. Voici l'indication des principaux objets qui s'y enseignent:

Grammaire Française et rédaction, littérature Française.—Dessin linéaire et dessin de la figure, perspective.—Tenue des livres pour le commerce, pour les exploitations rurales, pour la comptabilité militaire.—Langues vivantes.—Arithmétique commerciale.—Géométrie, plans, arpentage, toisé.—Mécanique avec lavis des machines.—Histoire naturelle.—Physique, chimie avec leurs applications.—Histoire et géographie.—Connaissance des produits commerciaux.—Législation relative au commerce.—Opérations de change, intérieur et extérieur.

L'université est parvenue à réaliser ces diverses améliorations, malgré la réduction considérable des fonds alloués par le gouvernement, et malgré la suppression des trois quarts des bourses communales.

Toutes les parties du service ont été examinées jusque dans leurs détails le plus minutieux. On a supprimé les dépenses qui n'ont pas été jugées nécessaires au bien-être et à l'instruction des élèves; au moyen des économies ainsi obtenues, il a été possible non-seulement de donner des développements à l'enseignement, mais encore d'augmenter les traitements des professeurs et des autres maîtres, faiblement rétribués; des bibliothèques, des cabinets de physique, des collections d'histoire naturelle, des laboratoires de chimie, ont été créés; on a établi des exercices de gymnastique; des lits en fer ont été substitués aux lits en bois; enfin rien n'a été négligé pour que les colléges pussent à juste titre être considérés comme des établissements nationaux et modèles.

NOTE (F.)

Art. 37.—*Bourses Royales.*

Lorsque les lycées, aujourd'hui colléges royaux, furent créés, le gouvernement attribua à chacun d'eux 150 places de boursiers. Le tiers de ces bourses fut mis plus tard à la charge des communes.

Ainsi 3,600 boursiers devaient être entretenus aux frais du gouvernement, et 1,850 aux frais des communes.

En 1817, le nombre des boursiers du gouvernement fut réduit de 3,600 à 2,380, c'est-à-dire de 100 à 70 par chaque collége.

D'autres réductions ont eu lieu successivement.

Le nombre des boursiers a été :

En 1821, de 2,016; pour chaque collége, 56 élèves.
En 1827, de 1,800; pour chaque collége, 50 élèves.
En 1829, de 1,620; pour chaque collége, 45 élèves.
En 1830, de 1,591; pour chaque collége, 43 élèves.

Il n'est plus aujourd'hui que de 1,480; pour chaque collége 40, savoir;

8 élèves à bourse entière,	8 pensions.
8 élèves à ¾ de bourse -	6 pensions.
24 élèves à ½ bourse -	12 pensions.
40 élèves - - -	26 pensions.

Une partie des villes ont supprimé les bourses qui avaient été mises à leur charge, et le nombre des bourses communales, qui devait être de 1,850, est à peine de 500.

Les colléges ont donc été privés, depuis 1817, des ⅔ de leurs boursiers du gouvernement, et presque des ¾ de leurs boursiers communaux.

	Francs.
L'ordonnance du 12 Mars 1817 avait affecté aux dépenses des bourses royales une somme de - - - - - - - - - - -	950,000
Le crédit porté au budget de 1834 est de - - - - - - -	544,700
Différence en moins - - -	405,300

Dégrèvements :

Un fonds de 38,000 francs avait été réservé pour les dégrèvements par l'ordonnance du 12 Mars 1817. Ce fonds a été réduit à 31,800 francs.

Il est destiné à aider les familles qui, ayant été reconnues avoir droit à des bourses, se trouvent hors d'état de payer la totalité du trousseau qu'elles doivent fournir au collége, ou de la partie de pension laissée à leur charge.

Récapitulation :

		Francs.
L'ordonnance du 12 Mars 1817 avait affecté aux dépenses fixes et variables des colléges royaux - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,800,000
Au budget de 1835, ces dépenses ne sont portées que pour - - - - y compris 18,600 fr. pour les dépenses fixes du nouveau collége royal du Puy.		1,515,600
Savoir :	*Francs.*	
Dépenses fixes - - - - - - - -	939,100	
Bourses royales - - - - - - - -	544,700	
Dégrèvements - - - - - - - -	31,800	
	1,515,600	
Différence en moins - - -		284,400
On doit remarquer que depuis 1817 on a fondé à Paris, à Tournon et à Tours, trois colléges sans demander de subsides au trésor.		
Les dépenses fixes de ces trois nouveaux colléges s'élèvent à -	68,900	
Et leurs bourses à - - - - - - - - - -	45,500	
		114,400
		398,800

BOURSES À L'ÉCOLE DE BOURBON-VENDÉE.

Un arrêté du gouvernement du 4 Ventôse an XII. a créé à Saint-Jean-de-Mont (aujourd'hui Bourbon-Vendée), une école nationale, et y a fondé 50 bourses entières, exclusivement destinées aux enfants du département de la Vendée. Cette fondation avait pour objet de réparer dans le pays les malheurs de la guerre civile. Le prix de chaque bourse a été fixé à 500 francs. Il y a aujourd'hui 25 bourses entières et 50 ½ bourses.

NOTE (G.)

Art. 28.—*Supplément à la portion du boni du Collége Royal qui peut être repartie entre les Professeurs, conformément à l'Ordonnance du 26 Mars 1829.*

En vertu de l'ordonnance du 26 Mars 1829, le tiers de l'excédant des recettes de chaque collége pouvait être réparti, à titre d'augmentation de traitement, entre les professeurs qui avaient plus de cinq ans d'exercice dans le collége.

Une décision royale du 20 Septembre suivant avait admis les censeurs à ce partage.

Votre Majesté, par une ordonnance du 24 Août 1833, a modifié les dispositions de l'ordonnance du 26 Mars; à partir du 1er Janvier 1834, les censeurs et professeurs auront droit à l'augmentation après cinq ans d'exercice, quel que soit le collége royal dans lequel ils aient été employés.

Cette modification était nécessaire; en effet les censeurs et professeurs ne pouvaient être transférés d'un collége dans un autre sans perdre leur droit à l'augmentation. Cet état de choses avait le double inconvénient de mettre obstacle aux mutations qui sont jugées utiles dans l'intérêt des études, et de nuire à l'avancement des professeurs, qui peuvent rarement être promus à des fonctions supérieures dans le même collége.

Mais comme les censeurs et professeurs des colléges d'externes de Paris et ceux des colléges royaux des départements, qui ne peuvent avoir qu'un pensionnat peu considérable, auraient été privés de l'avantage accordé à leurs collègues, l'Université a été chargée, par l'ordonnance du 26 Mars 1829, de fournir un supplément de fonds, et l'ordonnance du 24 Août 1833 a déterminé l'emploi de ce fonds.

Note (H.)

Chapitre VII.—Établissements Scientifiques et Littéraires.

Art. 43.—*Institut Royal de France.—Dépenses communes aux cinq Académies.*

Les dépenses communes aux cinq académies sont classées à part et divisées en trois articles, savoir :

Bibliothèque ;
Agence et Secrétariat ;
Dépenses du Matériel.

Bibliothèque.

Le premier fonds de la bibliothèque de l'Institut a été l'ancienne bibliothèque de la ville, qui se composait à peine de 20,000 volumes.

Cette bibliothèque en compte aujourd'hui près de 80,000. Elle n'est complète dans aucun genre; mais elle offre le meilleur choix possible des principaux ouvrages dans toutes les branches importantes des connaissances humaines; il faut, si l'on peut s'exprimer ainsi, qu'elle soit à jour avec le monde savant. Dans les acquisitions qu'on a faites, on n'a pas recherché les éditions rares, mais celles qui se distinguaient par un mérite particulier.

Les collections académiques de tous les genres et de tous les pays; les recueils, les journaux de sciences et de littérature dans toutes les langues, y sont en plus grand nombre que partout ailleurs.

La bibliothèque s'accroît chaque jour. De nombreux ouvrages sont offerts à l'Institut, qui, de son côté, fait des acquisitions nouvelles. Le local qui lui est affecté devient insuffisant.

La bibliothèque est réservée aux membres des cinq académies; mais tous les étrangers présentés par eux y sont admis, et elle est publique par le fait. Comme elle est ouverte tous les jours pendant sept heures, le service y est plus pénible que dans les autres bibliothèques, qui ne sont ouvertes que pendant quatre heures, et qui ont des vacances.

Le nombre des livres a été quadruplé depuis la création de la bibliothèque, et cependant le nombre des conservateurs et des employés est resté le même*. Leurs traitements sont moins forts que dans les autres bibliothèques.

	Francs.	*Francs.*
Ils s'élèvent à - - - - - - - - - - - -	12,000	
Et les dépenses du matériel à - - - - - - - -	3,000	
		15,000
Agence et Secrétariat.		
Dans l'article Agence et Secrétariat sont compris:		
1°. Les traitements des employés des bureaux, les appointements des huissiers, les gages des concierges, garçons de bureau et autres gens de service, pour une somme de - - - - - - - -	18,819	
2°. Les ports de lettres, les fournitures de bureau, &c., pour - -	1,300	
		20,119
Frais Divers.		
Cet article comprend les frais de chauffage, d'éclairage, d'illumination, de voitures, les frais des séances publiques, l'entretien du mobilier et autres dépenses du matériel - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		11,381
Total des dépenses communes aux cinq académies - -		46,500

Note (I.)

Art. 14.—*Collége de France.*

Ce collége, fondé par François Ier, porte à juste titre le nom de Collége de France; c'est le seul établissement du royaume, et même de l'Europe, où les jeunes gens, après voir terminé leurs études dans

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	Francs.	*Francs.*
* Il y a 1 Bibliothécaire à - - - - - -	4,000	
1 Sous-bibliothécaire à - - - - - -	2,400	
1 - - idem - - à - - - - - -	2,000	
2 Employés à 1,300 fr. - - - - - -	2,600	
1 Garçon de bureau à - - - - - -	1,000	
		12,000

dans les colléges, et les avoir perfectionnées dans les facultés, puissent acquérir un dernier degré d'instruction en suivant des cours sur les parties les plus élevées des sciences et des lettres.

Le Collége de France se distingue des autres établissements scientifiques et littéraires par la nature de son enseignement. Aucun de ses cours n'est élémentaire. Ainsi on y professe la mécanique céleste, la mécanique analytique, la philosophie et l'analyse chimique; on y applique l'analyse mathématique à la physique, &c.

Il en est de même dans les lettres.

On y fait descours d'éloquence, de poésie, de littératures Grecque, Latine, Française, Hébraïque, Syriaque, Arabe, Persanne, Turque, Sanscrite, Chinoise, &c. D'autres cours ont pour objet le droit de la nature et des gens, l'histoire de la philosophie morale, l'économie politique, l'histoire générale des législations comparées, l'archéologie, &c.

Ces cours, qui embrassent toutes les sommités des connaissances humaines, ne sont pas suivis seulement par les jeunes gens sortis de nos écoles. Un grand nombre d'étrangers viennent, de tous les points de l'Europe, y puiser la haute instruction qu'ils ne trouveraient point ailleurs.

Pendant longtemps, le Collége de France n'a eu que 12 chaires; il en avait 21 avant la révolution. On en compte 24 aujourd'hui. Les chaires le plus nouvellement créées sont celles d'économie politique, d'histoire générale et philosophique des législations comparées et d'archéologie.

Les professeurs ont reçu, lors de la fondation du collége, et conservent encore le titre de lecteurs du Roi.

On se plaignait avec raison de ce que les bâtiments du collége ne répondaient pas à son importance; plusieurs des salles destinées aux cours étaient petites, humides et mal éclairées; l'espace manquait pour les collections. La façade, élevée sur la cour en 1765, cachait d'antiques constructions dont plusieurs menaçaient ruine. Chaque année des réparations indispensables exigeaient une assez forte dépense, sans procurer aucune amélioration réelle à établissement. Les mesures financières adoptées dans la session de 1833 ont offert le moyen de donner aux bâtiments du collége les développements désirables, de multiplier les salles, d'agrandir et de placer convenablement les amphithéâtres et les collections. Lorsque ces travaux seront achevés, l'apparence extérieure du collége sera en harmonie avec la hauteur et l'importance de l'enseignement qui s'y donne, et annoncera dignement la protection que le gouvernement de la France se fait honneur d'accorder aux sciences et aux lettres.

NOTE (K.)

Art. 45.—*Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle.*

Un jardin de plantes médicinales fondé par Louis XIII., et un cabinet de curiosités naturelles, tel a été dans son origine un établissement qui réunit aujourd'hui toutes les productions du globe.

C'est dans le courant du 18e siècle, et principalement par les soins de Buffon, que le Jardin des Plantes a embrassé les diverses parties d'histoire naturelle; sa superficie étoit de 43 arpents en 1789.

La loi du 23 Juin 1793 lui donna le titre de Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, et l'organisa de manière à ce que les sciences naturelles y fussent enseignées dans toute leur étendue, et appliquées à l'avancement de l'agriculture et des arts. Chaque professeur fut chargé de la conservation des objets qui se rattachaient à ses cours.

Depuis quarante ans le muséum a pris un accroissement immense, qui est dû à l'activité et au zèle éclairé de ses savants professeurs, dont le gouvernement s'est toujours plu à seconder les efforts. Il occupe aujourd'hui plus de 78 arpents, qui ne suffisent plus à son service. On va y ajouter environ 6 arpents, qui, en exécution de la loi du 21 Frimaire an III., doivent compléter ses dépendances.

Le muséum, dans l'intérêt de la science et de ses applications, entretient un grand nombre d'animaux vivants dans ses ménageries; il cultive plus de 10,000 espèces differentes de plantes dans ses jardins et dans ses serres.

Ses collections se composent, pour le règne animal, de 152,000 individus ou échantillons; pour le règne végétal, de 350,000 plantes sèches, et de 4,500 échantillons de bois, de fruits et de graines; pour le règne minéral, de plus de 60,000 articles.

Il possède un assortiment de modèles d'instruments aratoires et d'horticulture, et une bibliothèque spéciale d'histoire naturelle. De nouvelles allocations de fonds seront nécessaires pour compléter cette bibliothèque, qui est encore loin de répondre aux besoins de la science et de l'enseignement.

Si le muséum avait seulement pour objet d'offrir aux savants, aux artistes et au public la plus belle réunion qui existe des productions de la nature, il aurait, comme les autres musées, des droits inconstestables à la haute protection du gouvernement; mais il diffère de ces établissements en ce que des cours y sont faits sur toutes les parties des sciences naturelles, et que ses collections servent aux démonstrations des professeurs. Les cours ont lieu à des heures différentes; ils sont suivis par de nombreux élèves, qui y trouvent une instruction solide et variée.

L'administration du muséum fait annuellement de nombreux envois d'objets d'histoire naturelle aux diverses collections publiques du royaume; elle s'attache en outre à améliorer et à répandre les espèces utiles; sous ce rapport elle a rendu et elle rend encore chaque jour de grands services à l'agriculture, aux arts et au commerce, tant en France que dans nos colonies.

Ce magnifique établissement perdrait en grande partie son utilité et son importance s'il restait stationnaire. Ses riches collections doivent nécessairement s'augmenter chaque année.

En effet, le nombre des objets du règne animal a été doublé depuis douze ans; dans le règne végétal l'augmentation a été d'un tiers; elle s'est élevée au triple dans le règne minéral.

Le terme moyen des augmentations de chaque année peut être évalué à 30,000 articles; et il faut, ou renoncer aux avantages du muséum, ou lui donner les moyens de pouvoir au surcroît de dépenses qui résulte de l'accroissement progressif de ses richesses.

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Communications respecting Literary Institutions or Libraries in Foreign Countries.

18. FRANCE.

NOTE (L.)

Art. 46.—*Bureau des Longitudes, Observatoires de Paris et de Marseille.*

Le Bureau des Longitudes a été établi par une loi du 7 Messidor an III. (25 Juin 1795); il a sous sa direction les deux observatoires de Paris * et celui de Marseille. Il publie tous les ans la Connaissance des temps à l'usage des navigateurs, et l'Annuaire. Un de ses membres fait un cours public d'astronomie populaire.

Le bureau a reçu de la loi la mission de perfectionner les tables astronomiques et les méthodes de longitudes, de faire et de publier des observations astronomiques et météorologiques.

Les fonds portés au budget pour le bureau des longitudes, servent à payer les traitements des membres, des adjoints, des calculateurs, et à tenir constamment les moyens d'observations à la hauteur de la science.

À l'aide de cette allocation, tous les anciens appareils d'origine Anglaise ont pu être remplacés en peu d'années par des instruments sortis de nos ateliers, et qui ne le cèdent en précision à aucun de ceux dont le gouvernement Anglaise s'est empressé de doter son observatoire national de Greenwich.

NOTE (M.)

Art. 47.—*Bibliothèques Royales.*

BIBLIOTHÈQUE ROYALE: *Livres imprimés; Manuscrits; Médailles et Antiques; Estampes et Cartes.*

La Bibliothèque Royale se composait de 910 volumes sous Charles V., de 1,890 sous François 1er, et de 16,746 sous Louis XIII. En 1684, elle possedait 50,542 volumes; en 1775 près de 150,000, et environ 200,000 en 1790; elle est riche aujourd'hui de plus de 600,000 volumes imprimés, et de 80,000 manuscrits, sans compter plusieurs centaines de milliers de pièces relatives à l'histoire générale, et surtout à l'histoire de France.

Louis XIV. avait donné l'ordre de rassembler toutes les médailles et toutes les raretés qui se trouvaient dans les maisons royales, et les avait fait déposer à la bibliothèque en 1667. De savants antiquaires, envoyés dans les pays étrangers, augmentèrent ce dépôt; des objets rares et précieux furent successivement acquis, et la bibliothèque possède aujourd'hui la collection la plus riche et la plus variée qui existe en Europe.

Le cabinet des estampes, fondé également par Louis XIV., se compose de peintures sur vélin, de dessins et d'un immense recueil d'estampes et de cartes, depuis la découverte de la gravure jusqu'à nos jours. On y compte 1,400,000 estampes et de 50,000 cartes.

La loi du 25 Vendémiare an IV. avait divisé la bibliothèque en quatre départements. Un cinquième département, créé par ordonnance du 2 Novembre 1828, a été supprimé par une autre ordonnance du 14 Novembre 1832, qui a remis en vigueur les principales dispositions de la loi de l'an IV.

La Bibliothèque Royale est maintenant divisée ainsi qu'il suit:

1°. Livres imprimés;
2°. Manuscrits, chartes, diplômes;
3°. Monnaies, médailles, pierres gravées, et autres monuments antiques;
4°. Estampes, cartes géographiques et plans.

Ces quatre départements forment quatre établissements distincts qui, par leur importance et leur richesse, sont au-dessus de tout ce qui existe dans les autres pays.

Il est indispensable que la bibliothèque fasse chaque année l'acquisition, soit de livres étrangers, soit des ouvrages Français qui lui manquent; elle est également obligée d'acheter des manuscrits, des estampes, des cartes et médailles.

Les frais annuels de reliure s'élèvent à des sommes considérables.

Un arrêt de 1556, tombé en désuétude pendant les troubles de la Fronde, renouvelé en 1689, avait imposé aux libraires l'obligation de fournir à la Bibliothèque du Roi un exemplaire de tous ouvrages imprimés par privilége; chaque exemplaire devait être relié.

La législation actuelle prescrit le dépôt de tous les livres imprimés. L'autre condition n'a pas été maintenue.

Par suite de cette disposition, la Bibliothèque Royale reçoit chaque année environ 9,000 volumes brochés. Le nombre des livres étrangers qu'on lui envoie, ou dont elle fait l'acquisition, peut être évalué à 2,000 ou 3,000 volumes.

Le prix de la reliure de chaque volume est, terme moyen, de 3 francs; ainsi une somme de 36,000 francs environ serait, chaque année, nécessaire pour les seuls frais de reliure.

Mais comme les fonds ont manqué depuis bien des années, pour mettre cette dépense au courant, la bibliothèque a aujourd'hui plus de 120,000 volumes brochés, sur lesquels il y en a 80,000 dont la reliure est urgente.

La bibliothèque a en outre 15,000 manuscrits qu'il importe de faire relier, ou dont il faut renouveler la reliure.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE MAZARINE.

Cette bibliothèque a été fondée par le Cardinal Mazarin.

Le savant Gabriel Naudé, qu'il avait chargé de la former, choisit d'abord des livres chez les libraires de Paris, il voyagea ensuite en Hollande, en Italie, en Allemagne, en Angleterre, et les lettres de recommandation dont il était porteur lui facilitèrent les moyens de se procurer les ouvrages les plus rares et les plus curieux.

En 1648, la bibliothèque se composait de 40,000 volumes; elle était déjà bibliothèque publique (la Bibliothèque du Roi ne le devint qu'en 1737.)

Le

* Le grand observatoire a été fondé par Louis XIV.; un deuxième observatoire a été créé par Louis XV. à l'École militaire.

Le Cardinal Mazarin la donna par testament au collége qu'il fondait et qui devait porter son nom. Elle compte aujourd'hui 90,000 volumes imprimés et 3,437 manuscrits.

On y remarque une grande quantité de recueils contenant des pièces détachées et des opuscules qui remontent jusqu'au 15e siècle, et qui n'existent pas ailleurs : aucune autre bibliothèque n'a un corps aussi complet d'anciens livres de droit, de théologie, de médecine et de sciences physiques et mathématiques. Elle possède la collection la plus précieuse des auteurs Luthériens ou Protestants.

Dans une de ses salles sont placés les modèles en relief des monuments pélasgiques de l'Italie et de la Grèce ; dans une autre, un globe terrestre de dix-huit pieds de diamètre, en lames de cuivre, exécuté par ordre de Louis XVI. Ce monument, qui est unique en Europe, n'est malheureusement pas terminé. Une somme de 25,000 francs serait nécessaire pour le monter avec ses cercles.

La bibliothèque est fréquentée habituellement par plus de cent lecteurs.

Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal.

Cette bibliothèque, créée par M. le Marquis de Paulmy, ancien ambassadeur de France en Pologne, a été acquise en 1781 par M. le Comte d'Artois, qui y a réuni la presque totalité de la bibliothèque de M. le Duc de la Vallière.

Elle se compose de plus de 175,000 volumes, sur lesquels il y a environ 6,000 manuscrits.

Elle possède la collection la plus complète qui existe de romans, depuis leur origine dans la littérature moderne ; de pièces de théâtre, depuis l'époque des moralités et des mystères ; de poésies Françaises, depuis le commencement du 16e siècle.

Elle est moins riche dans les autres parties, mais elle a tous les ouvrages importants. On y remarque surtout des collections historiques qui ne se trouvent point ailleurs.

La Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal a toujours attiré l'attention des savants de tous les points de l'Europe. Plus de soixante lecteurs la fréquentent habituellement, et s'y livrent à des recherches scientifiques et littéraires.

Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève.

La fondation de cette bibliothèque remonte à l'année 1624. Le Cardinal de Larochefoucauld, qui porta la réforme dans l'Abbaye de Sainte-Geneviève, lui fit don de 600 volumes. En 1687, l'abbaye avait déjà 20,000 volumes imprimés et 400 manuscrits.

En 1710, M. Letellier, archevêque de Paris, lui légua tous ses livres. A l'époque de la révolution, elle possédait 90,000 volumes et 3,000 manuscrits ; la Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève se compose aujourd'hui de 160,000 volumes et de 3,500 manuscrits.

On y trouve toutes les collections académiques et une des collections les plus complètes des Aldes ; elle est riche surtout en ouvrages historiques ; ses manuscrits les plus remarquables sont des manuscrits Grecs et Orientaux. En général ses collections typographiques du 15e siècle sont précieuses par leur nombre et par leur conservation.

Cette belle bibliothèque est journellement fréquentée par plus de deux cents personnes, dont la moitié au moins sont élèves des facultés.

Note (N.)

Art. 48.—*Bibliothèque de l'Université.*

Cette bibliothèque, qui est placée dans les bâtiments de la Sorbonne, se compose de 40,000 volumes ; elle est très-utile pour les élèves des facultés qui la fréquentent dans l'intervalle des cours.

Note (O.)

Art. 49.—*École spéciale des Langues Orientales.—Cours d'Archéologie.—École des Chartes.*

L'Ecole spéciale des Langues Orientales, créée par le décret du 13 Prairial an III., et placée près de la Bibliothèque Royale, ne se composait que de trois chaires, destinées à l'enseignement

De l'Arabe littéral et vulgaire,
Du Persan et du Malai,
Du Turc et du Tartare de Crimée.

Quelque temps après, on sentit le besoin de créer de nouvelles chaires dont le nombre a été porté à sept, savoir :

Arabe littéral,
Arabe vulgaire,
Persan,
Turc,
Arménien,
Grec moderne,
Indoustani.

L'école est principalement destinée à former des jeunes gens qui puissent faciliter les relations commerciales.

Ses cours diffèrent de ceux du Collége de France en ce qu'ils sont élémentaires et pratiques, tandis que ceux du collége sont littéraires et scientifiques.

Le Cours d'Archéologie a été crée en l'an II. pour faire connaître les monuments des arts et les monuments historiques de l'antiquité ; il est placé à la Bibliothèque Royale.

L'École des Chartes, créée en 1821, était d'abord divisée en deux cours ; l'un était fait aux archives du royaume, l'autre à la Bibliothèque du Roi. En 1830, ils ont été réunis à la bibliothèque.

L'école a pour objet la connaissance et la conservation de tous les monuments écrits de l'histoire moderne ; tels que chartes, ordonnances, diplômes, &c.

Les jeunes gens qui y sont formés sont employés ensuite dans les bibliothèques et dans les dépôts publics

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18. France.

publics à la recherche des monuments de l'histoire de France. Quelques-uns contribuent déjà à la publication de deux grands recueils de pièces historiques, sous la surveillance de l'académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres.

Note (P.)

Art. 50.—*Académie Royale de Médecine.*

L'Académie Royale de Médecine, fondée par l'ordonnance du 20 Décembre 1820, remplace la société royale de médecine et l'académie royale de chirurgie, qui avaient été détruites à l'époque de la révolution.

Elle est chargée :

1°. De répondre aux demandes du gouvernement sur tout ce qui intéresse la santé publique, principalement sur les épidémies, sur les épizooties, sur les différents cas de médecine légale, sur la propagation de la vaccine, sur les remèdes nouveaux, sur les remèdes secrets, sur les eaux minérales, &c.

2°. De continuer les travaux de l'ancienne société royale de médecine et de l'ancienne académie royale de chirurgie, dont les papiers et registres lui ont été remis.

Elle s'occupe de tous les objets d'études et de recherches qui peuvent contribuer aux progrès des différentes branches de l'art de guérir.

Une ordonnance du 18 Octobre 1829 a divisé l'académie royale de médecine en onze sections correspondantes aux spécialités essentielles des sciences médicales, et limité le nombre de ses membres.

L'académie, trop restreinte dans ses dépenses, aurait besoin d'un supplément de fonds, soit pour faire imprimer des mémoires ou des rapports, soit pour des expériences.

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Appendix, No. 33.

Statement of Money Votes.

STATEMENT of the Money Votes by The House of Commons, specifying the Statute by which each was applied.

GRANTS BY PARLIAMENT:

For General Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.
1753	*30,000	–	–
1762	2,000	–	–
1764	2,000	–	–
1766	2,000	–	–
1767	2,000	–	–
1770	2,000	–	–
1772	2,000	–	–
1774–5	3,000	–	–
1776–7	3,000	–	–
1779–80	3,500	–	–
1781–82	3,000	–	–
1784	3,000	–	–
1787	3,000	–	–
1788–9	3,000	–	–
1792–3	3,000	–	–
1795–6	3,000	–	–
1797–8	3,000	–	–
1799–1800	3,000	–	–
1801	3,000	–	–
1802	3,000	–	–
1803	3,000	–	–
1804	3,000	–	–
—	8,000	–	–
1805	3,000	–	–
—	8,000	–	–
1806	3,400	–	–
—	7,500	–	–
1807	3,872	4	8
—	5,556	5	–
1808	6,790	–	10
1809	7,639	17	2
1810	7,132	–	6
1811	7,999	19	8
1812	7,405	12	11
1813	7,197	19	1
1814	8,231	11	4
1815	5,580	–	–
—	1,486	4	10
1816	10,253	19	6
1817	8,577	16	5
1818	8,663	16	8
1819	10,018	16	8
1820	10,009	16	10
1821	8,479	–	–
1822	9,425	13	–
1823	8,766	–	–
1824	4,847	–	–
1825	15,416	–	–
1826	13,992	–	–
1827 Upon account of estimated expenditure	9,877	–	–
1827 Upon account of estimated expenditure	3,000	–	–
1828	16,649	–	–
1829	19,899	–	–
1830	16,143	–	–
1831	14,450	–	–
1832	16,922	–	–
1833	16,844	–	–
1834	17,017	–	–
1835	17,796	–	–
Total	£. 443,338	15	1

* Reserved fund for future expenses, vested in Three per Cent. Consols, being portion of a sum of 300,000 *l.* raised by lottery.

FOR BUILDINGS.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1753	*247,000	–	–	1831	12,000	–	–
1823	40,000	–	–	1832	10,000	–	–
1824	40,000	–	–	1833	24,000	–	–
1825	40,000	–	–	1834	8,000	–	–
1826	25,000	–	–	1835	16,000	–	–
1827	12,000	–	–				
1828	43,600	–	–	TOTAL	£. 540,600	–	–
1829	13,000	–	–				
1830	10,000	–	–				

FOR PURCHASE OF COLLECTIONS.

		£.	s.	d.
Sir H. Sloane	1753	20,000	–	–
Harleian	1753	10,000	–	–
Hamilton Vases	1772	8,410	–	–
Townleian Collection of Statues	1805	20,000	–	–
Ditto - - - ditto	1814	8,200	–	–
Lansdowne Collection of MSS.	1807	4,925	–	–
Mr. Greville's Collection of Minerals	1810	13,727	–	–
Hargrave Library	1813	8,000	–	–
Dr. Burney's Library	1818	13,500	–	–
The Elgin Marbles	1816	35,000	–	–
Phigalian Marbles	1815	15,000	–	–
Mr. Riche's MSS.	1825	7,500	–	–
Mr. Sams's Egyptian Antiquities	1834	2,500	–	–
Mr. Hawkins's Fossils	1834	1,310	5	–
	£.	168,072	5	–

MISCELLANEOUS VOTES:

		£.	s.	d.		
Improving the collection of British Books	1812	1,000	–	–		
Ditto - - - - - ditto	1813	1,000	–	–		
Ditto - - - - - ditto	1814	1,000	–	–		
Ditto - - - - - ditto	1815	1,000	–	–		
Printing the Codex Alexandrinus	1814	2,000	–	–		
Ditto - - - - ditto	1815	2,000	–	–		
The Natural History Collection	1815	250	–	–		
					8,250	– –
				£.	176,322	5 –

ABSTRACT:

	£.	s.	d.
Annual Grants	443,338	15	1
For Buildings	540,600	–	–
Collections purchased; Miscellaneous Votes	176,322	5	–
TOTAL £.	1,160,261	–	1

	£.	s.	d.
* Raised by Lottery, under 26 Geo. 2, c. 26	300,000	–	–
Carried to Account, under Mr. Edwards's will, for preservation of Cottonian Library	7,000	–	–
£	307,000	–	–
Subject to the following deductions: viz.			
Sir H. Sloane's Collection £.	20,000	–	–
Harleian - - ditto	10,000	–	–
Reserved fund for future expenses	30,000	–	–
	60,000	–	–
Balance to be used for purposes connected with Buildings, Fittings, &c. for Museum £.	247,000	–	–

Subject to the deductions incident to the regulations of the Act. The exact amount cannot be ascertained by reference to Acts or Votes of the House of Commons.

Appendix, No. 34.

Abstract and List of Acts relating to the British Museum.

Appendix, No. 34.

ABSTRACT and LIST of ACTS relating to the British Museum.

26 Geo. 2, c. 22.

AN ACT for the Purchase of the Museum or Collection of Sir Hans Sloane and of the Harleian Collection of Manuscripts, and for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said Collections, and of the Cottonian Library, and of the additions thereto:

S. c. 1. Reciting Will of Sir Hans Sloane; 20,000 *l.* to be paid to the executors of Sir Hans Sloane for his Museum.

2. Reciting Act of 12 & 13 Will. 3, c. 7, respecting the Cottonian Library; Will of Arthur Edwards, Esq.; the legacy of 7,000 *l.* on the decease of Elizabeth Milles, to be applied by the Trustees, towards providing a proper repository for the Cottonian Library.

3. £. 10,000 to be paid to the Trustees of the Earl and Countess of Oxford, for the Harleian Manuscripts.

4. Appointment of Trustees; election of new Trustees in the room of such as die.

5. Nomination of a Trustee, vacant by the death of Lord Cadogan or Hans Stanley.

6. Nomination of a Trustee, vacant by the death of Samuel Burroughs or Thomas Hart.

7. Nomination of a Trustee, vacant by the death of William Duke of Portland or Edward Earl of Oxford.

8. Trustees so nominated to be invested with the same powers as the original Trustees.

9. A general repository to be provided for the reception of Sloane's Museum, the Cottonian Library, Harleian Manuscripts, and Edwards's additions.

10. The Museum to be kept entire.

11. The Harleian Collection to be an addition to the Cottonian Library.

12. The Museum to remain in the Manor-house till a general repository provided.

13. When the Museum is removed, the Manor-house, &c. to go with the other lands devised by Sir Hans Sloane.

14. Incorporation of Trustees by the name of The Trustees of the British Museum.

15. Trustees may make Statutes and appoint salaries to their officers.

16. Nomination of the Principal Librarian.

17. Nomination of the rest of the officers.

18. No officer's place to be supplied by deputy.

19. Power to appoint assistant and subordinate officers.

20. Museum, &c. vested in Trustees.

21. His Majesty may grant to the Trustees any building, &c. for a general repository.

22. Bodies politic and corporate, &c. empowered to dispose of lands, &c. to the Trustees for such repository.

23. Reservation to all other persons interested of their rights to the premises.

24. £. 300,000 to be raised for the purposes of the Act, and natives or foreigners may contribute thereto.

39. Sum allowed to the managers, receivers, and the person making out certificates for the tickets; residue of the money after payment of the prizes, &c. to be lodged in the Bank, and to be issued to Trustees' orders.

40. Penalty for selling chances of tickets, &c. or of laying wagers relating to the drawing of tickets; application of the forfeiture.

41. Penalty of keeping an office or publishing any scheme, &c.

42. Penalty on persons who shall sell or buy tickets, &c. after 24 November; application of the penalties; persons aggrieved may appeal to the quarter sessions.

43. Penalty of officers taking other fees than what are allowed by this Act, or of otherwise being unfaithful in the discharge of their duties; application of the forfeiture.

44. If

44. If the whole number of tickets not subscribed for, the Directors to apportion two-thirds of the money contributed in prizes, and to give public notice, and such number only of tickets to be drawn as shall be subscribed for.

45. Within 40 days after drawing the lottery the prize tickets to be exchanged for certificates.

46. Receivers to exchange the tickets for certificates; the rest of the managers discharged from attending after the drawing is over.

47. All prize tickets to be brought in and exchanged by 31 December 1754, and no certificates to be afterwards granted, but the Bank to detain the money and bring it to the account of the Trustees.

48. Application of the monies arising from the Act: £. 20,000 to the executors of Sir Hans Sloane; 10,000 *l.* to the Countess of Oxford. A general repository to be provided thereout, and other necessary expenses attending the preserving the Museum, &c.; 30,000 *l.* to be placed out at interest in the public funds, towards payment of officers' salaries, &c.; the surplus reserved for the future disposition of Parliament.

49. Surplus may be placed out at interest, to be applied to the uses of the Act.

27 Geo. 2, c. 16.

AN ACT for making perpetual several laws for punishment of persons destroying turnpikes, locks or other works erected by authority of Parliament; and that all Acts made for erecting Courts of Conscience shall be deemed public Acts; and to empower a certain number of the Trustees of the British Museum to do certain Acts; and for confirming the Table of Fees to be taken by the clerks to the Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex; and for giving further time for the payment of duties omitted to be paid for the indentures or contracts of clerks and apprentices, and for filing affidavits of the execution of contracts of clerks to attornies and solicitors; and for preventing persons driving certain carriages from riding upon such carriages:

Sec. 3. Reciting Act 26 Geo. 2, c. 22. Election of Trustees, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper and Speaker of the House of Commons, or two of them, shall be present, and all acts done by seven Trustees deemed valid.

7 Geo. 3. c. 18.

AN ACT to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to exchange, sell, or dispose of any duplicates of printed books, medals, coins, or other curiosities, and for laying out the money arising by such sale in the purchase of other things that may be wanting in, or proper for the said Museum:

Reciting Act 26 Geo. 2, c. 22, and 27 Geo. 2, c. 16, s. 3. Five or more Trustees empowered to order any duplicates of printed books, medals, coins, &c. to be exchanged for manuscripts, &c. or to be sold, and the money laid out in purchasing such as may be wanting or proper.

39 Geo. 3, c. 73.

AN ACT for exempting certain specific legacies which shall be given to bodies corporate or other public bodies, from the payment of duty; and also the legacy of books and other articles given by the will of the late Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode to the Trustees of the British Museum:

Sec. 1. No legacy of books, &c. bequeathed to any body corporate, &c. to be preserved shall be liable to any duty.

2. The legacy of the Rev. C. M. Cracherode to the British Museum of books, &c. shall be exempted from duty.

45 Geo. 3, c. 127.

AN ACT to vest the Townleian Collection of Ancient Sculpture in the Trustees of the British Museum for the use of the Public.

46 Geo. 3, c. 65.

AN ACT for granting to His Majesty during the present war, and until the 6th day of April next, after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, further additional rates and duties in Great Britain (on the rates and duties on profits) arising from property, professions, trades and offices, and for repealing an Act passed in the 45th year of His present Majesty for repealing certain parts of an Act made in the 43d year of His present Majesty, for granting a contribution on the profits arising from property, professions, trades and offices, and to consolidate and render more effectual the provisions for collecting the said duties:

Sec. 155. Allowances and exemptions shall be made to the Trustees of the British Museum, in the same manner as to Charitable Institutions.

Appendix, No. 34.

Abstract and List of Acts relating to the British Museum.

47 Geo. 3, c. 36, Sess. 2.

AN ACT to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to exchange, sell or dispose of such parts of the collections, and under such restrictions as are therein specified:

Trustees at a special meeting may order any articles in the British Museum to be exchanged or sold for the purchase of others.

56 Geo. 3, c. 99.

AN ACT to vest the Elgin Collection of Ancient Marbles and Sculpture in the Trustees of the British Museum for the use of the Public:

Sec. 1. Treasury to issue 35,000 *l.* to the Trustees of the British Museum, to be applied in the purchase of the Elgin Collection of Marbles.

2. On payment of purchase-money, collection vested in Trustees.

3. Collection to be kept in British Museum.

4. The Earl of Elgin to be added to Trustees.

5 Geo. 4, c. 39.

AN ACT for amending former Acts relative to the British Museum:

Sec. 1. Additional Trustees appointed.

2. Resignation of Trustees, to be signified in writing under their hands, accepted and others chosen.

3. Trustees may purchase lands notwithstanding Statutes of Mortmain.

5 Geo. 4, c. 60.

AN ACT to carry into effect the Will of Richard Payne Knight, Esq. so far as the same relates to a bequest by the said R. P. Knight, of a Collection of Coins, Medals and other valuable articles to the British Museum, and to vest the said collection in the Trustees of the said British Museum for the use of the Public:

Sec. 1. Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. added to the Trustees of the British Museum, with perpetual succession to his descendants.

2. To be deemed hereditary family Trustees.

3. Bequest of R. P. Knight, vested in the Trustees of the British Museum in perpetuity.

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Antiquities. Witness is generally consulted as to the value of collections of classical antiquities offered for sale, *Hawkins* 3461–3463——How far witness deciphers Greek inscriptions and hieroglyphics in specimens of Grecian and Egyptian antiquities, *Hawkins* 3464.——*See* also *Belzoni,* Mr. *France,* III, 2. *Marbles. Millengen,* Mr. *Salt's Egyptian Antiquities.*

Antiquities, Gallery of. Cause of the delay in the publication of the volume of the Gallery of Antiquities, now in the press, *Forshall* 1122–1132——Names of draftsmen and engravers employed; necessity for unity of design, *Forshall* 1133–1137——Account of sums expended in the publication thereof, 1809 to 1834, put in, *Cowtan* 2211——Students to the Gallery of Antiquities generally come recommended by Royal Academicians, though it is not absolutely necessary, *Westmacott* 3983–3985——Sums paid on account of the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities, volumes V. to IX., 1821 to 1833, and manner in which the several sums were distributed, *App. p.* 362, 363——Number of copies of volumes V. to IX. that were printed, and manner they have been disposed of, *App. p.* 364——Sum expended on the publication of the Gallery of Antiquities, 1809 to 1834, *App. p.* 419.

Antiquities, Museums of. See *Tuscany. Wirtemberg.*

Antiquities, Northern, Museum of, at Copenhagen. See *Denmark,* 1.

Apollo, Statue of. Difficulty has arisen to an English artist in obtaining leave to cast from the statue of Apollo on account of risk to the statue, *Hawkins* 3855——The Apollo Belvedere was moulded only twice in 57 years, *Westmacott* 3942.——*See* also *Canova.*

Arachnoidæ. The Arachnoidœ have long been arranged under their generic titles, but their species is now being determined by Mr. Children, *Samouelle* 3867-3870.

Archaismus Graphicus. See *Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus.*

Archives. See *Spain,* 5.

Arctic Birds. See *Ornithological Collection.*

Armour. See *France,* III, 4.

Armoury. See *Saxony.*

Art, Works of. Articles that are comprehended in the term, "works of art," *Hawkins* 3442.

Artillery, Museum of. See *France,* III, 4.

Artists. See *Sculpture.*

Arts. See *Entomology.*

Arts and Antiquities, Royal Museum of, at Copenhagen. See *Denmark,* II, 1.

Arts, Cabinet of. See *Wirtemberg.*

Arts, Royal Conservatory of, at Madrid. See *Spain,* 4.

Arundel Manuscripts. Nature of the exchange, and consideration given by the Museum to the Royal Society for the Arundel manuscripts, *Ellis & Forshall* 443–454——Value paid for the Arundel manuscripts, and why the amount was not mentioned in the annual returns to Parliament, *Forshall* 524–528——Printed catalogue of the Arundel manuscripts published last year; reason the index was not published with it, *Forshall* 789–794——To whom copies of the Arundel catalogue have been given; some have been sold, *Forshall* 795–797——Reason the sums received by the trustees, in 1833, on account of the exchange with the Royal Society, for the Arundel manuscripts, are not mentioned in

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in the returns to Parliament, *Forshall* 950–959——Mr. Woodfall's estimate for printing the Arundel collection, and amount of his bill, *Forshall* 1078–1081——Expense of printing the Arundel catalogue, *Forshall* 1144–1147——The first portion of a new general catalogue of manuscripts, containing the Arundel manuscripts, is complete, *Ellis* 1797.

Assistants. In the event of assistance being required in any department, whether the influence of the secretary or the head of the department would have the greatest weight in the recommendation of a competent individual, *Forshall* 894–897——Class of persons signified under the term, "assistants," *Forshall* 1263–1267——It would be advantageous if young men were taken into the Museum at moderate salaries as assistants, on the understanding of rising by merit, *Gray* 3315–3317.

See also *Heads of Departments. Manuscript Department.*

Athenian Marbles. Sum wanted for the drawings and engravings of the Athenian marbles; period in which that work is likely to be finished; appropriation of grants already made, *Forshall* 1166–1170——Sums voted in 1834, for drawings in illustration of the Athenian marbles; sum expended, and appropriation of surplus, *Cowtan* 1175–1179——Period of last payment for printing the Athenian marbles, *Forshall* 1186–1188——Further evidence as to the estimate for printing the description thereof; reasons the work has not been enabled to be printed, *Forshall* 1196–1210——Sums asked for the Athenian marbles for some years past, and there being no expenditure for that purpose has been accidental, *Ellis* 1353–1357.

Attendants. Class of persons the attendants are selected from, their salaries, qualifications and duties, *Ellis* 378–401——Class of persons signified under the term, "attendants *Forshall* 1263–1267.——*See* also *Foreigners. French Language.*

Austrian Institute. See *Spain*, 2.

B.

Baber, Rev. *H. H.* Letter from him to Sir Henry Ellis, as to persons attending the reading-rooms, dated 26 June 1835, *App. p.* 428——Another letter, dated 30 June 1835, *App. p.* 429.

Banks, Sir *Joseph,* Collection of. Nature of the negotiation entered into with Mr. Brown, by which the Museum became possessed of Sir Joseph Banks's collection, and gave Mr. Brown an appointment, *Ellis* 424–433——How far certain articles given by Sir Joseph Banks were parted with by the trustees about the year 1809, *Ellis* 437——Answer to the charge in the Edinburgh Review of 1823, relative to the transfer to the College of Surgeons, by the Museum, of a portion of this collection, subsequent sale by auction, and re-purchase by the Museum, *Ellis* 1584–1619——There are none of the specimens of natural history in this collection remaining, *König* 2764——Salary and duties of the office of under-librarian and keeper of the Banksian botanical collection, *Brown* 3630–3637——Particulars as to the transfer of Sir Joseph Banks's collection to the Museum, and the terms on which witness accompanied it, *Brown* 3682–3689.

Bas Reliefs. See *Moulds of Statues.*

Bavaria, King of. See *Dodwell's Greek Bronzes. Egina Marbles.*

Beaumont, Sir *George,* Pictures of. Custody of the pictures presented by Sir George Beaumont to the British Museum has been transferred to the National Gallery, though the ownership still remains in the trustees of the Museum, *Ellis & Forshall* 538–556——Right of the trustees over these pictures, and understanding that they were to be placed in the National Gallery, *Forshall* 1218–1236——Minutes of the trustees, list of pictures, and correspondence relative to these pictures; transfer to the National Gallery, and present power of the trustees over them, *Forshall* 1360–1386——Extracts from minutes of trustees respecting Sir George Beaumont's pictures, dated 12 and 21 July 1823, 14 February 1824, and 13 May 1826, *App. p.* 430——Letter from Sir George Beaumont to the trustees, dated 17 July 1823, *App. p.* 430——Letter from Sir George Beaumont to Sir Charles Long on the same subject, *App. p.* 431.

Beche, H. T. de la, F. R. S. Letter from him to the trustees of the British Museum on the subject of Hawkins's fossils, dated 17 July 1834, *App. p.* 440.

Beechy, Captain. Specimens collected on his voyage to the North Pacific Ocean were presented to the Zoological Society, *Gray* 3358.

Beechy, Lieutenant. There are several rock specimens and weapons in the Museum collected by Lieutenant Beechy, *König* 2861.

Belgium. Letter from Sir George B. Hamilton to the Duke of Wellington, dated Brussels, 28 November 1834, relative to literary institutions in Belgium, *App. p.* 484——Number of national museums at Brussels; under what direction placed; departments into which divided; annual expenditure, out of what funds payable; admission of the public, &c., *App. p.* 484, 485——Arrêté de Leopold, Roi des Belges, le 24 Septembre 1832, *App. p.* 485——Number of libraries in Brussels, and in the provinces, names of librarians, regulations of libraries, admission of the public, &c., *App. p.* 486.

Belzoni, Mr. Minute of committee respecting Mr. Belzoni's offer to collect antiquities in Egypt, dated 13 February 1819, *App. p.* 424——Minute of general meeting declining Mr. Belzoni's offer, dated 13 February 1819, *App. p.* 424——His name was mixed up with Mr. Salt's offer; his own collection was sold by auction, *Ellis* 1570.

Bequests of Collections. Bequest of collections to the Museum have not generally been by men who were great writers; they have been men of fortune, *Ellis* 201–209——They are kept separate and distinct when there are stipulations to that effect in wills, *Ellis* 434–436——The object of not parting with bequests in duplicate is to encourage gifts and bequests from other parties, *Ellis* 467–471——Advantages of keeping collections that are bequeathed to the Museum entire over classing them in a general library, *Ellis* 481–490——Cause of the trustees entertaining the intention of keeping great bequests entire, *Ellis* 1044–1046.——*See* also *Donations and Bequests.*

Berlin. The entymological collection is much richer than that of the British Museum, *König* 2738.——*See* also *Zoological Collection.*

Bern. See *Switzerland.*

Bibliothèque, Imperiale Publique à St. Petersburgh, The catalogues stated to be in the Imperial Library at St. Petersburgh are supposed to be in manuscript, *Ellis* 2405——The fruits of conquest have added considerably to the Imperial Library there, *Ellis* 2413——By whom founded; how governed; annual funds; admission of the public; names of librarians; number of books and manuscripts therein; regulations for its management, *App. p.* 448——Actes relatifs à la nouvelle organisation de la Bibliothèque Impériale, *App. p.* 449——Rescript de Sa Majesté au directeur en chef de la Bibliothèque Impériale, feu Mr. le Comte Stroganof, conseiller privé actuel de la première classe, *App. p.* 449——Statut d'administration pour la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique, *App. p.* 449——Etat de la Bibliothèque Impériale, *App. p.* 450.

Décret de Sa Majesté au Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, Mr. le Conseiller privé actuel Comte de Rasoumowski, *App. p.* 451——Décret de Sa Majesté au Ministre des Finances, Mr. le Conseiller privé actuel Gourief, *App. p.* 451——Décret de Sa Majesté Impériale, énoncé au Sénat Dirigeant, le 12 Fevrier 1812, par le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, le Senateur Comte de Rasoumowski, *App. p.* 451——Règlement détaillé pour l'Administration de la Bibliothèque Impériale Publique, *App. p.* 452——Essai sur un Nouvel Ordre Bibliographique pour la Bibliothèque Impériale de St. Petersbourg, présenté par le C. d'E. A. Olenin, et approuvé par le Directeur en chef en 1808, *App. p.* 457——Four plans of the Imperial Russian Library, *App. p.* 481.

Bibliothèque Royale à Paris. Royal ordonnance of 1832 relative to the conduct of, *Ellis* 246——Date of the last catalogue in the Royal Library at Paris; great quantity of books therein that are uncatalogued, *Ellis* 2403–2495——Ordonnance du Roi concernant la Bibliothèque Royale, *App. p.* 405——Règlement concernant la Bibliothèque Royale, *App. p.* 470.

Bird-stuffing. This operation was tried to be carried on at the Museum, but it did not answer, *Children* 3146——The public have the security that the best bird-stuffer in the kingdom is employed, *Children* 3147–3149——It is better done by employing an eminent bird-stuffer than by performing the operation at the Museum, *Gray* 3274, 3275.

See also *Gould*, Mr.

Birds. See *Ornithological Collection.*

Bligh, The Honourable *J. D.* Letter from him to the Duke of Wellington, dated St. Petersburgh, 28 December 1834, relative to literary institutions in Russia, *App. p.* 447.

Board of Management. Difficulty of forming an opinion as to the result of placing the British Museum under a Board, composed of heads of departments, under the control of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, *Ellis* 237, 238.

Board of Works. See *Buildings.*

Board Meetings. Nature of the attendance of trustees at the board meetings, *Ellis* 64–74.

Board Wages. Amount of board wages to servants, *Forshall* 1259, 1260.

Bodleian Library. There is no classed catalogue of the Bodleian library, *Ellis* 2496.

See also *Douce*, Mr. *Gough, Richard*, Esq.

Book Fund. Receipts and expenditure of the book fund: 1812, *App. p.* 296—1813, *App. p.* 298—1814, *App. p.* 300—1815, *App. p.* 302—1816, *App. p.* 304—1817, *App. p.* 307—1818, *App. p.* 309—1819, *App. p.* 312—1820, *App. p.* 314—1821, *App. p.* 317—1122, *App. p.* 320—1823, *App. p.* 323—1824, *App. p.* 325—1825, *App. p.* 328—1826, *App. p.* 330—1827, *App. p.* 333—1828, *App. p.* 335—1829, *App. p.* 339—1830, *App. p.* 342—1831, *App. p.* 345—1832, *App. p.* 348—1833, *App. p.* 351—1834, *App. p.* 354.

Books. Instance of 55 books being required in one morning by one gentleman, *Ellis* 1315, 1316.

See also *Duplicate Books and Coins. Fees. Freight. Library of the British Museum. Printed Books. Publications. Sales of Publications.*

Books and Manuscripts. Sums voted in 1833 for the purchase thereof, and the sum expended in 1834, nearly tally, *Forshall* 1213, 1214.

Botanical Collection. Merits of Mr. Brown as a botanist; has the charge of the Banksian collection; the other botanical collection of the Museum will be made over to him, *König* 2854–2860——The care of the whole botanical collection of the Museum are in progress of being placed under witness's charge, *Brown* 3638–3644——Witness is recently enabled to increase the collection nearly to the extent he suggested as sufficient, *Brown* 3697——Period of the first representation as to the transfer of the whole botanical collection to witness's charge, *Brown* 3702, 3703——If the botanical department eventually transferred to the natural history department, the efficiency of the former will be impaired, *Brown* 3731.

Botany. See *Library of the British Museum.*

Brazilian Insects. See *Noel*, Mrs.

Bridgewater, Earl of, Bequest of. Salary paid to the librarian of, *Forshall* 781–788——Extent of the bequest, and appropriation of the proceeds, *Forshall* 1629–1650——Documents put in; being extract of the will of the Earl of Bridgwater; minutes of the trustees as to the appropriation of part of the dividends; statement of the application of the proceeds, *Forshall* 1872——Minutes of trustees on Lord Bridgewater's bequest, dated 10 March 1832, *App. p.* 414——Statement of receipts and payments on account of the Bridgewater fund, *App. p.* 414——Extract from the will and codicils of the Earl of Bridgewater, so far as the same concern the trustees of the British Museum, *App. p.* 415–418.

British Collection of Entymology. Excess of this collection over that of Sir Hans Sloane at the period of the attack by the Edinburgh Review on the British Museum, *Samouelle* 3813.

British Fresh-water Shells. There is a very good collection of them in the Museum, *König* 2719.

British Minerals. There is a collection of British minerals, but some of the principal specimens are incorporated with the general collection, *König* 2569.

British Museum. Origin of the British Museum, *Ellis* 11——The trust of the British Museum is as faithfully and as perfectly administered as such an institution will allow, *Ellis* 245——The Museum is well constituted, as the great national storehouse of materials for literature, art and science, for assisting persons engaged in those pursuits, *Forshall* 612–618——Objects of the Museum, *Gray* 3322——No important ground of objection to the general management of the Museum, allowance being made for the great variety and little connexion of objects which the establishment embraces, *Brown* 3715.

See also *Evidence. Funds. Heads of Departments. Income and Expenditure. Landed Property. Lectures. Library of the British Museum. Officers of the British Museum. Reading-room. Rewards. Synopsis. Trustees.*

British Specimens. The time and place when and where any rare British specimen has been taken should be noticed in the synopsis, *Children* 3184.

Bronzes. Injury to bronzes from frequent casts is more conspicuous than to marbles unless protected by a strong patina, *Hawkins* 3861——Delicate bronzes would suffer more from moulding than marbles; large bronzes not so much, *Westmacott* 3988——It is not desirable that moulds should be taken of the smaller bronzes in the Museum, *Westmacott* 4000–4003.——*See* also *Dodwell's Greek Bronzes.*

Brown, Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Salary and duties of the office of under-librarian and keeper of the Banksian botanical collections, 3630–3637——The care of the whole botanical collections of the Museum are in progress of being placed under witness's charge, 3638–3644——The herbaria of Sir Hans Sloane is contained in a number of volumes whose contents are miscellaneous, and can only be rendered accessible by an index, 3644——The Sloane collection in nearly the same state of preservation as it was fifty years ago, 3645–3650——Doubts as to there being any catalogue containing the number of specimens, 3651–3653——Charge by the Edinburgh Review of 1823 of injury to the Sloane collection by dust and worms, and contradiction of that charge to the extent that witness has examined the collection, 3654–3662——The volumes containing the collection will be more accessible than they have been; the previous want of access was partly caused by limited space, 3663–3666.

The library of the Museum does not contain all the latest works on botany which are desirable, 3667–3673——Lists of important works wanted have been given in to the principal of the department of printed books, 3675——Failure of an action brought by the Museum under the Copyright Act, to obtain possession of the Flora Græca, 3678–3681——Particulars as to the transfer of Sir Joseph Banks's collection to the Museum, and the terms on which witness accompanied it, 3682–3689——Unsuccessful attempt of witness to obtain a private room, which is an accommodation the other under-librarians have, 3690–3696——Witness is recently enabled to increase the collection nearly to the extent he suggested as sufficient, 3697——Period of the first representation as to the transfer of the whole botanical collection to witness's charge, 3702, 3703——Witness has not been consulted about the requisite accommodation in any other part of the building than the east wing, 3705, 3706.

Brown, Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

The trustees have not been elected from professionally scientific men; men distinguished in branches of science with which the Museum has little connexion would not be particularly well qualified for the management of such an institution as the Museum, 3707–3712——More appropriate modes of rewarding scientific men might be found than electing them trustees of the Museum, 3713——Institutions in Paris are managed by a board; their constitution is different from that of the Museum, 3714, 3715——Gentlemen holding high official situations, whose avocations would prevent them attending to the concerns of the Museum, would be equally as objectionable for its management as scientific men engaged in the professional pursuits, 3716–3720——Scientific knowledge, particularly as regards natural history, should not be overlooked as a qualification with with regard to the election of trustees, 3721–3723——Mode of appointment of the governing body of the Jardin du Roi in Paris, 3724–3727.

Heads of departments in the Museum giving lectures would be objectionable, 3729——The public have a moral security, from the character of individuals appointed as heads of departments in the Museum, that they will keep up the reputation which acquired them their appointment, 3730——If the botanical department eventually transferred to the natural history department, the efficiency of the former will be impaired, 3731——Natural history department in the Jardin du Roi is more extensive than that of the Museum subdivisions of the department, 3732, 3733——Not advisable that the officers of the Museum should publish Annales du Museum, while natural history is so subdivided, 3734——Societies in this country for the cultivation of natural history which are supported by individual subscriptions, 3734, 3735——Advantage if Government were to give occasional assistance in the publication of memoirs on objects of science, 3736, 3737——There are scientific societies in Paris of recent origin corresponding with those in London, 3738–3740——Extent to which there is an analogy between the constitution of the Museum and that of the Jardin du Roi, 3741.

Brown, Mr. His collection is in a fine state of preservation, *Samouelle* 3820, 3821.

Bruce Manuscripts. Contents of the Bruce manuscripts, and cause of the purchase being rejected by the Museum, *Ellis* 606–608——Mr. Bruce's manuscripts were not purchased on account of the extravagant price asked for them, *Ellis* 1450–1466.

Buckland, the Rev. Dr. Letter from Professor Buckland to Mr. Forshall relative to the restorations in Hawkins's fossils, *Forshall* 2962——Extract of a letter from him to the Right Hon. Lord Farnborough, dated 26 June 1834, relative to Hawkins's fossils, *App. p.* 437——Letter from him to the Trustees, dated 7 July 1834, on the same subject, *App. p.* 440——Another letter, dated 12 July 1834, *App. p.* 441——Another letter, dated 20 July 1834, *App. p.* 441——Letter from him to the Rev. J. Forshall, dated 12 March 1835, on the same subject, *App. p.* 443.

Budget. See *France,* II.

Buenos Ayres. Letter from Hamilton Hamilton, Esq. to the Duke of Wellington, dated 16 February 1835, relative to literary institutions, *App. p.* 491.

Buildings. Specimens are not liable now to be spoiled for want of room, though many were spoilt before the new buildings, *Children* 3381–3383——Witness could not have given a detail of the space required for his department, if he had been consulted, from the many specimens stowed away that were inaccessible, *Children* 3384–3388——Extent to which witness has been consulted by the architect, as to the arrangement of the new buildings, in reference to witness's department, *Hawkins* 3537–3540——Witness has not been consulted about the requisite accommodation in any other part of the building than the east wing, *Brown* 3705, 3706——The room in which the Elgin marbles are placed is one of the finest in the world, and as finely lighted as any, *Westmacott* 3966–3973——Sums paid by the Board of Works, on account of the British Museum, specifying the purposes for which paid; together with buildings proposed to be erected by the Board of Works, for the Museum, according to the plan of Sir Robert Smirke, *App. p.* 382——Similar account from February 1821 to March 1823, *App. p.* 383.

See also *Natural History,* Collection of. *Zoological Collection.*

Bullock's Collections. See *Natural History,* Collection of.

Burchell, Mr. Mr. Burchell's valuable specimens of natural history have not been exhibited from want of room, *König* 2805–2815.

Burney Manuscripts. The second part of the new general catalogue, containing the Burney manuscripts, is nearly, if not quite, finished, *Ellis* 1797.

C.

Cabinets. Cedar cabinets were replaced by mahogany, the gum from the cedar having a tendency to destroy the insects, *Samouelle* 3822.

Canova. He would not allow the Apollo Belvedere to be moulded, *Westmacott* 3942.

Canterbury, His Grace the Archbishop of. Report made to, by Sir Henry Ellis, dated 7th September 1829, relative to the manuscripts at Pomard, *App. p.* 433.

Carr, the Rev. *Holwell*. The collection of pictures bestowed on the Museum by the Rev. Holwell Carr are with Sir George Beaumont's, in the National Gallery, *Forshall* 590–593——His portrait has been received by the trustees, and placed along with his collection of pictures, *Forshall* 1635——Extract from the minutes of the trustees respecting Mr. Holwell Carr's pictures, dated 12th March 1831, *App. p.* 431.

Cartwright, Thomas, Esq. Letter from him to Viscount Palmerston, dated Frankfort, 18 July 1835, relative to literary institutions, *App. p.* 492.

Casley. See *King's Library*.

Casts. See *Bronzes*. *Formatore*. *Moulding Statues*. *Roman Statues*. *Sculpture*. *Vatican*.

Catalogues of the Museum:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Alphabetical.*
3. *Classed.*

1. *Generally:*

Observations by Sir Harris Nicolas that the catalogues of the Harleian, Lansdowne, and Cottonian manuscripts are often erroneous, and generally unsatisfactory, *Forshall* 734–738——Number of printed and manuscript catalogues there are in the Museum, with and without indexes, *Forshall* 744–749——The names of gentlemen composing catalogues are affixed to them, *Forshall* 862, 863——Advantageous that catalogues should be rather in arrear to keep in employment expert officers, over having the works complete, and reducing the establishment, *Forshall* 1138–1143——Description of catalogues that are placed in the Reading-room, *Ellis* 1684, 1685——The additions to the Library have doubled the bulk of the catalogue published in 1819, the additions are continued in manuscript, *Ellis* 1791–1795——Inconvenience to literary men from certain catalogues in the Museum being without indexes, *Millard* 2304–2307——In whose hands the copyright of the various catalogues published at the expense of the trustees, and also of those not so published, is vested, *Ellis* 2529.

2. *Alphabetical:*

The completion of an alphabetical catalogue is more essential than a classed catalogue, the latter being only occasionally useful, *Ellis* 1690–1694——Names of gentlemen employed thereon; if they required additional attendance it would be immediately granted them, *Ellis* 1724–1751——A complete alphabetical catalogue is a pressing want, *Ellis* 2437–2439.

3. *Classed Catalogues:*

The classed catalogue has been discontinued, partly on the ground of expense, and partly from the necessity of completing the alphabetical one, *Ellis* 1695–1700. 2451–2456. 2490, 2491——The trustees may contemplate forming a classed catalogue, but it is doubtful whether they intend printing it, *Ellis* 1722——Differences of opinion with regard to the modes of classification in catalogues; but still a classed catalogue is desirable, *Ellis* 1754–1763. 2504–2512——Mr. Horne's outline of classification was extremely good as well as elaborate, but he has changed his mind as to various portions of it, *Ellis* 1765–1773——Very great expense of a classed catalogue for the Museum, *Ellis* 1774. 1779–1790——Sum granted by Parliament for several years towards the formation of one, *Ellis* 1790. 2440–2442——The titles made in forming the classed catalogue are now being used in forming the alphabetical one, but are so marked as to be easily transferred when the previous work is renewed, *Ellis* 1701–1720. 2424–2431.

Progress might have been made in the classed catalogue, if the powerful assistance possessed by the Museum had been brought to bear upon it, *Ellis* 2432–2437——The index to titles and authors annexed to a classed catalogue is not like an alphabetical catalogue superadded to a classed catalogue, *Ellis* 2443–2450——The two works could not be performed simultaneously with the same quickness, *Ellis* 1721. 2451–2456——Doubts whether foreigners would consult a classed catalogue to ascertain the richness or poverty of the Museum library as compared with their own, *Ellis* 2461–2463——A librarian who does his duty supplies the place of a classed catalogue, which from its nature cannot be perfect, *Ellis* 1775–1778. 2500–2503——If the two catalogues are done conjointly the establishment must be increased; for the persons engaged on it must be entirely devoted to it, *Ellis* 2451–2456. 2514–2517——Most classed catalogues in private institutions are heedlessly made, and are of comparatively little use, *Ellis* 2471–2484. 2511. 2513——By whom the classed catalogue of the King's library was made; extent to which it is a classed catalogue, *Ellis* 1686–1689.

Estimated expenditure for forming classed catalogue: For 1827, *App. p.* 331—1828, *App. p.* 333—1829, *App. p.* 336—1830, *App. p.* 339—1831, *App. p.* 342—1832, *App. p.* 345—1833, *App. p.* 348—1834, *App. p.* 351.

See also Bodleian Library. *Donations and Bequests*. *Entomological Collection*. *Foreign Libraries*. *Gems*. *Greek Coins*. *Jean*, Baron de. *Natural History*, Collection of. *Oriental Manuscripts*.

Catalogues of Manuscripts. Sums voted in 1833, and expended for printing this catalogue, nearly tally, *Forshall* 1215–1217——Estimated and actual expenditure for, and out of what particular sums in the estimate the payments are made, *Forshall* 1237–1254——Names of catalogues of manuscripts, with indexes, *Ellis* 1797–1799.
See also *Burney Manuscripts.* *Cottonian Manuscripts.* *Hargrave Manuscripts.* *Harleian Manuscripts.* *Index to Manuscripts.* *King's Library.*

Catalogues of Maps, &c. Number of copies of the catalogue of maps, topographical prints and drawings in the library of Geo. 4, which were printed, sold and distributed, 1821 to 1833, *Ellis* 1064.

Catalogue of Printed Books. Estimated and actual expenditure for the catalogue of printed books, and out of what particular sums in the estimate the payments are made, *Forshall* 1237–1254; *App. p.* 354.

Catalogues of Private Institutions. See *Catalogues of the Museum*, 3. *Edinburgh Advocates' Library.*

Cates, Mr. Letter from Mr. Cates to Sir H. Ellis, as to persons attending the Reading-room, *App. p.* 429.

Chanticleer, His Majesty's Ship. On its return from a scientific expedition in 1831, its collections were divided between the Zoological Society and the Museum, with choice to the Society, *Gray* 3358.

Charters. See *Hogarth*, Mr.

Chiefs of Departments. See *Heads of Departments.*

Children, John George. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Amount of witness's salary as assistant officer in the natural history department; duties of the office, 3029–3037——Extent to which witness is responsible for the arrangement of the zoological collection, 3038–3043——Also for the entomological department, 3044–3046——Witness has not sufficient assistance in the zoological department, 3047–3053——There is no perfect catalogue of specimens in the natural history department; such an one is desirable, but would be expensive, from the increased number of hands requisite for its formation, 3054–3064——Advantages and disadvantages that would arise from the formation of a board composed of the most eminent naturalists to have the control of the natural history department, 3065–3068——How far the trustees have the power of seeking to obtain the most distinguished men in each branch of science, with a view to placing them at the head of departments, 3069–3071——The addition of the most eminent, literary and scientific men, to the board of trustees, would be beneficial, 3072–3076.

The mammalia are in good condition; they are arranged according to Cuvier, whose nomenclature is adopted with such variations as recent discoveries have rendered necessary, 3077, 3078——Further evidence upon the supposed effect of associating scientific men with the trustees, 3079–3086——The honour of a trusteeship would be a benefit to science, and induce men to turn their attention to scientific objects, 3087–3089——Whether certain men of science named would benefit the Museum by being attached to it as trustees, 3090–3094. 3101——Very eminent scientific knowledge ought not to be a sufficient inducement for election, were the individual not possessed of amiable qualities, 3095–3100. 3102–3104——The important duties of great public functionaries leave them but little time to attend to the business of the Museum, 3108——The constitution of the Museum might be improved, though not the slightest reflection can be cast on the present trustees, 3109, 3110.

Distinguished scientific men, who have been trustees, have also been men of high rank, 3111–3115——System of nomenclature attached to the different specimens; more names would be attached to the labels if there were more hands for the performance of the duties, 3123–3131——There has not been sufficient time to put the names on the various specimens with the present number of hands, 3132–3134——Cause of some specimens not being exhibited; they are in general put into the cases as soon as possible, 3142——A chemical laboratory, in the British Museum, would be desirable, 3152–3160——Extent to which witness's duties, as secretary to the Royal Society, interfere with his duties at the Museum, 3161–3163——Extent to which the names of donors are mentioned in the synopsis; instances where they are not attached to the specimens are accidental omissions, 3166–3170——Justification of the act of adding tusks to the skeleton of an elephant presented to the Museum, 3171–3176——It is more advisable to place long descriptions of birds in the synopsis than on the labels, 3177–3180——The age and sex of birds are indicated where known, 3182——Specimens belonging to remarkable collections should be indicated on the label, 3183.

Zoological lectures would be beneficial, but would be attended with very great expense, 3187——Advantages that would be derived from a scientific naturalist being sent out with expeditions and voyages of discovery, 3190——Exchanges between the Museum and foreign governments would be advantageous, 3191, 3192——Examination upon different passages in the synopsis, and how far the whole requires revision, 3193–3207.

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Children, John George. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*
of the space to be allotted to zoology in the new buildings, 3370–3375——Extent to which a general system of classification and nomenclature is adopted, 3376–3378——Extent to which the zoological subjects are actually named, 3379——Specimens in spirits are spoken of as one of the finest collections, 3380——Specimens are not now liable to be spoiled for want of room, though many were spoiled before the new buildings were erected, 3381–3383——Witness could not have given a detail of the space required for his department if he had been consulted, from the many specimens stowed away which were inaccessible, 3384–3388——Specimens of natural history in spirits are accessible to the public on public days, and to the principal librarian at all times, 3389–3394——Name of the author whose nomenclature is adopted is attached to the specimens, 3395–3397——The scientific name in Latin, and the trivial names in English, French and German, should be attached, 3398——The nomenclature adopted by Dr. Leach has been altered by Mr. König, and is in a more perfect state than in the time of Dr. Leach, 3399, 3400.
Unstuffed specimens for examination would be useful; but as they would be attended with expense, such a suggestion has not been offered to the trustees, 3401, 3402. 3408–3412——How far the trustees are responsible for the wants of the Museum when those wants are not fairly brought before them, 3403–3407——A catalogue of the collections of zoology, like that of the College of Surgeons, would be useful, but also expensive, and it would be better to wait till the new building allows of more complete arrangement, 3413–3426——An entry book, containing a list of new purchases and presents, with numbers attached, and mentioning the locality from which derived, would be advisable, 3427–3432——There is not sufficient assistance in the zoological department, 3433——Description in the synopsis of the ourang outang and chimpanze, and how far those descriptions adhered to by witness, 3438–3440.

Children, Mr. His merits are great; he has done much for science; he is well versed in several branches of natural history, *König* 2855.

Chimpanze. See *Synopsis.*

Christmas Holidays. See *Reading room.*

Cinerary Urns. Witness has edited a description thereof, which was commenced by Mr. Combe, *Hawkins* 3451.

Circular. Circular to His Majesty's Ministers abroad, dated Foreign-office, 29 October 1834, relative to literary institutions or libraries in foreign countries, and answers, *App. p.* 446.

Clapperton, Captain. See *Rock Specimens.*

Classed Catalogues. See *Catalogues of the British Museum,* 3.

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Classics. The Library of the Museum is rich in classics, *Ellis* 2458.

Classification of the Library. Number of copies of the outline of the classification of the library that were printed, and in what manner they were distributed, *Ellis* 1056–1063——Sums paid on account of the publication of a classification of a library, 1821 to 1833, and manner in which the several sums were distributed, *App. p.* 365——Account showing the number of copies of the outlines of classification of a library, which were printed, and the manner in which they have been disposed of, *App. p.* 365.
See also *Lee,* Mr.

Clift, William, Esq., F.R.S. Letter from him to the Rev. J. Forshall, on the subject of Hawkins's fossils, dated 7 July 1834, *App. p.* 439.

Clowes, George. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Estimate showing the price per copy at which the Synopsis of the British Museum could be printed, according to the description of paper and number of copies, 2769–2794——His estimate and specimens for printing the Synopsis, *App. p.* 444.

Clytie. Witness recommended that this cast should not be moulded from, on account of the risk that might be run, *Westmacott* 3942.

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Coins and Medals, Royal Cabinet of. See *Denmark*, II, 2.

Colchester, Lord. See *Index to Manuscripts.*

Cole Collection. To the Cole collection there is more than one full index made by Mr. Cole himself, *Ellis* 1799.

Collections. Offers of, are usually brought under the notice of the trustees by the officers of the institution, *Ellis* 129, 130. 135–137——The plan of keeping collections entire, or disposing of duplicates under the powers of 47 Geo. 3, may be left to the sound discretion of the trustees, *Forshall* 490–495.
See also *the different Collections under their respective names.*

Combe, Mr. *Taylor*, his Coins. Account of sums expended on Mr. Taylor Combe's catalogue of coins, 1809 to 1834, put in, *Cowtan* 2211, *App.* 419.——*See* also *Greek Coins.*

Committees. Titles of committees of the Board of Trustees of the British Museum, and names of the trustees belonging severally to such committees, *App. p.* 389.
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Committee on Affairs of the British Museum. See *Evidence.*

Comparative Anatomy. The superiority of the collection at Paris is owing to the superintendence of Baron Cuvier, *Forshall* 705–708.

Conchological Collection. System adopted with regard to the arrangement of shells; cause of difficulty in the nomenclature, *König* 2707–2729——The collection of shells is arranged, though not entirely named; the discovery of later objects prevents the nomenclature of any one work being strictly followed, *Gray* 3222–3230——The collection of shells in the British Museum is far superior to any other public collection; enumeration of different foreign collections, *Gray* 3334–3336——Impossibility of adhering to any system of arrangement of classification, from the discoveries of new genera and species in conchology, which are not to be found in any previous work, *Gray* 3337–3353——There are more shells in the Museum than in other collections; but there are not half the number of species that are in existence, *Gray* 3357.
See also *British Freshwater Shells. Leach*, Dr. *Nomenclature.*

Conditions of Bequests. Reasons the conditions annexed to the bequests of Mr. Payne Knight, and the Hon. Mr. Damer, were not mentioned in the return made to Parliament, *Ellis & Forshall* 585–589.——*See* also *Donations and Bequests.*

Consuls. It would be desirable that they should write to the trustees respecting any valuable specimens that may come under their notice, *Children* 3189——They have, at great expense and pains, procured living animals for the Zoological Society, *Gray* 3358.

Continent. Manner in which the great museums or libraries on the Continent are conducted, *Ellis* 214–227——Circular from the Foreign Office, and answers, showing the state of libraries, &c. on the Continent, *App. p.* 446.

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Conybeare, Rev. *W.*, F. R. S. Letter from him to the Rev. J. Forshall, on the subject of Hawkins's fossils, dated 7 July 1834, *App. p.* 439.

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Letter from Sir George Beaumont, bart., to the trustees, on the subject of his pictures, dated 17 July 1823, *App. p.* 430——Letter from Sir George Beaumont to Sir Charles Long, bart. on the same subject, *App. p.* 431.

Letter from Prince Polignac to M. Paul de Fontenay, referred to in Sir H. Ellis's evidence, dated 24 August 1829, relative to manuscripts at Pomard, *App. p.* 432——Note from the Baron de Joursanvault to Sir Henry Ellis, dated 3 September 1829, *App. p.* 433.

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Cottonian Manuscripts. There is a catalogue of the Cottonian manuscripts, *Ellis* 1797——How far it is incomplete, *Forshall* 740–743——The oath mentioned in the Act 5 Anne, c. 30, to be taken by the librarian to the Cottonian trustees, is not repeated in Act 26 Geo. 2; the librarian is librarian to the trustees generally, *Ellis* 1031–1037——State of manuscripts in the Cottonian collection that were injured by the fire that originally took place at Cotton House, *Forshall* 1105–1121.

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Cremations. Threat of an action by persons in the neighbourhood of the Museum, from the supposition that moths were introduced into their houses by the cremations, *König* 2755.——*See* also *Zoological Collection.*

Crustacea. See *Entomological Collection.* *Natural History,* Collection of.

Cuvier, Baron. Baron Cuvier had free and unrestrained opportunity of inspection of all the Museum collection, and was also shown a collection not belonging to the Museum, *Gray* 3235–3239——His nomenclature is adopted, except in deviations required by new species and genera, *Children* 3125——His work does not form the text-book of arrangement in the French Museum, *Gray* 3233.

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Damer, The Hon. Mrs. Her bequest is in the custody of the trustees, *Forshall* 1651.

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Davy, Sir *Humphrey.* His knowledge of natural history generally; of zoology and mineralogy, *Children* 3071.

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1. *Royal Museum of Arts and Antiquities.*
2. *Royal Cabinet of Coins and Medals.*
3. *Royal Cabinet of Engravings.*
4. *Royal Museum of Natural History.*
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I. *Despatch from Minister at Copenhagen:*

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2. *Royal Cabinet of Coins and Medals:*

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Dodwell's Greek Bronzes. Cause of the rejection of Mr. Dodwell's offer of Greek bronzes of the Archaic style, found near Perugia, and a specimen of gold ornamental painting belonging to the ex-queen of Naples; subsequent purchase of the collection by the King of Bavaria, *Ellis* 1521–1527.

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Donors, Names of. But few names of donors are mentioned in the synopsis, being those only who have presented to a considerable extent, *Children* 3165–3168——Extent to which the names of donors are mentioned in the synopsis; instances in which they are not attached to the specimens are accidental omissions, *Children* 3166–3170——The name of the donor is attached to most insects, *Samouelle* 3879.

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Drawings and Engravings. Sums voted for these purposes are not always specifically applied, *Forshall* 1211, 1212——Accounts of receipts and payments for: 1825, *App. p.* 328——1826, *App. p.* 330——1827, *App. p.* 333——1828, *App. p.* 335——1829, *App. p.* 338——1830, *App. p.* 341——1831, *App. p.* 344——1832, *App. p.* 347——1833, *App. p.* 351——1834, *App. p.* 354.

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Dresses. The dresses of different nations are for want of space kept in that part of the building appropriated to natural history, *Hawkins* 3443.

Duméril, M. The reptiles and fishes in the French Museum are arranged by him on his own principles, *Gray* 3233.

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There would be no objection in principle to bestowing duplicate books or duplicate objects of curiosity upon district institutions or libraries to be approved by the trustees, *Ellis & Forshall* 565–568——Advantages of selling duplicates over giving them to other institutions; no objection to presenting them with casts of the coins, *Ellis & Forshall* 578–584——Plan that would be adopted by the trustees of disposing of duplicates or superfluous collections in the event of their inconveniently increasing, which is not the case at present, *Forshall* 609, 610——Nature of duplicate coins that were sold, *Ellis* 569, 570——No sale has taken place of any duplicate coins found in the collection of Geo. 4, or Mr. Payne Knight, *Ellis* 571–574—Or of Mr. Townley, *Ellis* 577—Or Mr. Cracherode, *Ellis* 570. 577.

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E.

East India Company. Presentation to the Museum of a collection of quadrupeds and birds by the East India Company, *König* 2795.

Easter Holidays. See *Holidays. Reading-rooms.*

Edinburgh Advocates' Library. The catalogue thereof is an alphabetical catalogue in two folio volumes, *Ellis* 2497.

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Edwards's, Major, Bequest. Appropriation by the trustees of Major Edwards's bequest, *Ellis* 1006–1024——His books have become merged in the general library, *Ellis* 1025–1030——His books and pictures are still in possession of the trustees, unless any duplicates have been sold, *Ellis* 1038–1043——Purchase of Baron Moll's library and minerals with Major Edwards's bequest, *Ellis* 1089–1097——Account relative to Major Edwards's fund, *Cowtan* 1082–1088. 2211——1815, *App. p.* 299——1816, *App. p.* 302.

Egina Marbles. Means taken by Government to procure the Egina marbles; failure of the negotiation, and subsequent sale to the King of Bavaria, *Ellis* 1528–1541——Statement in the Edinburgh Review respecting the price for which they were sold to the King of Bavaria, *Ellis* 1529——Extract from the Report on the Elgin marbles relative to the same subject, *Ellis* 1539.

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Elephant. Justification of the act of adding tusks to the skeleton of an elephant presented to the Museum, *Children* 3171–3176.

Elgin Marbles. Account of the Elgin marbles published by Sir Henry Ellis, and also by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, *Ellis* 289, *Hawkins* 3452–3456——The sum expended for them is not accounted for in the annual accounts, but is merely mentioned as a note by the trustees, *Forshall* 964, 965——Account of expenditure for drawings and engravings of the Elgin marbles, 1834, *App. p.* 404——Mr. Westmacott's proposal for making moulds from marbles in the Elgin collection, dated 15th Feb. 1817, *App. p.* 444——Conditions on which the trustees accepted Mr. Westmacott's proposal, *App. p.* 445——Account of receipts and payments for the Elgin marbles, 1816, *App. p.* 305.

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Account of the Elgin marbles, written by witness for the Society of Useful Knowledge, 289——Being a member of the committee of that society does not interfere with witness's duties at the Museum, 289–292——Emoluments of the secretary; that office has not for any length of time been held conjointly with that of principal librarian, 294–304——Whether the duties of secretary and keeper of the manuscripts are efficiently discharged, the offices being held conjointly, 305–327——Witness and other chiefs of departments have not seats at the Board by virtue of their offices, 328–331——The secretary always attends the Board, 329, 330——No officers of the Museum hold appointments,

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The officers of each department give security for the integrity of the different collections; the inferior officers do not give security though appointed by the principal trustees, 346–351——Every officer makes a report at the time of the annual visitation, 352——Nature of the annual visitation, besides which the trustees make inspections when they think proper, 353–359——The responsibility of seeing that the officers effectually discharge their duty devolves upon witness, 361–363——Vacancies are filled up by the three principal trustees; manner in which publicity is given to the fact of a vacancy, 364–369——The principle of promotion is acted on in the establishment, 370, 371——Scale of salaries, and system of daily pay to literary gentlemen, and advantages of the system, 372–376——Class of persons the attendants are selected from, their salaries, qualifications and duties, 378–401——Foreigners are shown the Museum by a sufficiently qualified attendant, 402——Officers of the establishment who are conversant with accounts, 403, 404.

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The object of not parting with bequests in duplicate is to encourage gifts and bequests from other parties, 467–471——The constant wear and tear of books renders it necessary that duplicates should be preserved, 473–480. 507–515——Advantages of keeping collections that are bequeathed to the Museum entire, over classing them in a general library, 481–490——The plan of keeping collections entire, or disposing of duplicates under the powers of 47 Geo. 3, may be left to the sound discretion of the trustees, 490–495——Advantages which the British Museum derives from King George the Third's library; money value of the books; when at the palace, access to it could only be obtained by leave of His Majesty, or through the influence of the librarian, 496–506——Trustees have the power of refusing a donation, 519, 520——There have been but two sales of duplicate books and two sales of coins since the 47 Geo, 3, the produce of which is brought to account, and the amount paid into the Bank, 521–523.

Value paid for the Arundel manuscripts, and why the amount was not mentioned in the annual returns to Parliament, 524–528——Bequests of pictures have not been sold; they are placed in the Mineral Gallery, 529–537. 557–564——Custody of the pictures presented by Sir George Beaumont to the British Museum has been transferred to the National Gallery, though the ownership still remains in the trustees of the Museum, 538–556——There would be no objection in principle to bestowing duplicate books or duplicate objects of curiosity upon district institutions or libraries, to be approved by the trustees, 565–568——Nature of duplicate coins that were sold, 569–570——No sale has taken place of any duplicate coins found in the collection of Geo. 4, or of Mr. Payne Knight, 571–574——Or of Mr. Towneley, 577——Or of Mr. Cracherode, 570. 577——The coins are mixed in the cases, with labels showing the collection to which they originally belonged, 575, 576——Advantages to be gained by the Museum selling duplicate coins over giving them to other institutions; there is no objection to presenting those institutions with casts of the coins, 578–584.

Reasons the conditions annexed to the bequests of Mr. Payne Knight and the Hon. Mrs. Damer were not mentioned in the return made to Parliament, 585–589——The collection of pictures bestowed on the Museum by the Rev. Holwell Carr, are, with Sir George Beaumont's in the National Gallery, 590–593——The offer of any collection for sale is laid before the trustees, 594, 595——Officers sometimes make purchases of small value, which, if not confirmed by the trustees, are returned upon their hands, 596–598——Purchase of the Ely manuscripts recognised with thanks by the trustees; amount paid for it, and commercial value, 599–602——Estimate of the expenditure for the ensuing year laid before the trustees previous to applying to Parliament for the annual grant, 603–605——Contents of the Bruce manuscripts, and cause of the purchase being rejected by the Museum, 606–608.

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[Fifth Examination.]—Appropriation by the trustees of Major Edwards's bequest, 1006–1024——His books have become merged in the general library, 1025–1030——The

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oath mentioned in the Act 5 Anne, c. 30, to be taken by the librarian to the Cottonian trustees, is not repeated in Act 26 Geo. 2; the librarian is librarian to the trustees generally, 1031–1037——Major Edwards's books and pictures are still in possession of the trustees, unless any duplicates have been sold, 1038–1043——Cause of the trustees entertaining the intention of keeping great bequests entire, 1044–1046.

Opinion that the Act 26 Geo. 2 entirely superseded the Act of Anne, 1047–1050——About the year 1812, whoever presented the accounts to Parliament signed them, 1050, 1051——Number of copies of the Synopsis and Museum publications printed, and number of copies sold, 1052–1055——Number of copies of the outlines of the classification of the library that were printed, and in what manner they were distributed, 1056–1063——Means taken by the trustees to get their printing done at the lowest rate; names of printers employed by the Museum, 1065–1074.

[Sixth Examination.]—Purchase of Baron Moll's library and minerals, with Major Edwards's bequest, 1089–1097.

[Seventh Examination.]—Number of copies of the Synopsis printed, profit to the trustees, and whether advisable to reduce the price, 1148–1157——Expense of spirits of wine, &c. for preserving subjects of natural history, 1159–1161——Expense of freight, &c. on import of books, 1162–1165.

[Eighth Examination.]—Cause of sums being asked for one purpose and expended on another, 1350, 1351——Sums asked for the Athenian marbles for some years past, and there being no expenditure for that purpose has been accidental, 1353–1357——Balance from the Alexandrian manuscripts was accounted for to Parliament, and went towards the supplies of the following year, 1358, 1359.

[Ninth Examination.]—Particulars as to journey to Pomard, near Beaune, in France, to inspect the collection of the Baron de Joursanvault, in answer to the charges of Sir Harris Nicolas against witness; cause of the collection not being purchased, and showing that the Museum have since obtained all that was valuable from that collection, 1387–1449——Mr. Bruce's manuscripts were not purchased on account of the extravagant price asked for them, 1450–1466——Cause of Mr. Gough leaving his books and manuscripts to the Bodleian Library, 1467–1474——Difficult to account for Mr. Douce's resigning the office of keeper of the manuscripts; supposed cause of his leaving his manuscripts to the Bodleian Library, 1475–1496.

Purchase of Mr. Salt's Egyptian antiquities by the British Museum, price paid for them, and purchase of the alabaster sarcophagus by Sir John Soane, 1497–1517——Disposal by Mr. Salt of a second collection of Egyptian antiquities to the French government, 1518–1520——Cause of the rejection of Mr. Dodwell's offer of Greek bronzes of the Archaic style found near Perugia, and a specimen of gold ornamental painting belonging to the ex-queen of Naples; subsequent purchase of the collection by the King of Bavaria, 1521–1527——Means taken by Government to procure the Egina marbles; failure of the negotiation, and subsequent sale to the King of Bavaria, 1528–1541——Dr. Hunter's coins were bequeathed to go to Glasgow, where they form part of the Hunterian Museum, 1542, 1543.

Trustees did all they could to get Lord Pembroke's coins in 1828, but the Treasury would not advance the money, 1544–1550——Amount paid for Mr. Sams' collection in 1834, 1551–1559——Rejection of Mr. Simcoe's collection of prints, and subsequent sale by auction, at which they fetched a higher price than offered by the Museum, 1560–1569——Rejection of Mr. Upcote's offer of manuscripts, 1573–1577——How far the trustees arm themselves with evidence as to value, previous to any application to Parliament for a grant above 2,000 *l.* for the purchase of any curiosity, 1578–1581.

[Tenth Examination.]—Expenses of journey to Pomard, 1582, 1583——Answer to the charge in the Edinburgh Review of 1823, relative to the transfer to the College of Surgeons by the Museum of a portion of Sir Joseph Banks's collection, the subsequent sale by auction, and repurchase by the Museum, 1584–1619——Sir Hans Sloane's herbarium is in as perfect a state as Sir Joseph Banks's, if not more so, 1620, 1621——Application by Mr. Gough to allow some copper-plates to be deposited at the Museum for safety; consent of the trustees, and no further notice taken by Mr. Gough, 1622, 1623——Further evidence as to Mr. Simcoe's bequest, and its realizing more by auction than it was offered to the British Museum for, 1624–1628.

[Eleventh Examination.]—The reading-room is not sufficiently capacious, or so well ventilated as it ought to be, 1658–1661——Name of the superintendent of the reading-room, 1662–1665——The old rule of the Museum, requiring the attendance of one of the librarians in the reading-room, has been superseded, his attendance being considered a misapplication of time, 1666–1675——No difficulty has ever occurred to foreigners in the library, from the want of persons with whom they could communicate, 1676–1683——Description of catalogues that are placed in the reading-room, 1684, 1685——By whom the classed catalogue of the King's library was made; extent to which it is a classed catalogue, 1686–1689——The completion of an alphabetical catalogue is more essential than a classed catalogue, the latter being only occasionally useful, 1690–1694——The classed catalogue has been discontinued, partly on the ground of expense, and partly from the necessity of completing the alphabetical catalogue, 1695–1700.

The titles made in forming the classed catalogue are now being used in forming the alphabetical

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alphabetical one, but are so marked as to be easily transferred when the work of the classed catalogue is renewed, 1701–1720——The two works could not be performed simultaneously with the same quickness, 1721——The trustees may contemplate forming a classed catalogue, but it is doubtful whether they intend printing it, 1722——There have been no formal complaints of the state of the library, 1723——Names of gentlemen employed on the alphabetical catalogue; if those gentlemen required additional attendance it would be immediately granted them, 1724–1751——Difference of opinion with regard to the modes of classification in catalogues, but still a classed catalogue is desirable, 1754–1763——Mr. Horne's outline of classification was extremely good, as well as elaborate, but he has changed his mind as to various portions of it, 1765–1773——Very great expense of a classed catalogue for the Museum, 1774——A librarian who does his duty supplies the place of a classed catalogue, which from its nature cannot be perfect, 1775–1778.

The expense is one of the chief considerations in forming a classed catalogue, from the necessity of employing persons properly qualified, and from the expedition required to ensure uniformity of design, 1779–1790——The additions to the library have doubled the bulk of the catalogue published in 1819, the additions are continued in manuscript, 1791–1795——Names of catalogues of manuscripts with indexes, 1797–1799——Number of volumes of lexicons, dictionaries and encyclopedias in the reading-room, one half of which have been added of late years, 1800, 1801——Appropriation of the great room in the Royal library as a reading-room would cause the books to be turned out of the library to make room for those of the reading-room; two new reading-rooms are preparing, 1802, 1803——Means of procuring admission to the reading-room; recommendations usually required, particularly with regard to foreigners, 1804–1806——Index to the manuscripts commenced at the recommendation of Lord Colchester; employment of Mr. John Millard thereon for three years, to the satisfaction of witness, 1807–1822.

[Twelfth Examination.]—Lord Colchester's wish that an index to the manuscripts should be made, as a classed catalogue was out of the question, 1873–1877——Recommendation of Mr. Millard by Lord Colchester through Mr. Horne, 1878–1881——Portion of the work Mr. Millard was employed on was of an inferior character; period of time in which he might have qualified himself for the more difficult portion, 1882–1896——Requisite qualifications for a person to make a classed index to manuscripts, 1897–1906——Witness had no occasion to find fault with Mr. Millard while under his superintendence, 1907–1915——His irregular attendance and inefficiency after witness left the Manuscript department; his discharge by the trustees, and assistance given him by witness in the shape of a memorial, to procure his remaining in their service for two years after he was discharged, 1916–1933.

Mr. Millard came recommended by Lord Colchester and Mr. Horne, from having been employed upon a General Index to the Reports of the House of Commons, from 1715 to 1801, 1934–1943——He did not latterly do justice to his recommendations, 1944–1949——Witness had not means of knowing Mr. Millard's knowledge of languages, 1950–1964——Appointment of Mr. Forshall by the trustees as assistant in the Manuscript department, without any communication with witness as head of the department, 1969–1979——No disadvantage has hitherto arisen from assistants being appointed without consulting the heads of departments, 1980, 1981——Complaints by Mr. Millard of not liking to serve under his new principal, 1982–1989——Ill-health and irregularity of attendance of Mr. Millard after Mr. Forshall's appointment; his irregularity became generally the talk of the Museum, 1990–2010——The memorial was suggested by witness with a view to give Mr. Millard the chance of remaining in some situation in the Museum, 2011–2029——Kindness to Mr. Millard caused witness not to represent his conduct to the trustees, and induced him to suggest the drawing up of the memorial, 2030–2065——Witness is generally consulted upon dismissals taking place, but this was a discontinuance of a labour and not a dismissal, 2066–2069.

[Thirteenth Examination.]—Officers living within the walls of the Museum would be allowed to take home manuscripts, 2342, 2343——The index to the manuscripts will not be continued till the catalogues are revised, 2346–2348.

[Fourteenth Examination.]—Witness did lend Mr. Millard Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus, that he might become acquainted with the contractions in manuscript writing, 2351.

[Fifteenth Examination.]—To what extent there are classed catalogues in the foreign libraries, 2399–2418——Number of volumes in the library of the British Museum, 2419–2423——The titles copied for the classed catalogue, which are now being used for the alphabetical catalogue, will be again used for the classed catalogue when the labour is resumed, 2424–2431——Progress might have been made in the classed catalogue if the powerful assistance possessed by the Museum had been brought to bear upon it, 2432–2437——A complete alphabetical catalogue was a pressing want, 2437–2439——Parliamentary grant for the classed catalogue, 2440–2442——The index to titles and authors annexed to a classed catalogue, is not like an alphabetical catalogue superadded to a classed catalogue, 2443–2450.

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It might have been a matter of importance to the public that the two catalogues should have been proceeded with conjointly, but the catalogue establishment must have been doubled, and the alphabetical catalogue is of decidedly the greatest importance, 2451–2456——Branches of literature in which the Museum library is richest, 2457–2470——Names of private and local institutions having classed catalogues, but which are small compared with that of the Museum, and some of them are very badly done, 2471–2484——Names of classed catalogues of foreign libraries of former years, 2485–2489——A classed catalogue is a work of second rate importance; an alphabetical one is the first consideration, 2490, 2491——Date of the last catalogue in the Royal Library at Paris; great quantity of books therein that are uncatalogued, 2493–2495——A librarian supplying the place of a classed catalogue is not so advantageous as a written catalogue would be, 2500–2503——A classed catalogue is very desirable, but is not a matter of the greatest moment with literary men, 2504–2512.

If the two catalogues are done conjointly, the establishment must be increased, for the persons engaged on it must be entirely devoted to it, 2514–2517——To what extent witness is responsible for the publication of the Synopsis; those who are answerable for errors are those who write the particular article, 2518–2528——In whose hands the copyright of the various catalogues published at the expense of the trustees, and also of those not so published, is vested, 2529——Persons who are responsible for different portions of the Synopsis, 2536–2541.

Ely Manuscript. Purchase of the Ely manuscript recognised with thanks by the trustees; amount paid for it, and commercial value, *Forshall* 599–602.

Encyclopedia. See *Reading-room*.

English Drama. The library of the Museum is rich in English drama, *Ellis* 2458.

English Coins. There was a considerable sale of duplicate English coins, *Ellis* 570.

Engravings. See *Drawings and Engravings*.

Engravings, Royal Cabinet of. See *Denmark*, II, 3.

Engravings, Collection of. See *Saxony*.

Entomological Collection. Arrangement of the insects, mode of admission to view them, *König* 2730–2735——Small amount of the sum annually expended thereon prevents its being as perfect as some foreign collections, *König* 2738–2742, *Samouelle* 3791–3798. 3905——Extent to which witness is answerable for the entomological collection, *Children* 3044–3046——Witness has no assistance in his department; nature of the assistance that would be useful to him, *Samouelle* 3758–3768——Extent to which the crustacea, &c. under witness's charge, are named, numbered and catalogued, *Samouelle* 3769–3776——The collection is in very fair condition, *Samouelle* 3794——State of the collection of crustacea and insects in 1821 and at present, *Samouelle* 3862, 3863——Number of species which the catalogue at present contains, *Samouelle* 3774.

The system of the authors best known is adopted by witness with regard to arrangement and nomenclature, *Samouelle* 3788–3790——The name of witness's office should be defined, he having been told he is not an officer of the Museum, *Samouelle* 3780–3787——There have been but few collections of insects purchased within the last 14 years, *Samouelle* 3799–3804——The collection has been increased since witness was appointed, it was in fine condition then, *Samouelle* 3823——Particulars as to the purchase and donations of insects since 1821, *Samouelle* 3864——How far witness's labours in the entomological collection have been directed by the heads of the natural history department, and how far witness considers himself responsible, *Samouelle* 3865, 3866——There is sufficient ground for forming the entomological collection into a distinct department, *Samouelle* 3871–3873——The collection is being continually referred to, *Samouelle* 3898.

See also *British Collection of Entomology*. *Hunter*, Mr. *Melley*, Mr. *Sloane*, Sir *H*.

Entomology. Works on entomology published by witness, *Samouelle* 3756, 3757——More valuable results will be derived from insects when there is a better acquaintance with their habits and manners, *Samouelle* 3897——Foreign countries in which entomology has been extensively pursued as a branch of natural history, *Samouelle* 3899, 3900——Encouragement of the study, so as to make it bear on arts or medicine, is better left to the views of private individuals, *Samouelle* 3901, 3902——Experiments must be tried in the living state, which could not be done at the Museum, *Samouelle* 3903——Difficulty of obtaining insects in the same locality in different years, *Samouelle* 3904.——*See* also *Library*.

Entry Book. See *Donations and Bequests*.

Estimates. Estimates of expenditure of the Museum, 1812 to 1835, *App. p.* 295–355.

See also *Expenditure*. *Parliamentary Grants*.

European History. The Library of the Museum is extremely rich in the history of Europe, *Ellis* 2458.

Evening Admission. Objections to the library or reading-room being opened of an evening, *Forshall* 1287–1314.

Evidence. That taken before the Committee, submitted to the House, with a recommendation on the expediency of appointing a committee next session, for the purpose of pursuing and completing the inquiry, *Rep. p.* 3——Numerous points in the Evidence require explanation, but which, as it would cause delay, will be declined, on the understanding that the inquiry will be recommended to be renewed next session, *Forshall* 4007–4009.
See also *Fees.*

Exchanges. Exchanges between the Museum and foreign governments would be advantageous, *Children* 3191, 3192.

Exotic Birds. See *Ornithological Collection. Perishable Articles.*

Expeditions. See *Naturalists. Richardson,* Dr. *Zoological Society.*

Expenditure. Estimate of the expenditure for the ensuing year, laid before the trustees previous to applying to Parliament for the annual grant, *Ellis & Forshall* 603–605——Accounts of, on the publication of the fac-simile of the Alexandrian manuscripts, from 1814 to 1818, *App. p.* 402——For engravings of the Elgin and Townley marbles, 1834, *App. p.* 404.——*See* also *Income and Expenditure. Natural History Department.*

Experiments. There is no place in the Museum for a laboratory or place to try experiments in natural history, *König* 2816–2823——A chemical laboratory would be desirable, *Children* 3152–3160——Why there would be no real benefit in giving each department apparatus for making experiments, *Gray* 3271–3274.——*See* also *Entomology.*

Extra Service. Why extra service money is not distinguished from salary in the accounts laid before Parliament; nature and origin of extra service, *Forshall* 971–981.

F.

Family Trustees. See *Trustees,* 5.

Fees. When books or manuscripts are taken out of the Museum, to be given in evidence, the officer of the department receives a similar fee to that received by a solicitor, *Ellis* 273.

Fighting Gladiator. Injury that has been done to this statue in the Louvre, from frequent and unskilful moulding, *Westmacott* 3942.

Finance, Sub-Committee of. See *Accounts.*

Fishes. See *Duméril,* Mr. *Ichthyology.*

Flora Græca. Failure of an action brought by the Museum, under the Copyright Act, to obtain possession of this work, *Brown* 3678–3681.

Florence. See *Seymour, G. H. Tuscany.*

Forbes, Hon. *F. R.* Despatch from, to Viscount Palmerston, dated Dresden, 12 May 1835, relative to literary institutions in Saxony, *App. p.* 494.

Foreign Countries. See *Entomology.*

Foreign Governments. See *Exchanges.*

Foreign Libraries. No foreign library of great extent has printed a catalogue of late years, *Ellis* 1752——Classed catalogues do not exist in foreign libraries, *Ellis* 1764——To what extent there are classed catalogues in the foreign libraries, *Ellis* 2399–2418——Names of classed catalogues of foreign libraries of former years, *Ellis* 2485–2489——Communications made to and received from His Majesty's ministers abroad, respecting literary institutions or libraries in foreign countries, 1834, 1835, *App. p.* 446.

Foreign Literary Institutions. See *Belgium. Bibliothèque Imperiale Publique à St. Petersbourg. Bibliothèque Royal à Paris. Continent. Denmark. France. Frankfort. Jardin des Plantes. Louvre. Luxembourg. Russia. Sardinia. Saxony. Sicily. Spain. Sweden. Switzerland. Tuscany. Wirtemberg.*

Foreigners. Are shown the Museum by a sufficiently qualified attendant, *Ellis* 402——Are admitted to the Museum at all times, whether in September or otherwise, *Forshall* 1272. 1274——No difficulty has ever occurred to foreigners in the library, from the want of persons with whom they could communicate, *Ellis* 1676–1683.
See also *Reading-room.*

Formatore or Moulder. How far it would be advisable to establish an office of moulder in the Museum, *Hawkins* 3523–3526——There is one in the Louvre appointed by the government, *Sarti* 3596——Regulations with regard to the office, *Sarti* 3613——In the event of the appointment of one at the Museum casts could be obtained as cheap in London from antique statues as they can be obtained in Rome, *Sarti* 3629——A moulder being attached to the Museum would not cause the public to be supplied with better and cheaper casts than they now obtain, *Hawkins* 3841——The appointment of a moulder under competent superintendence, with a proper place for working, would be a great advantage in improving public taste by the circulation of good casts at a cheap rate, *Westmacott* 3943–3952——Appointing a moulder to the Museum would be a dangerous thing, as many statues would suffer very much from being moulded, *Westmacott* 3942.

Forshall, The Rev. *J.* (Second Examination.)—[For First Examination, see *Ellis*, Sir *H.*, Second Examination.]—Plan that would be adopted by the trustees of disposing of duplicates or superfluous collections in the event of their inconveniently increasing, which is not the case at present, 609, 610——Value of contributions to the Museum within the last twelve years, 611——The Museum is well constituted as the great national storehouse of materials for literature, art and science, for assisting persons engaged in those pursuits, 612–618——Constitution of the literary and scientific institutions of Paris, 621——Comparison between the political constitution and government of France, showing why the system of management of literary institutions in France would not suit the Museum, and doubts whether the Museum does not surpass the institutions in France, 622, 623——Whether the zoological collection in the Museum is not equally conducive to the interests of science as that in the Jardin des Plantes, although the collections in the latter are more extensive, 624–632——There has been of late years a greater attention on the part of the public to literary and scientific pursuits; symptoms of an increased desire on the part of the Government to comply with the wishes of the public in that respect, 632–636.

Sums annually expended by the government of France for literary and scientific purposes, 637–642——Trustees, who are men of science and literature, with wealth and rank attached, are better calculated for the office than those who make literature or science a profession, 643–693——Comparison as to whether the Government of England or the Government of France has done most for the encouragement of knowledge within the last 25 years, 694–698——Neither the situation of trustees or officers of the Museum should be given as rewards; there are duties to be performed in both cases, 699–702——Literature is protected by the introduction into the trust of the heads of all the learned professions, the church, the law and physic, 703, 704——Superiority of the collection of comparative anatomy at Paris is owing to the superintendence of Baron Cuvier, 705–708——Trustees of the British Museum who have an earnest desire to promote literature, art and science, conjointly, are better than those of very eminent scientific acquirements only, 709–713.

Evils that would arise from the presence of men particularly eminent in any branch of science among the trustees, 714–718——Amount of salary as keeper of the manuscripts, duties of the office, and extent of assistance employed, 719–727——The office of secretary and keeper of the manuscripts being held by the same person, does not impair the efficiency of the duties of either, 728–733——Observations by Sir Harry Nicolas, that the catalogues of the Harleian, Lansdowne and Cottonian manuscripts are often erroneous, and generally unsatisfactory, 734–738——The catalogue of the Harleian manuscripts is more brief than desirable, but is a very fair catalogue, and as good a one as there is of most foreign collections, 738, 739——How far the catalogue of the Cottonian manuscripts, and the index to it, are incomplete, 740–743——Number of printed and manuscript catalogues there are in the Museum, with and without indexes, 744–749.

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Hereditary Trustees. See *Trustees,* 5.

Herschel, Sir *John.* See *Wellington,* Duke of.

History, Royal Academy of. See *Spain.*

Hogarth, Mr. Was employed by the Museum in unrolling papyri and repairing charters, being recommended by Messrs. Colnaghi, *Forshall* 1103, 1104.

Holidays, Public. Objections to opening the Museum during the Easter holidays, *Forshall* 1319–1330——Objection to opening the Museum during holiday weeks, *Samouelle* 3917——If drunken people excluded, and strict watch kept up, the objection to opening during holiday weeks would be done away with, *Samouelle* 3920–3925.

Holmes, Mr. See *Index to Manuscripts.*

Holy Land. See *Prudhoe,* Lord.

Homer, Head of. See *Moulds*.

Horton, Sir W. See *Stanley*, Lord.

Hours of Admisson. The Museum could not be kept open more than six hours per day without considerable increase in the establishment, *Forshall* 1284——When the hours of attendance at the reading-room was altered from ten till four to eleven till five, the readers memorialized the trustees to go back to their old hours, *Ellis* 1313——Objections to opening the Museum from nine till eight, *Forshall* 1315 1318.

House of Commons Library. See *Donations and Bequests*.

Housemaids. Are appointed by the principal librarian, *Ellis* 6–10.

Hunter, Dr. Coins of. They were bequeathed to go to Glasgow, where they form part of the Hunterian Museum, *Ellis* 1542, 1543.

Hunter, Mr. A selection from his collection of insects made on his voyage with Captain King, was presented to the Museum, *Samouelle* 3834.

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Ichthyological Collection. The collection of fishes in the French Museum is very good, *Forshall* 707——This collection is small; inspection of it by Baron Cuvier, *König* 2697–2706.

Ichthyorsaurus. Want of room prevents the vertabræ of the large head of the ichthyorsaurus being now exhibited, *König* 2941–2947.

Imperial Library. See *Russia*.

Income and Expenditure of the British Museum. Sources of income of the Museum for general purposes, *Forshall* 826——Annual printed accounts of receipts and payments, 1812 to 1835, *App. p.* 293–356——General account of all sums of money received and expended on account of the British Museum, 1821 to 1833, under certain heads, *App. p.* 358.

Index to Manuscripts. A general index to the manuscripts is desirable, but not essentially necessary; cause of the one that was begun being abandoned, *Forshall* 750–761——Number of titles that could to be got through in a day, in making a correct and useful index to the printed catalogue of manuscripts, *Madden* 2202–2211——Number of titles written while in the service of the Museum, *Millard* 2349——This work will not be continued till the catalogues are revised, *Ellis* 2346–2348——Opinion, without communication with the trustees, that they would not wish to urge the inquiry further as to this work, *Forshall* 2352.

Ill health caused the gentleman employed on that index to be inefficient, *Forshall* 756–780——One was commenced at the recommendation of Lord Colchester; employment of Mr. John Millard thereon for three years, to the satisfaction of witness, *Ellis* 1807–1822, 1873–1877, 1907–1915——Recommendation of Mr. Millard by Lord Colchester, through Mr. Horne, *Ellis* 1878–1881, 1934–1943——Portion of the work Mr. Millard was employed on, *Ellis* 1882–1896——Qualifications requisite for a person to make a classed index to manuscripts, *Ellis* 1897–1906——Mr. Millard's attendance; how far efficient; his discharge, and period he remained in the service of the Museum afterwards, *Ellis* 1916–1933, 1982–2069, *Madden* 2145–2202——Further evidence as to the discharge of Mr. Millard, *Forshall* 1823–1871——Economy assigned as the cause of witness's dismissal from the Museum, *Millard* 2303——Application to Mr. Forshall for a certificate of character, on witness being a candidate for the secretaryship of the Wyndham Club, *Millard* 2270——Examination upon witness's letter to the Wyndham Club, on Mr. Millard's applying for the situation of secretary, *Forshall* 2217–2254.

Instances of mistakes occurring in the index on which Mr. Millard was employed, *Madden* 2072–2144——Witness not fully prepared at last examination with full evidence as to mistakes, *Madden* 2353–2356——Impression that there is no important error in the index to manuscripts referred to by Sir F. Madden, *Millard* 2290——Why mischief could not arise from the errors that have been pointed out, *Millard* 2349——Minutes of the trustees, and letters from witness relative to the discontinuance of the general classed index to manuscripts, and memorials from Mr. Millard put in, *Forshall* 2212——Examination thereon, *Millard* 2263–2269. 2276——Extent to which witness confirms the evidence of Sir Henry Ellis, and Sir Frederick Madden, relative to Mr. Millard, *Forshall* 2213–2216.

Date of minute appointing witness to undertake index to manuscripts, *Millard* 2255–2257——Witness's statement as to his duties and attendance, his absence and causes thereof, *Millard* 2258–2260. 2277, 2278. 2288. 2312–2338——Monthly reports made by witness to Sir H. Ellis and Mr. Forshall of the progress of the index, *Millard* 2349——State of the index on witness's quitting the Museum, *Millard* 2270——Superintendence of the index first by Sir Henry Ellis, and subsequently by Mr. Forshall, *Millard* 2279–2285.

Minute of general meeting respecting leave of absence to Mr. Millard, dated 13 March 1830, *App. p.* 425——Minute of committee respecting the continued assistance of Mr. Holmes, and notice to Mr. Millard, as to the term of his engagement, dated 12 February 1831, *App. p.* 426——Letter from the Rev. J. Forshall to Mr. Millard, dated 17 February

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1831, *App. p.* 426——Letter from Benjamin Hawes, esq., to the trustees of the British Museum, dated 10 May 1831, *App. p.* 426——Memorial of Mr. Millard to the trustees, dated 11 May 1831, *App. p.* 426——Minute of committee respecting memorial, dated 14 May 1831, *App. p.* 427——Minute of committee on the same subject, dated 11 June 1831, *App. p.* 427——Letter from Rev. J. Forshall to Mr. Millard, dated 16 June 1831, *App. p.* 427——Letter from Mr. Millard to Henry Ellis, esq., dated 7 July 1831, *App. p.* 427——Note from Mr. Millard to the trustees, dated 7 July 1831, *App. p.* 427——Minute of committee on Mr. Millard's letter, dated 9th July 1831, *App. p.* 427——Memorial of Mr. Millard to the trustees, dated 4 January 1833, *App. p.* 428——Minute of committee on above memorial, dated 12 January 1833, *App. p.* 428——Letter from the Rev. J. Forshall to Mr. Millard, dated 16 January 1833, *App. p.* 428.

Indexes. See *Catalogues of the Museum*, 1. 3. *Cole Collection. Reports to Committee of House of Commons. Sessional Papers. Woods and Forests Reports.*

Inferior Works. Inferior works might be put away if not put where they would perish; they must not be sold unless they came within the meaning of the word refuse in the Act 47 Geo. 3, *Ellis* 516-518.

Insects. See *Entomological Collection. Entomology. Natural History Department.*

Inspection. See *Visitation.*

Institutions. See *Private and Literary Institutions.*

Instruction, Public. See *France,* II.

Italian Artists. See *Moulds.*

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Jardin des Plantes à Paris. Difference between the British Museum and the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, *Ellis* 239–241——Number of divisions and heads of departments in natural history in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, *Gray* 3288–3290——Mode of appointment of the governing body of the Jardin du Roi in Paris, *Brown* 3724–3727——The natural history department in the Jardin du Roi is more extensive than that of the Museum; sub-divisions of the department, *Brown* 3732, 3733——Extent to which there is an analogy between the constitution of the Museum and that of the Jardin du Roi, *Brown* 3741.

Departments into which it is divided, and contents thereof, *App. p.* 524——Is under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction, as regards its administration, and under that of the Minister of the Interior as regards buildings and repairs, *App. p.* 524——Annual expenses, and out of what funds payable; admission of the public, *App. p.* 524, 525.

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Jean, Baron de, Collection of. Catalogue of the Baron de Jean, *Samouelle* 3914.

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Joursanvault, Baron de, his Collection. Particulars as to journey to Pomard, near Beaume, in France, to inspect this collection; cause of the purchase not being made; the trustees have since obtained all that was valuable from it, *Ellis* 1387–1449——Expenses of journey, *Ellis* 1582, 1583.

Extract from Nicolas's observations on the state of historical literature, concerning Sir Henry Ellis's journey to Pomard, *App. p.* 432——Letter from Prince Polignac to M. Paul de Fontenay, referred to in Sir Henry Ellis's Evidence, *App. p.* 432——Extract from the Morning Journal of Saturday, 12th September 1829, *App. p.* 433——Note from the Baron de Joursanvault to Sir Henry Ellis, dated 3 September 1829, *App. p.* 433——Report made to his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, by Sir Henry Ellis, upon the Manuscripts at Pomard, dated 7 September 1829, *App. p.* 433.

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King, Captain *P. P.* Specimens collected in his survey of the Southern American Continent were presented to the Zoological Society, *Gray* 3358——None of his collection came to the Museum after his survey of New Holland, *Samouelle* 3834.

See also *Hunter,* Mr.

King's Library. The library of His Majesty King George 3, given by His Majesty King George 4 to the British Museum, is kept whole and entire, *Ellis* 461–466——Advantages which the British Museum derives from King George the Third's Library; money value of the books; when at the Palace access to it could only be obtained by leave of His Majesty, or through the influence of the librarian, *Ellis* 496–506——The trustees have the power of removing it to Oxford, if thought most conducive to the public good, *Forshall* 1377——There is a catalogue of the old royal library of manuscripts, by Casley, *Ellis* 1797——Report from the Select Committee on Papers relating to the Royal Library presented by His Majesty to the British nation, *App. p.* 383.

See also *Maps. Prints and Drawings. Reading-room.*

King's Library at Copenhagen. See *Denmark,* III, 2.

Knight, Mr. *Payne*. See *Conditions of Bequests. Duplicate Books and Coins. Greek Coins.*

König, Charles. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Assistant librarian; taking the department of natural history, 2542——Salary and emoluments, and extent of apartments, 2544–2547——Duties of the department, 2548–2552——Assistants are appointed by the trustees without consultation with witness as head of the department, 2552–2557——The zoological collection is inferior in completeness to that of minerals and fossils, 2558–2564——Arrangement of the minerals and fossils; great labour therein, and how far further assistance requisite, 2565–2603——The state of the collection of minerals and fossils is reported monthly and recapitulated in the annual reports, 2604–2611——Attendance upon the details of the mineralogical department does not prevent the general superintendence of the whole department of natural history, 2612–2615——To whom the monthly reports are made, and how far their correctness ascertained, 2616–2620——Names of assistants under witness, but who do not assist him in mineralogy, 2621–2627.

Arrangement by witness in the zoological collection, which was subsequently broken up, 2628——Complaints of nomenclature and the mode of classing objects in zoology, but which have been equally defended as complained of; any decided incorrectness would be interfered with by witness, 2629–2637——Purchase by the Museum of Mr. Hawkins's fossils, and extent to which restorations have been made in them, 2638–2693——It is indispensably necessary that a collection should be formed, showing the geological formation of each English district, 2694–2696——The ichthyological collection is very small; inspection thereof by Baron Cuvier, 2697–2706——System adopted with regard to the arrangement of the shells; cause of difficulty in the nomenclature, 2707–2729——Arrangement of the insects; mode of admission to view them, 2730–2735.

There is no general catalogue in the natural history department, 2736, 2737——Small amount of the sum annually expended upon the entomological department prevents its being as perfect as some foreign collections, 2738–2742——A portion of Sir Hans Sloane's entomological collection has been destroyed annually, until there is none of it remaining; the specimens decayed partly from his mode of keeping them, 2743–2759——There is but little opportunity of stoving the skins of quadrupeds, there being but one part of the building that can be appropriated to the purpose, 2760–2763——There were some skins of birds in bottles transferred to the College of Surgeons; difficulty in ascertaining what portion were sold by auction, 2765–2768.

[Second Examination.]—Articles of value that have been presented to the Museum in the last 20 years, 2795, 2796——The zoological specimens sent by Lieutenant Redman from Nova Scotia, have not been exhibited, from a doubt in the minds of the trustees as to whether they were Museum property, 2798–2804——Mr. Burchell's valuable specimens of natural history have not been exhibited from want of room, 2805–2815——There is no place in the Museum for a laboratory or place to try experiments in natural history, 2816–2823——Annual expenditure for purchasing objects in the natural history department, and for preserving them, and how far there is a limit to the sum expended, 2824–2839——Some of Captain Parry's collection of animals were presented by the Admiralty to the Zoological Society, 2850–2852.

Naturalists have been very rarely sent out for the purpose of collecting interesting objects relative to their science, 2853——Merits of Mr. Brown as a botanist; his charge of the Banksian collection; the other botanical collection of the Museum will be made over to him, 2854–2860——Want of room has precluded the trustees from obtaining objects of natural history, which they otherwise would have done, 2864–2870——Period occupied in the arrangement of the minerals and fossils in the long gallery, 2871–2873——System adopted with regard to the classification and nomenclature of the ornithological collection, 2875–2879——Objections to the principals of departments putting their names to that portion of the Synopsis which describes the collection under their control, 2880–2885——The price paid for Mr. Smith's collection of fossils was a fair remuneration, 2886, 2887.

Improvements that might be made in the Synopsis, 2888–2900——Extent to which the classification and nomenclature of Lamarck and Cuvier is attended to in the arrangement of the objects of natural history, and reason of its being necessary occasionally to deviate from those systems, 2901–2913——Further evidence upon the necessity of a revision of the Synopsis, 2914–2940——Want of room prevents the vertebræ of the large head of the Ichthyosaurus being now exhibited, 2941–2947——Cause of the trustees not purchasing a piece of native gold from Peru which was offered them, 2948–2959——It is not the etiquette for the heads of departments to sit before the trustees when called in to be examined on any specific subject, 2960, 2961.

[Third Examination.]—Examination upon the price paid for Mr. Hawkins's fossils, and upon the restorations in the large specimen, difficulty of stating to what extent the collection is deteriorated by the restorations, 2963–3028.

König, Mr. Extract from his report, dated 12 February 1835, relative to Hawkins's fossils, *App. p.* 441——Extract from his report on the same subject, dated 12 March 1835, *App. p.* 442.——*See* also *Natural History Reports.*

Kyd, Lieut.-General. Presentation to the Museum of the sculptured tortoise in nephritic stone, brought from Hindostan by Lieut.-General Kyd; its great value, *König* 2795.

L.

Labels. There ought to be one person to write labels only, *Children* 3135–3138——Specimens belonging to remarkable collections should be indicated on the labels, *Children* 3183.

Lamarck. See *Natural History.*

Laboratory. See *Experiments.*

Landed Property. By Act of 5 Geo. 4, the trustees have the power of holding estates in land, *Ellis* 87, 88.

Languages. The Museum library is rich in the native languages of each country, *Ellis* 2458.——*See* also *French Language.*

Lascaris's Greek Grammar. There are three copies of the first edition of 1472 of this work, names of collections with which each copy came, *Ellis* 457.

Latham. English names to specimens are generally taken from Latham, *Children* 3128, 3129.

Law. The Museum library is rich in what may be called international law, *Ellis* 2458—— But it is poor in modern English law of the more ordinary kind, *Ellis* 2459.

Leach, Dr. Great complaints were made of his introducing his own instead of the old nomenclature, *König* 2552——His nomenclature of the shells has been materially altered, *Children* 3127——His collection is in a fine state of preservation, *Samouelle* 3820, 3821. *See* also *Natural History. Nomenclature.*

Learned Professions. See *Literature.*

Lectures. Heads of departments in the Museum delivering lectures would not be advisable, *Gray* 3318–3321, *Brown* 3729.——*See* also *Zoological Lectures.*

Lee, Mr. Mr. Lee, the librarian of the Royal Society, was employed by the Museum to class the mathematical and some other books, *Ellis* 2424.

Leipzig. See *Saxony.*

Lexicons. See *Reading Room.*

Librarian, Principal, of the British Museum. Salary and duties, and extent of patronage, *Ellis* 1–10——How appointed; his hours of attendance are not limited, *Ellis* 267–270. *See* also *Cottonian Manuscript. Reading Room.*

Library of the British Museum. Comparison of the mode of conducting the Paris library and that of the British Museum, showing the greater facilities of the latter, *Ellis* 246–251——There have been no formal complaints of the state of the library, *Ellis* 1723—— Number of volumes in the library of the British Museum, *Ellis* 2419–2423——Branches of literature in which the Museum library is richest, *Ellis* 2457–2470——The library of the Museum does not contain all the latest works on botany which are desirable, *Brown* 3667–3673——The Museum library is not decidedly poor in any class, *Ellis* 2459—— List of important works on botany wanted, have been given in to the principal of the department of printed books, *Brown* 3675——State of the library with regard to entomology is very good, *Samouelle* 3876, 3877——There should be working books of reference in each officer's room, to prevent their labours being suspended by the works they are using being wanted in the reading-room, *Samouelle* 3878.
See also *Classification of the Library. Edwards,* Major, Bequest of. *English Drama. European History. Evening Admission. Foreigners. Languages. Law. Manuscripts. Maps, Prints and Drawings.*

Linnæus. His specific names are preferred as being the oldest, *Children* 3126——The specific Latin names of Linnæus are added to the ornithological collection, *Children* 3128.

Literature. Literature is protected in the Museum by the introduction into the trust of the heads of all the learned professions, the church, the law and physic, *Forshall* 703, 704 ——Literature has increased so much that a catalogue would find no purchaser if it were published, *Ellis* 1764.——*See* also *Library of the British Museum. Trustees.*

Literature, Art and Science. Cause of the variance between the annual accounts of 1825 and the return of 1833, of sums expended for those purposes, *Forshall* 987–989.

Literary Characters. Are admitted to the Museum at all times to view the Museum, even during September, *Forshall* 1272. 1274.

Literary Institutions, Foreign. Communications made to and received from His Majesty's ministers abroad respecting literary institutions or libraries in foreign countries, 1834, 1835, *App. p.* 446.

Literary and Scientific Pursuits. There has been of late years a greater attention on the part of the public to literary and scientific pursuits, and symptoms of an increased desire on the part of the Government to comply with the wishes of the public in that respect, *Forshall* 632–636

Lords' Report on Dignity of the Peerage. See *Peerage.*

Louvre, The. The Louvre at Paris is open on Sunday, but the secret police are always in attendance, *Forshall* 1331–1338——Collections contained in the royal museum of the Louvre, *App. p.* 524——*See* also *Fighting Gladiators. Formatore.*

Luxembourg, The. The productions of living artists acquired by the French government are exhibited there, *App. p.* 524.

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Madden, Sir *Frederick.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Assistant keeper of the manuscript department, 2070——Instances of mistakes occurring in Mr. Millard's index to the printed catalogue of manuscripts, 2072–2144——Witness's knowledge of Mr. Millard's continual absences on the ground of ill health, with his opinion that they were not always occasioned by that cause, 2145–2202——Number of titles that could be got through in a day, in making a correct and useful index to the printed catalogue of manuscripts, 2202, 2211.

[Second Examination.]—Witness was not prepared at his last examination with full evidence as to mistakes in manuscript index, from his having been called upon suddenly to give evidence, 2353–2356.

Madrid. See *Spain.*

Mammalia. The mammalia are in good condition; they are arranged according to Cuvier, whose nomenclature is adopted with such variations as recent discoveries have rendered necessary, *Children* 3077, 3078.

Mantell, Gideon, Esq., F.R.S. Letter from, to the trustees, dated 11 July 1834, respecting Hawkins's fossils, *App. p.* 439.

Manuscripts. Officers living within the walls of the Museum would be allowed to take home manuscripts, *Ellis* 2342, 2343.——Number of volumes of manuscripts contained in the library 1821 and 1833; additions since 1821, *App. p.* 369.

See also *Arundel Manuscripts. Bruce Manuscripts. Catalogue of Manuscripts. Cottonian Manuscripts. Hargrave Manuscripts. Harleian Manuscripts. Index to Manuscripts. Oriental Manuscripts. Russia. Sloane's,* Sir *H.,* Collection. *Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus. Upcott's Manuscripts. Webster,* Sir *Godfrey.*

Manuscript Department. By whom assistants in the manuscript department are recommended and appointed, *Forshall* 864–867——Means taken for obtaining the best qualified candidates in the manuscript department, *Forshall* 873——There has been a greater increase of assistance in the manuscript department than in others, *Forshall* 889——Appointment of Mr. Forshall as assistant in the manuscript department without any communication with witness as head of the department, *Ellis* 1969–1979.

Manuscripts, Keeper of. Amount of salary; duties of office; assistance employed, *Forshal* 423, 424. 719–727——His office being combined with that of secretary, does not impai the efficiency of the duties of either, *Ellis* 305–327; *Forshall* 728–733. 834–861——Nature of the qualifications required for the office, *Forshall* 868–872——Portion of time occupied in the duties of keeper of manuscripts and secretary, *Forshall* 830, 831.

See also *Douce,* Mr.

Maps, Prints and Drawings. Sums paid on account of the publication of the catalogue of maps and topographical prints and drawings in the library of His Majesty King George IV., 1821 to 1833; and manner in which the several sums were distributed, *App. p.* 366.——*See* also *Catalogue of Maps, &c.*

Marbles. Nature of the arrangement of the Elgin, Phigalian and Townley marbles, *Hawkins* 3465-3468——Printed catalogues of the marbles and antiquities are published in quarto volumes, and in the Synopsis, *Hawkins* 3469——List of marbles in the British Museum moulded by Mr. P. A. Sarti, *App. p.* 445.

See also *Ancient Marbles. Apollo,* Statue of. *Athenian Marbles. Belzoni,* Mr. *Clytie. Egina Marbles. Elgin Marbles. Fighting Gladiator. Moulds of Statues. Roman Statues. Sarti,* Mr. *Sculpture. Townley Marbles.*

Mathematical Instruments, Collection of, at Dresden. See *Saxony.*

Medals. Witness has collected and arranged materials for an account of the medals illustrative of the history of Great Britain and its dependencies, *Hawkins* 3450.

Medals, Cabinet of. See *Wirtemberg.*

Medals, Collection of. See *Saxony.*

Medicine. See Entomology.

Meetings of the Trustees. Return of the days on which the trustees of the British Museum have met during 1832 to 1834; the hours of meeting; and the trustees who attended each of the aforesaid meetings, *App. p.* 390.

Melley, Mr. Extent of the entomological collection of Mr. Melley of Liverpool, *Samouelle* 3906–3909.

Mexico. Despatch from Richard Packenham, esq. to the Duke of Wellington, dated Mexico, 26 March 1835, relative to literary institutions in Mexico, *App. p.* 491.

Millard, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Date of minute appointing witness to undertake a new general index to all the manuscripts in the Museum, 2255–2257——Complaints of witness's absence were not frequent, and his explanations were constantly approved, 2258, 2259——Number of days of witness's absence on the ground of illness in each year, 1828 to 1832, 2260——Minute to the trustees as to the discontinuance of the index; witness's memorial to the trustees, and applications to individual trustees, 2263–2269——Application to Mr. Forshall for certificate of conduct and character on witness's being a candidate for the office of secretary to the Wyndham club, 2270——State of the index on witness's quitting the Museum, 2270——Application to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the chief officers of the Museum, after notice of the abandonment of the index, 2276——Wilful neglect of duty or incompetence was not charged against witness on his dismissal, 2277, 2278.

Superintendence of the index first by Sir Henry Ellis, and afterwards by Mr. Forshall, and no complaints made of the mode of conducting the work, or any errors pointed out, 2279–2283——Difference between the instructions of Sir Henry Ellis and Mr. Forshall for the formation of the index, particularly as regards the latter desiring every manuscript to be referred to, 2283–2285——When witness had difficulty in reading particular manuscripts, he applied to certain gentlemen connected with the Museum, 2288——Witness's impression that there is no important error in the index to manuscripts referred to by Sir F. Madden, 2290——Extent of witness's knowledge of languages, 2291——Works of which he is the author, 2292——Employment in indexing 15 volumes of Reports of the House of Commons, and an index to the Sessional Papers, 1801 to 1826, 2293——The Sessional Paper index examined by the clerks of the House of Commons, and but one mistake discovered; it was approved by the late Speaker, and was a work of great labour, 2294–2297.

Those works were conducted under the direction of Mr. Luke Hansard, 2299–2302——Economy was assigned as the reason for witness's dismissal from the Museum, 2303——Inconvenience to literary men from certain catalogues in the Museum being without indexes, 2304–2307——Further evidence as to the days of witness's absence, 2312–2317——How far witness has cause of complaint of want of courtesy in the mode of his dismissal, 2318–2326——Opinion that witness's notes accounting for his absence by illness were satisfactory, 2327–2333——Witness was not competent to read the early manuscripts at the period of his employment; how far he was competent at the termination of his labours, 2335–2338——No recollection of having received from Sir Henry Ellis, by way of loan, Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus, 2339–2341.

[Second Examination.]—Loan to witness by Sir H. Ellis, of the Transactions of the Celtic or Antiquarian Society of Paris, but no recollection of receiving Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus in the same manner, 2349——Monthly reports made by witness to Sir H. Ellis and Mr. Forshall of the progress of the index, and no objection taken to the quantity or quality of the work; number of titles written while in the service of the Museum; why mischief could not arise from the errors that have been pointed out, 2349.

Millard, Mr. See *Accounts. Index to Manuscripts. Peerage. Reports of Committees of House of Commons. Sessional Papers. Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus. Woods and Forests' Reports.*

Millingen, Mr. How far capable of valuing Egyptian antiquities; he has been long consulted by the purchasers of Greek and Roman antiquities, *Ellis* 1499.

Mineralogical Collections. The collection of minerals in the British Museum is in its extent and arrangement probably more perfect than that of Paris, *Forshall* 707——Arrangement of the minerals and fossils; great labour therein, and how far further assistance requisite, *König* 2565–2603——The state of the collection is reported monthly and recapitulated in the annual reports, *König* 2604–2611——Witness's attendance on this department does not prevent the general superintendence of the whole department of natural history, *König* 2612–2615——Names of assistants under witness, but who do not assist him in mineralogy, *König* 2621–2627——Period occupied in the arrangement of the minerals and fossils in the long gallery, *König* 2871–2873——Account of the number of applications made to the trustees of the British Museum (at meetings authorized according to the rules to grant admissions) for the purpose of being admitted to inspect that part of the collection of minerals not generally shown, or any particular part thereof, 1815 to 1820; number of admissions in consequence of applications, *App. p.* 397.

See also *British Minerals. Natural History Department. Zoological Collection.*

Minutes of the Trustees and of Committees. Relative to a letter from Richard Gough, esq., dated 18 February 1804, *App. p.* 413——On Lord Bridgewater's bequest, dated 10 March 1832, *App. p.* 414——Of committee respecting Mr. Belzoni's offer to collect antiquities in Egypt, dated 13 February 1819, *App. p.* 424——Of general meeting, declining Mr. Belzoni's offer, dated 13 February 1819, *App. p.* 424——Respecting Mr. Salt's offer of Egyptian antiquities, dated 19 February 1820, *App. p.* 425——Further minute, dated 11 May 1822, *App. p.* 425——Of sub-committee respecting the offer of

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of Mr. Salt's Egyptian antiquities, dated 13 February 1823, *App. p.* 425——Of general meeting, respecting leave of absence to Mr. Millard, dated 13 March 1830, *App. p.* 425——Of committee, respecting the continued assistance of Mr. Holmes, and notice to Mr. Millard as to the term of his engagement, dated 12 February 1831, *App. p.* 426——Of committee, respecting Mr. Millard's memorial, dated 14 May 1831, *App. p.* 427——Another minute, dated 11 June 1831, *App. p.* 427——Of committee, on Mr. Millard's letter, dated 9 July 1831, *App. p.* 427——Of committee, on Mr. Millard's memorial, dated 12 January 1833, *App. p.* 428——Extract from minutes of the trustees, respecting Sir George Beaumont's pictures, dated 12 and 21 July 1823, 14 February 1824, and 13 May 1826, *App. p.* 430——Respecting Mr. Holwell Carr's pictures, dated 12 March 1831, *App, p.* 431——Respecting Mr. Hawkins's fossil remains, declining Mr. Hawkins's offer, dated 11 May 1833, *App. p.* 437——Declining his second offer, dated 1 June 1833, *App, p.* 437——Of general meeting, dated 12 July 1834, *App. p.* 438——Of committee, dated 1 August 1834, *App. p.* 440——Of committee, dated 14 February 1835, *App. p.* 442——Of committee, dated 14 March 1835, *App. p.* 443——Of sub-committee, dated 26 March 1835, *App. p.* 443.

See also *Salt's Egyptian Antiquities.*

Moll, Baron de. Account of the sum paid for Baron de Moll's books and other articles, *App. p.* 405.

Moll, Baron, Library of. See *Edwards,* Major.

Monthly Reports. See *Mineralogical Collection. Reports.*

Monuments. Government have occasionally encouraged sculpture by monuments to eminent men, *Westmacott* 3976, 3977.

Morier, D. R., Esq. Dispatch from, to Viscount Palmerston, dated Bern, 26 June 1835, relative to literary institutions in Switzerland, *App. p.* 495.

Morning Journal. Extract from the Morning Journal of Saturday, 12 September 1829, relative to Sir Henry Ellis's journey to Pomard, *App. p.* 433

Moths. See *Cremations.*

Moulder. See *Formatore.*

Moulds of Statues. Special permission must be obtained for the purpose of taking moulds, *Hawkins* 3498–3502——Most of the moulds that have been taken of the finer statues are in the hands of Mr. Westmacott, subject to the condition of supplying casts at particular prices at the order of the trustees, *Hawkins* 3503–3509——The repetition of making moulds from the originals is attended with danger, but there is no objection to the multiplication of casts from those moulds, and distributing them to the utmost extent among the people, *Hawkins* 3510–3511——Certain Italian artists have been allowed by the trustees to take moulds, *Hawkins* 3512–3520——Whether Mr. Westmacott has the monopoly of the moulds, *Hawkins* 3512–3520——Italian artists get casts of fine objects to mould from, and casts circulated about the country are casts of casts, *Hawkins* 3521, 3522——It is not worth the while of Italian artists to take copies of the original size, *Hawkins* 3527–3529.

Permission obtained to mould from statues in the Museum by application to a person of rank, *Sarti* 3541–3546. 3585–3589——Application must also be made to Mr. Westmacott, who has given a denial in some instances, *Sarti* 3547–3549. 3555, 3556——Refusal to witness to be allowed to take a mould of the head of Homer; his subsequently obtaining permission; number of casts sold, *Sarti* 3558–3560——Those of the Elgin collection are not now in good condition; sum at which Mr. Westmacott offered them to witness, *Sarti* 3550–3554——If the means could be obtained of moulding figures and bas reliefs under proper superintendence, there would be a greater sale of casts, *Sarti* 3557–3561. 3568–3572. 3590, 3591——Accidents would not be likely to happen to the originals if the moulder is skilful; witness could find security, *Sarti* 3573–3584——The colour of antique statues will be changed by moulding, but the ancient colour will be regained in two months, and the original will not be otherwise injured if the moulder knows his business, *Sarti* 3592–3609.

Mode of obtaining casts at the French Museum; comparison between the description of casts sold in France and England, and their prices, *Sarti* 3611–3629——In France they charge more for casts taken from their own Museum than they do for other casts, *Sarti* 3624——Memorandum delivered in of the price at which Mr. Westmacott agreed to supply the Museum with casts of some portions of the Elgin marbles, *Hawkins* 3836——List delivered in from Mr. Sarti of moulds in his possession, taken from original statues in the Museum, *Hawkins* 3836——Injury that may be done to antique statues from taking frequent casts, besides producing discolouration, *Hawkins* 3838——Proper care, skill and prudence being provided for, there would be less injury from moulding, *Hawkins* 3840——How far Mr. Westmacott's property in certain moulds of the Elgin marbles would prevent the trustees granting Mr. Sarti permission to mould from the originals, *Hawkins* 3842–3853——The only objection that would arise is the unnecessary multiplication of mouldings, which may cause injury to the originals, *Hawkins* 3854.

The Elgin marbles have not been moulded at all since witness has been at the Museum, and no statue has been moulded twice during that period, *Hawkins* 3857, 3858——

Moulds of Statues—continued.

3858——The number of casts that can be taken from one mould vary according to the skill with which the original mould is taken, *Hawkins* 3860——The terms on which witness permitted to make moulds of the Elgin marbles were that the public should have every facility, and that the prices should be brought as reasonable as possible, *Westmacott* 3928–3931——Offer of the moulds for sale to Sarti, which had it been accepted, would have been mentioned to the trustees, *Westmacott* 3932–3941——Moulding in wax would do less injury to the statue than plaster; but on account of its pliability could not be used for large statues, *Westmacott* 3989–3999.

Mr. Westmacott's proposal for making moulds from marbles in the Elgin collection, dated 16 February 1817, *App. p.* 444——Conditions on which the trustees accepted Mr. Westmacott's proposal, *App. p.* 445——List of marbles in the British Museum moulded by Mr. P. A. Sarti, *App. p.* 445.

See also *Apollo*, Statue of. *Bronzes. Clytie. Elgin Marbles. Fighting Gladiator. Formatore. Roman Statues. Westmacott*, Mr.

Munich. Account of the expenses of Messrs. Baber and König's journey to Munich, *App. p.* 405.

Museums, Foreign. See *France*, III.

N.

Naples. See *Sicily.*

Naples, Ex. Queen of. See *Dodwell's Greek Bronzes.*

National Collection. See *Parliamentary Grants.*

National Costumes. See *Dresses.*

National Gallery. See *Beaumont*, Sir *George*, Pictures of. *Pictures.*

Native Languages. See *Languages.*

Natural History, Cabinet of, at Dresden. See *Saxony.*

Natural History, Cabinet of, at Wirtemberg. See *Wirtemberg.*

Natural History, Collection of. The collection is imperfect, compared with that of the Jardin des Plantes, *Ellis* 242–244——Mr. König writes the labels by choice, *Forshall* 890–893. 899, 900——Account of the objects of natural history bought at Mr. Bullock's sale by Dr. Leach, put in, *Cowtan* 2211, *App. p.* 418——Annual expenditure for purchasing and preserving objects in the natural history department, and how far there is a limit to the sum expended, *König* 2824–2839——Want of room has precluded the trustees from obtaining objects of natural history, which they otherwise would have done, *König* 2864–2870——Extent to which the classification and nomenclature of Lamarck and Cuvier is attended to in the arrangement of objects of natural history, and reason of its being necessary occasionally to deviate from those systems, *König* 2901–2913——Report of Sir H. Ellis, Mr. König and Mr. Children, on the 2d February 1829, regarding the department of natural history, *Forshall* 2962.

There is no perfect catalogue of specimens therein; one is desirable, but the increased number of hands requisite for its formation would render it expensive, *König* 2736–2737, *Children* 3054–3064——System of nomenclature attached to the different specimens; more names would be attached to the labels if there were more hands for the performance of the duties, *Children* 3123–3131——There has not been sufficient time to put the names on the various specimens with the present number of hands, *Children* 3132–3134——Description of specimens thereof that were obliged to be stowed away in boxes till the new buildings afforded room for their being exhibited, *Children* 3134——Cause of some specimens not being exhibited they are in general put into cases as soon as possible, *Children* 3142——Extent to which the arranging and naming has gone; constant new accesions render it impossible for such a collection to be ever said to be finished, *Gray* 3213, 3214——The time occupied in giving information to visitors requiring it prevents the work of arrangement going on speedily; and the person making the arrangement is the most fit person to give information, *Gray* 3215–3218.

Previous arrangements are necessarily altered upon considerable acquisitions taking place, and also upon removals, *Gray* 3219, 3220——Difficulties might be overcome with more assistance, *Gray* 3221——Name of the author whose nomenclature is adopted is attached to the specimens, *Children* 3395–3397——The scientific name in Latin, and the trivial names in English, French and German, should be attached, *Children* 3398——The nomenclature adopted by Dr. Leach has been altered by Mr. König, and is in a more perfect state than in the time of Dr. Leach, *Children* 3399, 3400——Unstuffed specimens for examination would be useful, but they would be attended with expense; such a suggestion has not been offered to the trustees, *Children* 3401, 3402. 3408–3412.

Bill for articles purchased by Dr. Leach for the British Museum at the sale of Mr. Bullock's collections, *App. p.* 418, 419——Account of the sums expended by the trustees upon objects of natural history, under various heads, between 25 December 1829 and 1830, *App. p.* 435——Report upon the department of natural history made by Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. König and Mr. Children, dated 2 February 1829, *App. p.* 436——Account of purchases

Natural History, Collection of—*continued.*

chases in natural history, coins and antiquities, with cabinets: 1815, *App. p.* 302——1816, *App. p.* 305——1817, *App. p.* 307——1818, *App. p.* 310——1819, *App. p.* 312——1820, *App. p.* 314——1821, *App. p.* 317——1822, *App. p.* 320——1823, *App. p.* 323——1824, *App. p.* 326——1825, *App. p.* 328——1826, *App. p.* 331——1827, *App. p.* 333——1828, *App. p.* 336——1829, *App. p.* 339——1830, *App. p.* 342——1831, *App. p.* 345——1832, *App. p.* 348——1833, *App. p.* 351——1834, *App. p.* 354.

Natural History Department. Salary and emoluments, extent of apartments, and duties of witness as assistant librarian, taking the natural history department, *König* 2544–2552——Assistants are appointed by the trustees without consultation with witness as head of the department, *König* 2552–2557——Amount of witness's salary as assistant officer in the natural history department; duties of the office, *Children* 3029–3037——Advantages and disadvantages that would arise from the formation of a board composed of the most eminent naturalists to have the control of this department, *Children* 3065-3068——Salary of witness as extra assistant therein, *Gray* 3208–3210——Duties of the office, *Gray* 3211, 3212.

Advantage that would be derived by subdividing the natural history department into separate departments of zoology and mineralogy, *Gray* 3280–3287. 3291–3307——Manner in which annual grants would be recommended, and if obtained, appropriated, in the event of the departments being distinct, *Gray* 3308–3313——If assistance were granted to witness of a superior description it would be advantageous, but not that of an attendant who had previously been employed in a menial capacity, *Gray* 3246–3257——Not advisable that the officers of the Museum should publish Annales du Museum, while natural history is so subdivided, *Brown* 3734——Salary and duty of witness as extra assistant in the natural history department, having the care of the crustacea and insects, *Samouelle* 3744–3750——Particulars as to witness's appointment, *Samouelle* 3752–3755.

See also *Entomology. Entomological Collection. Experiments. Jardin des Plantes. Mineralogical Department. Spirits of Wine. Trustees.*

Natural History, Royal Museum of, at Copenhagen.——See *Denmark*, II, 4.

Natural History, Museum of.——See *Switzerland*, 2. *Tuscany.*

Natural History Societies. Societies in this country for the cultivation of natural history, which are supported by individual subscriptions, *Brown* 3734, 3735.

Naturalists. They have been very rarely sent out with expeditions for the purpose of collecting interesting objects relative to their science, *König* 2853——Advantages that would be derived by their being so sent out, *Children* 3190. ——See also *Zoological Society.*

Naval Museum. See *France*, III, 3.

Naval Officers. The regulation requiring naval officers to surrender collections made abroad should be so far altered as to allow the Museum to make selections, *König* 2843, 2844.

See also *Government. Zoological Society.*

Naylor, Sir *George*, Collection of. This collection was not offered to the trustees in a mass; they made considerable purchases at Sir George Naylor's sale, *Ellis* 1571.

New Holland. See *King*, Captain.

Nicolas's Observations, on the State of Historical Literature. Extract therefrom concerning Sir Henry Ellis's journey to Pomard, *App. p.* 432.

Nicolas, Sir *Harris.* See *Harleian Manuscripts.*

Nomenclature. Collections being arranged and named according to the views of the officer arranging them, is necessary to show the advances made by science, *Gray* 3231–3233——Nomenclature that was adopted by Dr. Leach; those on birds have been removed, but those on the shells have not been re-written, *Samouelle* 3894–3896.

See also *Conchological Collection. Cuvier*, M. *Duméril*, M. *Entomological Collection. Latham. Leach*, Dr. *Linnæus. Mammalia. Natural History Collection. Ornithological Collection. Temminck. Zoological Collection.*

Noel, Mrs., Collection of. Mrs. Noel's collection of Brazilian insects was a valuable collection, and offered at a reasonable price, but only one box was purchased, *Samouelle* 3805–3811.

Northern Antiquities, Museum of, at Copenhagen. See *Denmark*, 5.

Nova Scotia. See *Redman*, Lieutenant.

O.

Officers of the British Museum. No officers of the Museum hold appointments which take them away from it during the hours that ought to be devoted to its service, *Ellis* 332–336——No officers of the Museum have been appointed since March 1833; clerks have been employed for temporary purposes, *Ellis* 337–345——The responsibility of seeing that the officers effectually discharge their duty devolves upon witness, *Ellis* 361–363——They sometimes make purchases of small value, which if not confirmed by the Trustees are

Officers of the British Museum—continued.
returned upon their hands, *Ellis & Forshall* 596–598——Annual account, 1821 to 1833, of the number of librarians, officers, and other persons employed in the British Museum; salaries, extra service money, gratuities and perquisites, and other emoluments; nature and extent of service and attendance; accommodation by way of lodging, &c., *App. p.* 370——List of officers, assistants, attendants, &c. of the British Museum, 21 May 1835, *App. p.* 388——Amount of the annual salaries, and of the monies paid to each of the present under and assistant librarians, officers and attendants employed in the care and management of the manuscripts, printed books, minerals, medals, coins, prints and drawings, for extra service money, or any other sums or gratuities paid to them beyond their stated salaries; nature and extent of service; accommodation in the way of lodging, perquisites, &c., 1810 to 1820, *App. p.* 370.
See also *Extra Service. Fees. Heads of Departments. Librarian. Manuscripts,* Keeper of. *Natural History Collection. Parliamentary Grants. Private Collections. Promotion. Reports. Rewards. Salaries. Secretary. Security.*

Official Trustees. See *Trustees*, 6.

Ornithological Collection. System adopted with regard to the classification and nomenclature of the ornithological collection, *König* 2875–2879——It is more desirable to place long descriptions of birds in the Synopsis than on the labels, *Children* 3177–3180——The age and sex of birds are indicated where known, *Children* 3182——Certain exotic North American and Arctic birds, where named and labelled; doubts whether that system is continued, *Samouelle* 3777–3779.——*See* also *Linnæus.*

Organic Remains. The collections of in the French Museum are very good, *Forshall* 707.

Oriental Manuscripts. Progress is making in a catalogue of the Oriental manuscripts, *Ellis* 1797.

Ourang Outang, Description of. See *Synopsis.*

P.

Pakenham, Richard, Esq. Despatch from, to the Duke of Wellington, dated Mexico, 26 March 1835, relative to literary institutions in Mexico, *App. p.* 491.

Papyri. See *Hogarth*, Mr.

Paris. See *France.*

Parliamentary Grants. The country ought, and would very wisely bestow, much larger grants on the Museum than at present, and if so every person in the establishment would be more liberally paid, *Forshall* 887——Special grants made by Parliament are not entered in the accounts of the Museum, as not going through the trustees' hands, *Forshall* 929–934——Sums voted by Parliament for specific purposes are not always strictly applied to those purposes, but the balance is returned in the annual accounts to Parliament, *Forshall* 1171–1174——Appropriation thereof to other purposes than the specific ones for which granted, is sanctioned by Parliament, by being mentioned in the estimates of the following year, *Forshall* 1180–1192.
The money voted is received from the Treasury *en masse*, and appropriated as nearly as possible to the specific objects for which the estimates are framed, *Forshall* 1255–1258——Cause of sums being asked for one purpose and expended on another, *Ellis* 1350, 1351——Sum that would be sufficient to be annually granted to complete the national collection, *Samouelle* 3910, 3911——Statement of the money votes by the House of Commons, specifying the statute by which each was applied, *App. p.* 568——Special grants voted by Parliament, 1811 to 1835, for the purchase of collections to be deposited in the British Museum, *App. p.* 357.
See also *Alexandrian Manuscripts. Expenditure. Natural History Collection. Rich's Collection. Value of Collections.*

Parliamentary Returns. By what officer the returns laid before Parliament are made up, *Forshall* 806–825——Why the return presented to Parliament in 1833 was not according to the order of the House of Commons, *Forshall* 960——About the year 1812, whoever presented the accounts to Parliament signed them, *Ellis* 1050, 1051.
See also *Accounts.*

Parry, Captain. Some of his collection of animals were presented by the Admiralty to the Zoological Society, *König* 2850–2852.——*See* also *Rock Specimens.*

Patronage. The patronage of the Museum is confined to the three principal trustees, *Ellis* 118–121.——*See* also *Heads of Departments.*

Payments. See *Income and Expenditure.*

Peerage, Lords' Report on the Dignity of. Mr. Millard was employed to read the proof sheets of the Lords' Report on the Dignity of the Peerage, *Hansard* 2388.

Pembroke, Lord, Coins of. The trustees did all they could to get these coins in 1828, but the Treasury would not advance the money, *Ellis* 1544–1550.

Perishable Articles. Duplicates of certain objects of zoology that were perishable have recently been exchanged, *Forshall* 471.

Peruvian Gold. Cause of the trustees not purchasing a piece of native gold from Peru which was offered them, *König* 2948–2959.

Phigalian Marbles. See *Marbles.*

Physical and Mathematical Instruments, Collection of, at Dresden. See *Saxony.*

Picture Gallery, Royal, at Copenhagen. See *Denmark,* II, 6.

Picture Gallery at Dresden. See *Saxony.*

Pictures. Bequests of pictures have not been sold; they are placed in the National Gallery, *Ellis* 529–537. 557–564.——*See* also *Beaumont,* Sir *George,* Pictures of.

Plymouth Museum. See *Franklin,* Captain.

Police. The assistance of the police would be called in at the Museum if occasion required it, after a report of the necessity to the principal librarian, *Forshall* 1339–1344.

Polignac, Prince. Letter from, to M. Paul de Fontenay, referred to in Sir Henry Ellis's evidence, respecting the manuscripts at Pomard, dated 24 August 1829, *App. p.* 432.

Pomard. See *Joursanvault,* Baron de.

Potteries. Improvements in the productions of the Potteries since the acquisition of the Elgin marbles, *Westmacott* 3963–3965.

Presentations. See *Donations and Bequests.*

President of the Royal Academy.
President of the Society of Antiquaries. } See *Trustees,* 6.

Printed Books. Number of volumes of printed books contained in the library in 1821 and 1832, and of additions since 1821; volumes sold and disposed of, *App. p.* 369.
See also *Catalogue of Printed Books. Library of the British Museum.*

Printing. Means taken by the trustees to get their printing done at the lowest rate; names of printers employed by the Museum, *Ellis* 1065–1074——Account of all sums paid on account of printing the Museum catalogues and publications, 1821 to 1833; cost of each publication; sums paid editor, engraver, printer and bookbinder; copies printed and how disposed of, *App. p.* 362–368.

Prints and Drawings. How far the print-room is under the head of the department of antiquities, and whether it would be advisable to make them distinct departments, *Hawkins* 3475–3487——Account of the number of applications made to the trustees of the British Museum (at meetings authorized according to the rules to grant admissions) for the purpose of being admitted to inspect the collection of prints and drawings, or any parts thereof, 1815 to 1820; number of admissions in consequence of such applications, *App. p.* 397——Copy of Mr. Smith's, keeper of prints and drawings, report to the trustees, dated 18 March 1824, *App. p.* 413.——*See* also *Maps, Prints and Drawings.*

Private Collections. There is no prohibition against officers of departments making private collections, *Forshall* 906, 907——There is no private collection in the Museum; every thing is exhibited, *Gray* 3276, 3277.

Private and Local Literary Institutions. See *Catalogues of the Museum,* 3.

Private Room. Unsuccessful attempt of witness to obtain a private room, which is an accommodation the other under-librarians have, *Brown* 3690–3696.

Promotion. The principle of promotion is acted on in the establishment, *Ellis* 370, 371.

Prudhoe, Lord. His collection is valuable, and is chiefly interesting from its locality, the Holy Land, *König* 2796.

Prussia. Despatch from R. Abercrombie, esq. to Viscount Palmerston, dated Berlin, 12 November 1834, relative to literary institutions in Prussia, *App. p.* 481.

Public. See *Visitors.*

Public Functionaries. See *Trustees,* 3.

Public Instruction. See *France,* 2.

Public Taste. See *Taste.*

Publications. Number of publications of the Museum printed and sold, *Ellis* 1052–1055——Account of receipts and expenditure for works published, 1812 to 1814, *App. p.* 298——1812 to 1815, *App. p.* 299——For 1815, *App. p.* 302——1816, *App. p.* 304——1817, *App. p.* 307——1818, *App. p.* 309——1819, *App. p.* 312——1820, *App. p.* 314——1821, *App. p.* 316——1822, *App. p.* 319——1823, *App. p.* 322——1824, *App. p.* 325——1825, *App. p.* 328——1826, *App. p.* 330——1827, *App. p.* 333——1828, *App. p.* 335——1829, *App. p.* 338——1830, *App. p.* 341——1831, *App. p.* 344——1832, *App. p.* 347——1833, *App. p.* 350——1834, *App. p.* 354.——*See* also *Sales of Publications.*

Purchase of Collections. The trustees do not make purchases of collections above the value of 1,200*l.* or 1,500*l.*; mode adopted of applying to Parliament, and evidence taken before Committees of the House of Commons, *Ellis* 171–191——Account of the purchases of the Museum, 1812 to 1835, *App. p.* 357.——*See* also *Donations and Bequests.*

Q.

Qualifications. See *Trustees.*

Quadrupeds. There is but little opportunity of stoving the skins of quadrupeds, there being but one part of the building that can be appropriated to the purpose, *König* 2760–2763.

R.

Radiata. Collection of radiata the richest of any collection known to witness, though not so rich as it might be if more money granted for it, *Gray* 3356, 3357.

Reading Room. Is only closed during the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun weeks, *Forshall* 1281——In one instance the same gentleman required 55 books in one morning, which were supplied him, *Ellis* 1315, 1316——It is not sufficiently capacious or so well ventilated as it ought to be, *Ellis* 1658–1661——Name of the superintendent of, *Ellis* 1662–1665——The attendance of one of the librarians therein has been dispensed with, it being considered a misapplication of time, *Ellis* 1666–1675——Number of volumes of lexicons, dictionaries and encyclopedias therein, one-half of which have been added of late years, *Ellis* 1800, 1801——Appropriation of the great room of the Royal Library as a reading-room, would cause the books to be turned out of the library to make room for those of the reading-room; two new reading-rooms are preparing, *Ellis* 1802, 1803.

Means of procuring admission to the reading-room; recommendations usually required, particularly with regard to foreigners, *Ellis* 1804–1806——Account of the number of applications made to the trustees of the British Museum (at meetings authorized according to the rules to grant admissions) for the purpose of being admitted to the reading-room, 1815 to 1820; number of admissions in consequence of such applications, *App. p.* 397——Statutes and rules of the trustees now in force with respect to admission to the reading-room, 1821, *App. p.* 401——Letters from the Rev. H. H. Baber to Sir Henry Ellis, as to persons attending the reading-rooms, dated 26th and 30th June 1835, *App. p.* 428, 429——Letter from Mr. Cates to Sir H. Ellis, on the same subject, dated 24th June 1835, *App. p.* 429.——*See* also *Evening Admission. Hours of Admission.*

Receipts and Payments. Receipts and payments of the British Museum annually, 1812 to 1834, *App. p.* 295–353——Account of money received and expended for the British Museum, 1820 to 1833, under particular heads, *App. p.* 358.

See also *Accounts. Income and Expenditure.*

Record Commission. Sum received by witness from the Record Commission, for a work on which he had been engaged, and why the amount was not mentioned in the return to Parliament in 1833, *Ellis* 271.——*See* also *Welsh Domesday.*

Redman, Lieutenant. The zoological specimens sent by Lieutenant Redman from Nova Scotia have not been exhibited, from a doubt in the minds of the trustees as to whether they were Museum property, *König* 2798–2804.

Refusal to accept Donations. See *Donations and Bequests.*

Refusal to purchase Collections. See *Haworth,* Mr.

Règne Animal. An English synonime is added to the specimens, most frequently that in Griffiths's Translation of the Règne Animal, *Children* 3126.

Repairs. When the collections are in their proper localities, part of the Museum might be closed at a time for repairs, and prevent the closing the whole in September, *Forshall* 1280——The public would be discontented at finding any part closed, *Forshall* 1282.

Reports of Committees of the House of Commons. Mr. Millard's employment upon a general index to the Reports of the House of Commons, from 1715 to 1801, *Ellis* 1934–1943, *Millard* 2293——Nature of Mr. Millard's employment thereon, which he executed to witness's satisfaction, *Hansard* 2357–2362.

Reports. Every officer makes a report at the time of the annual visitation, *Ellis* 352——To whom monthly reports are made, and how far their correctness ascertained, *König* 2616–2620——Witness's communications with the trustees are made by means of his reports through Mr. König, the principal of the department, *Samouelle* 3814, 3815.

Reptiles, Collection of, in the French Museum. See *Duméril,* Mr.

Rewards. Neither the situation of trustees or officers of the Museum should be given as rewards, there are duties to be performed in both cases, *Forshall* 699–702——More appropriate modes of rewarding scientific men might be found than electing them trustees of the Museum, *Brown* 3713.

Rich's Collection. Parliamentary grant for the purchase of this collection was not accounted for in the annual accounts, but was in the account of 1833, it being money expended for, and not by, the Musuem, *Forshall* 962, 963.

Richardson, Dr. Several specimens collected by him when he accompanied Captain Franklin's expedition are in the Museum, *König* 2862.

Rock Specimens. Several very interesting rock specimens have been presented to the Museum, collected during the expeditions of Captains Ross, Parry, Franklin, Tuckey, Clapperton and others, *König* 2847.

Roman Antiquities. See *Millengen*, Mr.

Roman Statues. Casts were taken in France from every statue of celebrity that was taken there, previous to its being returned to Rome, *Westmacott* 3955–3957.
See also *Formatore.*

Ross, Captain. See *Rock Specimens.*

Roumaîntzof, Le Musée. See *Russia*, 3.

Royal Academy, President of. See *Trustees*, 6.

Royal Library. See *King's Library.*

Royal Society, Secretary of. Extent to which witness's duties as secretary to the Royal Society, interfere with his duties at the Museum, *Children* 3161–3163.
See also *Lee*, Mr.

Russell, Lord *William.* Despatch from him to the Duke of Wellington, dated Stuttgard, 10th December 1834, relative to literary institutions in Wirtemberg, *App. p.* 486.

Russia:
1. *Generally.*
2. *Literary Institutions in.*
3. *Le Musée Roumaîntzof.*
4. *L'Academie Impériale des Sciences.*

1. *Generally:*
Our literary intercourse with St. Petersburgh is less than with most countries of Europe, *Ellis* 2403. 2499.

2. *Literary Institutions in:*
Despatch from the Hon J. D. Bligh to the Duke of Wellington, dated 28 December 1834, relative to literary institutions in Russia, *App. p.* 447.

3. *Le Musée Roumaîntzof*:
By whom founded; of what it consists; number of volumes of books in the library; extent of collection of minerals, coins and medals; funds out of which supported; name of the principal and under librarians, and periods of admission of the public, *App. p.* 447.

4. *L'Academie Impériale des Sciences de St. Petersbourgh:*
Number of sections into which it is divided; by whom superintended; funds by which supported; names of librarians; manner in which the public are admitted, *App. p.* 447.

S.

Salaries. Scale of salaries and system of daily pay to literary gentlemen, and advantage of the system, *Ellis* 372–376——Those of the officers of the Museum are not sufficiently liberal, *Forshall* 884–888——Amount of the annual salaries and of the monies paid to each of the present under and assistant librarians, officers, and attendants employed in the care and management of the manuscripts, printed books, minerals, medals, coins, prints, and drawings, for extra service-money, or any other sums or gratuities paid to them beyond their stated salaries; nature and extent of service; accommodation in the way of lodging, perquisites, &c., 1810 to 1820, *App. p.* 398.

Sale of Publications. The trustees now make it a rule not to sell or part with any books, coins, or other things that may have been given to them, *Ellis* 36–43——Names of publications sold by the Museum, *Forshall* 827, 828——Account of the sale of the several Museum publications, 1833 and 1834, *App. p.* 291–353.——*See* also *Publications.*

Salt's Egyptian Antiquities. Purchase thereof by the Museum, price paid for them, and purchase of alabaster sarcophagus by Sir John Soane, *Ellis* 1497–1517——Disposal by Mr. Salt of a second collection to the French Government, *Ellis* 1518–1520——Minutes of the trustees relating to the purchase of Mr. Salt's collection of Egyptian antiquities put in, *Forshall* 1872——Minute respecting Mr. Salt's offer of Egyptian antiquities, dated 19 February 1820, *App. p.* 425——Further minute, dated 11 May 1822, *App. p.* 425——Minute of sub-committee respecting the offer of Mr. Salt's Egyptian antiquities, dated 23 February 1823, *App. p.* 425——Memorandum of sum paid for them, *App. p.* 425.
See also *Belzoni*, Mr.

Samouelle, George. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Salary and duties of witness as extra assistant in the natural history department, having the care of the collection of the crustacea and insects, 3744–3750——Particulars as to witness's appointment, 3752–3755——Works on entomology published by witness, 3756, 3757——Witness has no assistance in his department; nature of the assistance that would be useful to him, 3758–3768——Extent to which the collection of crustacea, &c. under witness's charge, are named, num-

Samouelle, George. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

bered and catalogued, 3769–3776——Certain exotic North American and Arctic birds where named and labelled; doubts whether that system is continued, 3777–3779——The name of witness's office should be defined, he having been told he is not an officer of the Museum, 3780–8787——The system of the authors best known is adopted by witness with regard to arrangement and nomenclature, 3788–3790.

The collection of insects is deficient as compared with other catalogues, 3791–3798——There have been but few collections of insects purchased within the last fourteen years, 3799–3804——Mrs. Noel's collection of Brazilian insects was a valuable collection, and offered at a reasonable price, but only one box was purchased, 3805–3811——Witness was examined by the trustees upon an attack being made on the Museum by the Edinburgh Review, 3812, 3813. 3816–3818——Witness's communications with the trustees are made by means of his reports through Mr. König, the principal of the department, 3814, 3815——At the period of the attack by the Edinburgh Review it was necessary to remove Sir Hans Sloane's collection from the public eye as they were useless, 3819——Mr. Brown's and Dr. Leach's collection are in a fine state of preservation, 3820, 3821——Cedar cabinets were replaced by mahogany, the gum from the cedar having a tendency to destroy the insects, 3822.

The entomological collection has been increased since witness was appointed, it was in fine condition then, 3823——Regret that Mr. Stone's collection of British insects was not purchased, as it would have completed the Museum collection, 3824–3828——Mr. Haworth's collection was an important and valuable collection, but its purchase was declined by the trustees, 3829–3833——Regret that the collections made by King's officers accompanying expeditions do not come to the Museum, 3834.

[Second Examination.]—State of the collection of crustacea and insects in 1821 and at present, 3862, 3863——Particulars as to the purchase and donations of insects since 1821, 3864——How far witness's labours in the collection of entomology have been directed by the heads of the natural history department, and how far witness considers himself responsible, 3865, 3866——The arachnoidæ have been long arranged under their generic titles, but their species is now being determined by Mr. Children, 3867–3870——There is sufficient ground for forming entomology into a distinct department, 3871–3873——Witness is responsible for the synopsis as far as the insects are exhibited, 3874, 3875——State of the library with regard to entomology is very good, 3876, 3877——There should be working books of reference in each officer's room, to prevent their labours being suspended by the works they are using being wanted in the reading-room, 3878——The name of the donor is attached to most insects, 3879——Sir Hans Sloane's catalogue will determine the number of specimens; the exposure to the light having destroyed them in consequence of the bad mode in which they were preserved, is a circumstance that could not have been prevented, 3880–3893.

Nomenclature that was adopted by Dr. Leach; those on the birds have been removed, but those on the shells have not been re-written, 3894–3896——More valuable results will be derived from insects when there is a better acquaintance with their habits and manners, 3897——The collection is continually being referred to, 3898——Foreign countries in which entomology has been extensively pursued as a branch of natural history, 3899, 3900——Encouragement of the study, so as to make it bear on arts or medicine, is better left to the views of private individuals, 3901, 3902——Experiments must be tried in the living state, which could not be done at the Museum, 3903——Difficulty of obtaining insects in the same locality in different years, 3904——Entomological collections are more extensive abroad, 3905——Extent of the entomological collection of Mr. Melley of Liverpool, 3906–3909.

Sum that would be sufficient to be annually granted to complete the national collection, 3910, 3911——Government should give directions to naval and military officers and foreign residents to make collections, 3912——Rooms should be lighted with side windows, 3913——Catalogue of Baron de Jean, 3914.

Good conduct of the public generally while visiting the Museum, 3915, 3916——Objection to opening the Museum during holiday weeks, 3917——Increase in the number of visitors at the present day over formerly, 3918——Visiting the Museum would improve the taste of the public, 3919——If drunken people excluded, and strict watch kept up, the objection to opening during holiday weeks would be done away with, 3920–3925.

Sams's Collection. Amount paid for this collection in 1834, *Ellis* 1551–1559.

Sarcophagus. See *Salt's Egyptian Antiquities.*

Sardinia. Despatch from Sir Augustus Foster to Viscount Palmerston, dated Turin, 25 March 1835, relative to literary institutions in Sardinia, *App. p.* 522——Memoire sur les Musées et Bibliothèques Publiques dans les Etats Sarde, *App. p.* 522——Number of royal Museums at Turin; how directed; annual expenses; funds out of which defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p.* 523——Number of librarians for the University library at Turin; annual expense of books; general annual expenses; funds out of which defrayed; number of volumes of books and manuscripts; admission of the public, &c., *App. p.* 523.

Sarti, Petro Angel. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Permission obtained to mould from statues in the British Museum by application to a person of rank, 3541–3546. 3585–3589——Application must also be made to Mr. Westmacott, who has given a denial in some instances, 3547–3549——Moulds of the Elgin collection are not now in good condition; sum at which Mr. Westmacott offered them to witness, 3550–3554——Instances in which permission to mould has been refused, 3555–3556——If the means could be obtained of moulding figures and bas-reliefs under proper superintendence there would be a greater sale of casts, 3557. 3561. 3568–3572. 3590, 3591.

Refusal to witness to be allowed to take a cast of the Head of Homer; his subsequently obtaining permission; number of the casts sold, 3558–3560——There is an increasing demand for statues and busts when they are good, 3562–3567——Accidents would not be likely to happen to the originals if the moulder is skilful; witness could find security, 3573–3584——The colour of antique statues will be changed by moulding, but the ancient colour will be regained in two months, and the original will not be otherwise injured if the moulder knows his business, 3592–3609——Mode of obtaining casts at the French Museum; comparison between the description of casts sold in France and England, and their prices, 3611–3629.

Sarti, Mr. *P. A.* List of marbles in the British Museum moulded by Mr. P. A. Sarti, *App. p.* 445.——*See* also *Moulds of Statues.*

Saurians. The class of, in the British Museum, is more perfect than that in the French Museum, *Forshall* 707.

Saxony. Despatch from the Hon. F. R. Forbes to Viscount Palmerston, dated Dresden, 12 May 1835, relative to literary institutions in Saxony, *App. p.* 494——Direction and salaries of officers of literary collections at Dresden, consisting of the picture gallery, the gallery of antiques, the collection of medals, the cabinet of natural history, the collection of physical and mathematical instruments, the historical museum, the collection of copies of antiques in plaster of Paris, the collection of engravings, the jewel-office and armoury, *App. p.* 494——Number of librarians, salaries, volumes of books and manuscripts in the library at Dresden, *App. p.* 495——Library at Leipzig is under the control of the minister of worship; salary of the librarian, *App. p.* 495——Admission of the public to the libraries, *App. p.* 495.

Scientific Collections. Mode adopted by the trustees when scientific collections are offered for sale, *Ellis* 128–130.

Scientific Men. See *Heads of Departments. Rewards. Trustees,* 2.

Scientific Societies. There are scientific societies in Paris of recent origin, corresponding with those in London, *Brown* 3738–3740.

Sculpture. Mode of admission of artists for the study of statuary, *Hawkins* 3498——The more beautiful sculptures are multiplied the greater advantage it is, *Westmacott* 3947——There is a greater disposition to taste in sculpture in France than in England, each province having its academy which is supplied with casts from Paris, *Westmacott* 3953, 3954.——Works of modern art that are in the Museum, *Westmacott* 3977–3982.

See *Marbles. Monuments. Moulds of Statues.*

Sculptured Tortoise. See *Kyd,* Lieutenant-general.

Secretary to the British Museum. Emoluments of the secretary; that office has not for any length of time been held conjointly with that of principal librarian, *Ellis* 294–304——The secretary always attends the Board, *Ellis* 329, 330.

See also *Manuscripts,* Keeper of.

Security. The officers of each department give security for the integrity of the different collections; the inferior officers do not give security, though appointed by the principal trustees, *Ellis* 346–351.

Senkenberg Museum. See *Frankfort,* 3.

Sessional Papers of the House of Commons. Employment of witness on a general index to the Sessional Papers, 1801 to 1826, *Millard* 2293–2302——Nature of Mr. Millard's employment in combining the Sessional Indexes to Papers into one General Index, 1801 to 1826, which was done to witness's satisfaction, *Hansard* 2363–2385——Different persons formed the annual indexes to the Sessional Papers; some were done by Mr. Millard; but the combination into one index, and making cross-references, was his principal business, *Hansard* 2389–2398.

Seymour, George H., Esq. Despatch from him to the Duke of Wellington, dated Florence, 29 December 1834, relative to literary institutions in Tuscany, *App. p.* 488.

Shaw, Dr. See *Zoological Collection.*

Shells. See *Conchological Collection. Fossil Shells.*

Sicily. Despatch from the Honourable William Temple to the Duke of Wellington, dated Naples, 21 January 1835, relative to literary institutions in Sicily, *App. p.* 489——Contents of the Royal Museum at Naples; its control and direction; departments into which divided; annual expenses, and out of what fund defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p.* 489

Sicily—continued.

App. p. 489——Number of public libraries at Naples; number of librarians; annual expense of books; general annual expenses; out of what funds paid; names of librarians; admission of the public; number of books and manuscripts, &c., *App. p.* 490——Diocesan libraries in the provinces under the superintendence of the Minister of the Interior, *App. p.* 491.

Simcoe's Prints. Rejection of Mr. Simcoe's collection of prints, and subsequent sale by auction, at which they fetched a higher price than offered by the Museum, *Ellis* 1560–1569. 1624–1628.

Skins. There may be some duplicate old skins stowed away, and not exhibited, but which cannot be parted with, *Children* 3143-3145.——*See* also *Quadrupeds.*

Sloane, Sir *Hans,* his Collection. There is a catalogue of the Sloane manuscripts, *Ellis* 1797——Doubts of there being any catalogue containing the number of specimens, *Brown* 3651–3653——His catalogue will determine the number of specimens; the exposure to the light having destroyed them, in consequence of the bad mode in which they were preserved, is a circumstance that could not be prevented, *Samouelle* 3880–3893——A portion of Sir Hans Sloane's entomological collection has been destroyed annually, until there is none of it remaining; the specimens decayed partly from his mode of keeping them, *König* 2743–2759.

His collection of insects was not very valuable at first from the method Sir Hans Sloane had of preserving them, *König* 2757——The Sloane collection is nearly in the same state of preservation as it was fifty years ago, *Brown* 3645–3650——Charge by the Edinburgh Review of 1823, of injury to the Sloane collection by dust and worms, and contradiction of that charge to the extent that witness has examined the collection, *Brown* 3654–3662——At the period of the attack by the Edinburgh Review it was necessary to remove Sir Hans Sloane's collection from the public eye, as they were useless, *Samouelle* 3819——The volumes containing the collection will be more accessible than they have been; the previous want of access was partly caused by limited space, *Brown* 3663–3666.

Sloane, Sir *Hans,* Herbarium of. The herbarium of Sir Hans Sloane is in as perfect a state as that of Sir Joseph Banks, if not more so, *Ellis* 1620, 1621——The herbaria of Sir Hans Sloane is contained in a number of volumes, whose contents are miscellaneous, and can only be rendered accessible by an index, *Brown* 3644.

Smith, Mr. Copy of Mr. Smith's report, as keeper of prints and drawings, to the trustees of the British Museum, dated 18 March 1824, *App. p.* 413.

Smith's Fossils. The price paid for Mr. Smith's collection of fossils was a fair remuneration, *König* 2886, 2887.

Soane, Sir *John.* See *Salt's Egyptian Antiquities.*

Societies. See *Natural History Societies. Scientific Societies.*

Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Being a member of the committee of that society does not interfere with witness's duties at the Museum, *Ellis* 289–292.

See also *Elgin Marbles.*

SPAIN:

1. *Literary Institutions.*
2. *National Museums.*
3. *Royal Academy of History.*
4. *Royal Conservatory of Arts at Madrid.*
5. *Provincial Libraries and Archives.*
6. *Library of the Junto of Commerce.*

1. *Literary Institutions:*

Despatch from George Villiers, esq. to Viscount Palmerston, dated San Ildefonso, 9 August 1835, relative to literary institutions in Spain, *App. p.* 500.

2. *National Museums:*

Decree of the King of Spain, 18 August 1824, Ministerio de Hacienda de España, *App. p.* 501——Plan de Enseñanzas particulares para varias ciudades de Reino, *App. p.* 508——Instruccion que contiene las Reglas que se han de observar, para que se verifique en Madrid la exposicion pública de los objetos de la Industria Española en la dia de San Fernando del año próximo de 1827, conforme al Real Decreto, de 30 de Marzo último, que se circuló á los Intendentes y demas Autoridades, *App. p.* 509——Royal Asturian Institute, general regulations; extractado de la Ordenanza del Ynstituto, *App. p.* 514——Asimismo rigistrando en el Archivo de este dicho R^l^ Ynstituto hallé la licencia ó privilegio que ce concede al Ynstituto que es á la letra como sigue, *App. p.* 514——Royal order of the King of Spain, 16 February 1777 (Gallicia), *App. p.* 519.

3. *Royal Academy of History:*

Control and direction thereof; departments into which divided; general annual expenses; funds out of which defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p.* 500.

Spain—continued.

4. *Royal Conservatory of Arts at Madrid:*

Direction thereof; departments into which divided; annual expenses; funds out of which defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p.* 501——Plan de Enseñanzas para el real Conservatorio de Artes, *App. p.* 503.

5. *Provincial Libraries and Archives:*

Names of towns; number of libraries or museums; amount of funds annually assigned for payment of librarians; purchase of books and incidental expenses; sources of funds; number of volumes of books and manuscripts; printed catalogues; authority under which placed; admission of the public; general rules of the establishments, *App. p.* 511–513.

6. *Library of the Junta of Commerce at Corunna:*

Regulations of the library of the Junta of Commerce at Corunna, *App. p.* 515.

Specimens. As a general principle, specimens should not be made up of different parts of other animals, *Children* 3176.

Spelman's Archaismus Graphicus. This work was lent by witness to Mr. Millard, that he might make himself acquainted with the contractions of manuscripts, *Ellis* 1882——Sir Henry Ellis laid this work on witness's table, but witness considered more his duty to continue his index than to spend his time in learning to read manuscripts, *Millard* 2288——No recollection of receiving this work by way of loan from Sir Henry Ellis, *Millard* 2339–2341. 2349——Witness did lend Mr. Millard this work, that he might become acquainted with the contractions in manuscript writing, *Ellis* 2351.

Spirits. Specimens in spirits are spoken of as one of the finest collections, *Children* 3380——Specimens of natural history in spirits are accessible to the public on public days, and to the principal librarian at all times, *Children* 3389–3394.

Spirits of Wine. Expense thereof for preserving subjects of natural history, *Ellis* 1159–1161.

Staedal Institution. See *Frankfort*, 2.

Stanley, Lord. When Secretary of State for the Colonies, presented to the Museum some edible bird's-nest, sent by Sir Wilmot Horton from Ceylon, *Gray* 3360.

Statues. There is an increasing demand for statues and busts when they are good, *Sarti* 3562–3567.

See also *Apollo*, Statue of. *Fighting Gladiator. Marbles. Moulds of Statues. Roman Statues. Theseus*, Statue of. *Vatican. Venus de Medicis.*

Statutes, Rules and Bye-Laws. Copy of all statutes, rules and bye-laws of the trustees of the British Museum now in force, *App. p.* 378–382——Statutes and rules of the trustees now in force with respect to the admission to the reading-room and the different other collections, and generally for the management of the Museum and collections, 1821, *App. p.* 401.

Stockholm. See *Sweden.*

Stone, Mr. Regret that Mr. Stone's collection of British insects was not purchased, as it would have completed the Museum collection, *Samouelle* 3824–3828.

Students. The number of students falls off during the later hours the Museum is open, *Ellis* 1285.

Stutgard. See *Wirtemberg.*

Surgeons, College of. There were some skins of birds in bottles transferred to the College of Surgeons; difficulty in ascertaining what portion was sold by auction, *König* 2765–2768.——*See* also *Zoological Collection.*

Sweden. Despatch from Sir Edward C. Disbrowe to Viscount Palmerston, dated Stockholm, 29 July 1835, relative to literary institutions in Sweden, *App. p.* 497——Report on the state of the national libraries in Sweden, *App. p.* 497——Number of libraries at Stockholm; number of librarians; annual expense of books; annual expenses, and out of what fund paid; admission of the public; number of volumes of books and manuscripts; government of the institution, *App. p.* 499, 500——Superintendence of the provincial libraries; admission of the public, &c., *App. p.* 500.

SWITZERLAND:

1. *Literary Institutions.*
2. *Museum of Natural History at Bern.*
3. *Library.*

1. *Literary Institutions:*

Despatch from D. R. Morier, esq. to Viscount Palmerston, dated Bern, 26 June 1835, relative to literary institutions in this country, *App. p.* 495.

2. *Museum for Natural History at Bern:*

Direction of the museum of natural history at Bern; departments into which divided; general annual expenses; funds out of which defrayed; admission of the public, *App. p.* 495.

Switzerland—continued.

3. *Library:*

Salary of librarians; annual expense of books; annual expenses; funds out of which paid; admission of the public; number of volumes of books and manuscripts; government of the institution, *App. p.* 495.

Synopsis. Number of copies of the Synopsis printed, and number of copies sold, *Ellis* 1052–1055——Number of copies printed, profit to the trustees, and whether advisable to reduce the price, *Ellis* 1148–1157——To what extent witness is responsible for the publication of the Synopsis; those who are answerable for errors are those who write the particular article, *Ellis* 2518–2528——Persons who are responsible for different portions of the Synopsis, *Ellis* 2536–2541——Witness is responsible for the Synopsis as far as the insects are exhibited, *Samouelle* 3874, 3875——Objections to the principals of departments putting their names to that portion of the Synopsis which describes the collection under their control, *König* 2880–2885.

Examination upon the different passages in the Synopsis, and how far the whole requires revision, *König* 2888–2990. 2914–2940, *Children* 3193–3197, *Gray* 3323–3333——Description in the Synopsis of the ourang outang and chimpanze, and how far those descriptions are adhered to by witness, *Children* 3438–3440——Estimate showing the price per copy at which the Synopsis of the British Museum could be printed, according to the description of paper and number of copies, *Clowes* 2769–2794——Estimate by Mr. Clowes for printing the Synopsis of the contents of the British Museum, with specimens, *App. p.* 444——Account showing the number of copies of the Synopsis of the British Museum which have been printed, and the manner in which they have been disposed of, 1821 to 1833, *App. p.* 368.

See also *British Specimens. Donors,* Names of. *Marbles. Ornithological Collection.*

T.

Taste. Extraordinary improvement of the taste of the country since the acquisition of the Elgin marbles, *Westmacott* 3960–3962——If the Jupiter and Mercury in Mr. Payne Knight's collection were moulded, and casts at a cheap rate obtained from them, it would tend to improve the public taste, *Westmacott* 4004, 4005.——*See* also *Visitors.*

Temminck. The ornithological is arranged principally according to Temminck, and his generic names adopted, *Children* 3128.

Temple, the Hon. *William.* Despatch from, to the Duke of Wellington, dated Naples, 21st January 1835, relative to literary institutions in Sicily, *App. p.* 489.

Theseus, Statue of. This statue has been moulded three times, *Sarti* 3598.

Thorpe, Mr. Qualifications of Mr. Thorpe, as a Saxon scholar, and whether his learning would not be desirable in the manuscript department, *Forshall* 874–883.

Titles. See *Index to Manuscripts.*

Townley Collection. See *Duplicate Books and Coins.*

Townley Marbles. Account of expenditure for the drawings and engravings for the Townley marbles, 1834, *App. p.* 404.——*See* also *Marbles.*

Transcripts. Fees for transcripts are not taken unless the officer makes the transcript, *Ellis* 275–280.

Trustees of the British Museum:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Proposal for adding Scientific Men to the Trustees.*
3. *Effect of Public Functionaries being Trustees.*
4. *Elected Trustees.*
5. *Family Trustees.*
6. *Official Trustees.*

1. *Generally:*

Number of trustees, and of what descriptions, *Ellis,* 12——High literary attainments of the trustees shows them to be amply qualified for the office, *Ellis* 92–117——The constitution of ths Museum might be improved, though not the slightest reflection can be cast on the present trustees, *Children* 3109, 3110——How far the trustees are responsible for the wants of the Museum when those wants are not fairly brought before them, *Children* 3403–3407——Circumstances under which the original nomination of trustees for the British Museum took place, *Ellis* 223–225——Within what period after the death or resignation of a trustee vacancies are filled up, *Ellis* 89——Are filled up by the three principal trustees; manner in which the publicity is given to the fact of a vacancy, *Ellis* 364–369.

2. *Proposal for adding Scientific Men to the Trustees:*

Opinion in favour of taking the evidence of scientific men, when occasion requires, rather than having scientific men at the Board, whose opinions might have undue weight, *Ellis* 122–127. 192–200. 211–213——The office of elected trustee is considered the blue ribbon of literature; it would not be a greater advantage to the institution that men of science should be elected instead of the present trustees, *Ellis* 138–154——Names of trustees who have been appointed, but not for their works on literature or science, *Ellis* 160–169

Trustees of the British Museum—2. *Proposal for adding Scientific Men, &c.*—continued.

160–169——Trustees who are men of science and literature, with wealth and rank attached, are better calculated for the office than those who make literature or science a profession, *Forshall* 643–693. 709–713——Evils that would arise from the presence of men particularly eminent in any branch of science among the trustees, *Forshall* 714–718——The addition of the most eminent literary and scientific men to the Board of Trustees would be beneficial, *Children* 3072–3076——The honour of a trusteeship would be a benefit to science, and induce men to turn their attention to scientific objects, *Children* 3087–3089——Further evidence upon the supposed effect of associating scientific men with the trustees, *Children* 3079–3086.

Whether certain men of science named would benefit the Museum by being attached to it as trustees, *Children* 3090–3094. 3101——Very eminent scientific knowledge ought not to be a sufficient inducement for election were the individual not possessed of amiable qualities, *Children* 3095–3100. 3102. 3104——Distinguished scientific men who have been trustees have also been men of high rank, *Children* 3111–3115——Scientific and literary knowledge should be united in trustees of the Museum, *Children* 3116——The trustees have not been elected from professionally scientific men; men distinguished in branches of science with which the Museum has little connection would not be particularly well qualified for the management of such an institution as the Museum, *Brown* 3707–3712——Scientific knowledge, particularly as regards natural history, should not be overlooked as a qualification with regard to the election of trustees, *Brown* 3721–3723.

3. *Effect of Public Functionaries being Trustees:*

The important duties of great public functionaries leave them but little time to attend to the business of the Museum, *Children* 3108——Gentlemen holding high official situations, whose avocations would prevent their attending to the concerns of the Museum, would be equally as objectionable for its management as scientific men engaged in professional pursuits, *Brown* 3716–3720.

4. *Elected Trustees:*

Names of the elected trustees, *Ellis* 18——Mode of electing trustees, and at what place the election held, *Ellis* 46–63.

5. *Family Trustees:*

Names of the family trustees, *Ellis* 17——Are appointed by Act of Parliament, *Ellis* 19, 20——They could not extend their number upon any donation being granted to them without an Act of Parliament, *Ellis* 33. 90——How far the body of trustees would interfere in the event of an hereditary trustee being a minor or an idiot, *Ellis* 21–29——The trustees have no veto on the appointment of family trustees, *Ellis* 30–32——Appointed on the principle that the successors of families should have an opportunity of seeing that the donation or bequest was disposed in the way the donor intended, *Ellis* 35——No limited amount of donation or bequest that will give the donor a claim to appoint a family trustee, *Ellis* 34——Donation of works of value to the Museum does not constitute any ground for the selection of trustees, *Ellis* 210——Return of the names of the family trustees of the British Museum, and the mode in which each family nominates such trustees, *App. p.* 395.

6. *Official Trustees:*

Names of the official trustees, *Ellis* 16——Cause of the Presidents of the Royal Academy, and of the Society of Antiquaries, being appointed official trustees, *Ellis* 226, 227.

See also *Donations and Bequests. Haworth*, Mr. *Heads of Departments. Literature. Patronage. Visitation.*

Tuckey, Captain. See *Rock Specimens.*

Turin. See *Sardinia.*

Tuscany. Despatch from George H. Seymour, esq. to the Duke of Wellington, dated Florence, 29 December 1834, relative to literary institutions in Tuscany, *App. p.* 488——Particulars as to the Museum of Natural History at Florence, departments into which divided, annual expenses, and out of what fund defrayed, admission of the public, &c., *App. p.* 488——Museums of antiquities in the provinces, *App. p.* 488——Public libraries at Florence, and in the provinces, their direction, annual expenses, admission of the public, &c., *App. p.* 488.

U.

Unstuffed Specimens. See *Natural History*, Collection of.

University Library at Copenhagen. See *Denmark*, III, 3.

Upcott's Manuscripts. Rejection of Mr. Upcott's offer of manuscripts, *Ellis* 1573–1577.

V.

Value of Collections. How far the trustees arm themselves with evidence as to value, previous to any application to Parliament for a grant above 2,000 *l.* for the purchase of any curiosity, *Ellis* 1578–1581.

Vatican. It would be useful to the Museum and to the country if there was a depôt of fine casts from the principal statues of the Vatican, *Westmacott* 3942.

Vellum. No copies of any Museum publications have been printed on vellum at the public expense, *App. p.* 368.

Ventilation. See *Reading-room.*

Venus de Medicis. This statue was moulded only twice in 50 years, *Westmacott* 3942.

Villiers, George, Esq. Despatch from, to Viscount Palmerston, dated San Ildefonso, 9 August 1835, relative to literary institutions in Spain, *App. p.* 500.

Visitation. Nature and use of the annual visitation, besides which the trustees make inspections when they think proper, *Ellis* 75–83. 353–359, *Forshall* 910–919——Visitations and minute examinations occasionally take place by sub-committees, *Ellis* 84–86——Extent to which the annual visitation is useful; collections are previously placed in the most complete order; interest taken by individual trustees in the collections, *Gray* 3258–3270.

Visitors. They continue to come to the last moment the Museum is open, but the greater number come at earlier hours, *Ellis* 1286——Good conduct of the public generally while visiting the Museum, *Samouelle* 3915, 3916——Increase in the number of visitors at the present day over formerly, *Samouelle* 3918——Visiting the Museum would improve the taste of the public, *Samouelle* 3919——Return of the number of persons admitted to a view of the British Museum, 1807 to 1813, *App. p.* 296——1807 to 1814, *App. p.* 298——1808 to 1815, *App. p.* 301——1809 to 1816, *App. p.* 303——1810 to 1817, *App. p.* 306——1811 to 1818, *App. p.* 308——1812 to 1819, *App. p.* 311——1813 to 1820, *App. p.* 313——1814 to 1821, *App. p.* 315——1815 to 1822, *App. p.* 318——1816 to 1823, *App. p.* 321——1817 to 1823, *App. p.* 324——1818 to 1824, *App. p.* 327——1819 to 1825, *App. p.* 329——1820 to 1826, *App. p.* 332——1821 to 1827, *App. p.* 334——1822 to 1828, *App. p.* 337——1823 to 1829, *App. p.* 340——1823 to 1830, *App. p.* 342——1826 to 1831, *App. p.* 346——1826 to 1832, *App. p.* 349——1827 to 1833, *App. p.* 352——1828 to 1834, *App. p.* 356.

Voyages of Discovery. See *Naturalists.*

W.

Watchmen. Are appointed by the principal librarian, *Ellis* 6.

Wax. See *Moulds of Statues.*

Webster, Sir *Godfrey.* The purchase of his collection of manuscripts have been declined at the price demanded for them, *Forshall* 829.

Wellington, Duke of. Whether the name of Sir John Herschel is not as extensively known throughout the globe as that of the Duke of Wellington, *Children* 3117–3120.

Welsh Domesday. The remuneration to witness for editing the extent of Welsh manors, or the Welsh Domesday for the Record Commission, will be according to the value the Commissioners set on the work, *Ellis* 285–288.

Westmacott, Richard, R. A. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—The terms on which witness permitted to make moulds of the Elgin marbles were that the public should have every facility, and that the prices should be brought as reasonable as possible, 3928–3931——Offer of the moulds for sale to Sarti, which had it been accepted, would have been mentioned to the trustees, 3932–3941——Appointing a moulder to the Museum would be a dangerous thing, as many statues would suffer very much from being moulded, 3942——The appointment of a moulder under competent superintendence, with a proper place for working, would be a great advantage in improving public taste by the circulation of good casts at a cheap rate, 3943–3952.

There is a greater disposition to taste in sculpture in France than in England, each province having its Academy, which is supplied with casts from Paris, 3953, 3954——Casts were taken in France from every statue of celebrity that was taken there, previous to its being returned to Rome, 3955–3957——Extraordinary improvement of the taste of the country since the acquisition of the Elgin marbles, 3960–3962——Improvements in the productions of the Potteries from the same cause, 3963–3965——The room in which the Elgin marbles are placed is one of the finest in the world, and as finely lighted as any, 3966–3973——Desirable that Government should occasionally purchase works of classical sculpture, 3974, 3975——Government have occasionally encouraged sculpture by monuments to eminent men, 3976, 3977——Works of modern art that are in the Museum, 3977–3982.

Students to the Gallery of Antiquities generally come recommended by Royal Academicians, though it is not absolutely necessary, 3983–3985——Delicate bronzes would suffer more from moulding than marbles; large bronzes not so much, 3988——Moulding in wax would do less injury to the statue than plaster; but on account of its pliability could not be used for large statues, 3989–3999——It is not desirable that moulds should be taken of the smaller bronzes in the Museum, 4000–4003——If the Jupiter and Mercury in Mr. Payne Knight's collection were moulded, and casts at a cheap rate obtained from them, it would tend to improve public taste, 4004–4005——Government patronage would do much to elevate public taste and advance the arts, 4006.

Westmacott, Mr. Mr. Westmacott's proposal for making moulds from marbles in the Elgin collection, dated 15th February 1817, *App. p.* 444——Conditions on which the trustees accepted Mr. Westmacott's proposal, *App. p.* 445.
See also *Elgin Marbles.*

White's Bequest. Bequest of Mr. White is in reversion, dependent on two lives; reason the mention of it was omitted in a return presented to the House of Commons, *Forshall* 438–441——State of this bequest, and powers and expectations of the trustees with regard to it, *Forshall* 1655, 1656.

Whitsun Holidays. See *Holidays. Reading-room.*

Windows. Rooms for collections should be lighted with side windows, *Samouelle* 3913.

Wirtemberg. Despatch from Lord William Russell to the Duke of Wellington, dated Stuttgard, 10 December 1834, relative to literary institutions in Wirtemberg, *App. p.* 486——Direction and control of the cabinet of natural history, and that of medals, antiquities and arts; annual expenses, and out of what funds paid; admission of the public, &c., *App. p.* 487——Direction of the library at Wirtemberg; expense of books; annual expenses; out of what funds paid; admission of the public; number of volumes of books and manuscripts; provincial library, *App. p.* 487.

Woods and Forests Reports. Indexes made to several of these reports by Mr. Millard, under witness's direction, *Hansard* 2386, 2387.

Works, Board of. See *Buildings.*

Wyndham Club. See *Index to Manuscripts.*

Wynn, Sir *Henry W. W.* Despatch from him to the Duke of Wellington, dated Copenhagen, 24 March 1835, relative to literary institutions in Denmark, *App. p.* 481.

Z.

Zoological Collection. Whether the zoological collection in the Museum is not equally conducive to the interests of science as that in the Jardin des Plantes, although the collections in the latter are more extensive, *Forshall* 624–632——Comparison of the zoological collection of the Museum with that of Paris and Berlin, *Gray* 3354, 3355——Objects of zoology may have been left in their cases unpacked, it being considered they were less liable to injury than if exposed to the air, *Forshall* 1119——This collection is inferior in completeness to that of the minerals and fossils, *König* 2558–2564——Arrangement by witness in the zoological collection, which was subsequently broken up, *König* 2628——Complaints of nomenclature and the mode of classing objects in zoology, but which have been equally defended as complained of; any decided incorrectness would be interfered with by witness, *König* 2629–2637——Instance of Dr. Shaw's burying and burning zoological rubbish, *König* 2755——All the specimens of zoology that can be conveniently exhibited are so, *König* 2797.

How far it is arranged so as to be attractive to the public and useful to the student, and whether improvement might be made, *Children* 3361–3369——Witness had no communication with the architect or knowledge of the space to be allotted to zoology in the new buildings, *Children* 3370–3375——Extent to which a general system of classification and nomenclature is adopted, *Children* 3376–3378——Extent to which the zoological subjects are actually named, *Children* 3379——A catalogue of the collections of zoology, like that of the College of Surgeons, would be useful, but also expensive, and it would be better to wait till the new building allows of more complete arrangement, *Children* 3413–3426.——*See* also *Perishable Articles.*

Zoological Department. Extent to which witness is responsible for the arrangement of the zoological collection, *Children* 3038–3043——There is not sufficient assistance in the zoological department, *Children* 3047–3053. 3433.

Zoological Garden. Comparison with Continental establishments of species of living animals exhibited therein in the first two or three years of its formation, *Gray* 3357.

Zoological Lectures. Delivery of them in the Museum would be beneficial, but would be attended with very great expense, *Children* 3187.

Zoological Society. They had the picking of the specimens of natural history collected on Captain Franklin's voyage, before any part were presented to the Museum, *König* 2862——Government has from time to time presented the better specimens that have been collected by naturalists and officers accompanying expeditions, to the Zoological Society, *König* 2863.
See also *Beechy*, Captain. *Chanticleer*, H. M. S. *Franklin*, Captain. *King*, Captain. *Parry*, Captain.

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REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

APPOINTED

TO EXAMINE AND CONSIDER THE EVIDENCE IN THE SEVERAL REPORTS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE

FROM THE

COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE CONCERNING

CHARITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
30 *July* 1835.

Jovis, 11° *die Junii*, 1835.

Ordered,

THAT a Select Committee be appointed to examine and consider the Evidence in the several Reports presented to this House from the Commissioners appointed to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales; and also the measures which may be most effectually adopted to complete at an early period the Inquiry relative to uninvestigated Charities, and report their Opinion by what mode the Charity Funds may be most efficiently, promptly and economically administered.

Mercurii, 17° *die Junii*, 1835.

Ordered, That the Committee do consist of—

Mr. Harvey.
Sir Robert Peel.
Lord John Russell.
Sir John Wrottesley.
Mr. Attorney General.
Mr. Solicitor General.
Mr. Aglionby.
Mr. Blackburne.
Mr. Baines.
Mr. Brotherton.
Lord Granville Somerset.
Mr. Law.
Mr. Goulburn.
Lord Viscount Sandon.
Mr. Ridley Colborne.
Mr. Divett.
Mr. Hume.
Mr. Law Hodges.
Lord Russell.
Sir William Follett.
Mr. Serjeant Talfourd.
Mr. Charles Lushington.
Mr. Mark Phillipps.
Mr. Wilks.
Mr. Warburton.
Sir Robert Inglis.
Lord Francis Egerton.
Mr. Patrick Stewart.
Mr. Moreton.

Ordered, That the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, That Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

Jovis, 30° *die Julii*, 1835.

Ordered, That the Committee have power to report the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to examine and consider the EVIDENCE in the several REPORTS presented to this HOUSE from the Commissioners appointed to inquire concerning CHARITIES in *England* and *Wales*, and also the means which may be most effectually adopted to complete at an early period the Inquiry relative to uninvestigated Charities, and to report their Opinion by what mode the Charity Funds may be most efficiently, promptly and economically administered, and to whom the Petitions of Inhabitants of *Berkhampstead*, and of the Rev. *J. Dupré*, and Return relating to Public Charities Inquiry, presented on 25th May last, were referred; ——HAVE, pursuant to the Order of The House, examined the matters to them referred, and agreed to the following REPORT:—

YOUR Committee, the better to effect the objects of their appointment, have classed the several subjects of inquiry under three distinct Heads, and which they propose to notice in the following order:—

1. To consider the Evidence in the several Reports presented to The House of Commons by the Commissioners.
2. To consider the Means which might be the most effectual to complete at an early period the Inquiry into the Charities which remain uninvestigated;—and,
3. To consider by what mode the Charity Funds may be most efficiently, promptly and economically administered.

It is obvious that the first head of the Inquiry could only be pursued by eliciting the opinions of the Charity Commissioners upon the general results, and of persons whose attention had been directed, officially or professionally, to their Reports, with a view to the correction of the abuses disclosed in them. To have examined the whole, or indeed any considerable portion of the Reports in detail, would have been a work of indefinite duration, and in some respects an assumption of the functions of the Commission itself, and even a partial investigation of particular cases was in a great measure rendered unnecessary from the facts disclosed to Your Committee upon their examination into the Free Grammar School at Berkhampstead, in the County of Herts, which were brought under their especial notice by a Petition from the inhabitants of that place to The House of Commons, and subsequently referred to Your Committee. That case embodies most remarkably the prominent features of a class of cases which have been investigated by the Charity Commissioners, and which we shall hereafter more minutely notice.

But as the progress and present state of the Charity Commission must naturally be an object of the first attention, Your Committee will proceed briefly to notice the results of their inquiry in this particular.

The first Commission was appointed under the Great Seal, the 28th of August 1818, in pursuance of an Act passed in the 58th year of his Majesty Geo. III., intituled, " An Act for appointing Commissioners to inquire concerning Charities in England for the Education of the Poor ;" which Act was to continue in force until the first day of August 1820, and until the end of the then next Session of Parliament. The number of Commissioners was not to exceed fourteen, of whom eight only were to receive remuneration, and three were empowered to examine into the amount, nature and application of all estates and funds to be applied to the purpose of educating the Poor in England and Wales, so far as the same should appear to be destined for the purpose of educating the Poor; and to examine into all breaches of trust, irregularities, frauds, abuses or misconduct in the management of such estates and funds; and to Report their proceedings in writing, in each half-year, to The King's most Excellent Majesty and to both Houses of Parliament; and to subjoin such suggestions as might seem expedient for securing such estates and funds against any future misapplication; and for the purpose of promoting such Inquiries, any three of the Commissioners were authorized to hold meetings at any place in England, and to require the attendance of all persons acting as Trustees of Charity Estates or Funds, and to bring with them any deed or document relating thereto; provided that no person should be obliged to travel more than 10 miles from his place of abode, nor to produce deeds which had reference to estates which the party might have purchased without notice of any charitable trust, and without fraud or covin. The powers of this Act were expressly declared not to extend to either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, nor to any College or Hall within the same, nor to any Schools or other Endowments of which Universities, Colleges or Halls are Trustees ; nor to the Colleges of Westminster, Eton or Winchester; nor to the Charter-house ; nor to the Schools of Harrow or Rugby, or any of them ; nor to any Cathedral or Collegiate Church within England; nor to any College, Free School or other charitable institution for the purposes of Education which had special Visitors, Governors or Overseers appointed by their founders; nor to any Funds applicable to the purposes of Education, for the benefit of any persons of the Jewish persuasion, or to the people called Quakers.

Under this Act, the Commissioners made their TWO first Reports, with an Appendix to each, containing the Evidence on which the Reports were founded ; but the insertion of the Evidence was subsequently abandoned, as tending to swell the bulk of the Reports, and to protract the Inquiry, without corresponding advantage, the more especially as the manuscript Evidence was retained at the office, where it now remains.

The inconvenience arising from the restricted authority and limited number of the Commissioners, rendered still greater by the regulation which the Act imposed, viz. that *three* Commissioners should constitute a Board, called for various improvements, and accordingly Your Committee find that a Statute was passed (59 Geo. III., cap. 81.) extending the powers of the former Act to " other Charities and Trusts created for charitable uses and purposes, in England and Wales," and increasing the number of Commissioners to twenty, of whom ten only were to be stipendiary, and any *two* of whom were empowered to act. It may be proper here to state, that the salary awarded by the Treasury to each Commissioner at the commencement of the Inquiry was £.1,000 a year, which continued until 1832, when it was reduced to £.800. The Commissioners were authorized to appoint one Secretary, five Clerks, five Messengers, and two other Officers, as they should think fit ; and the Lords Commissioners

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of the Treasury were authorized to pay any sum of money, not exceeding £.4,000 for the travelling expenses of the Commissioners, and the salaries of their Officers and other incidental expenses. Thus authorized, the Commissioners appointed a Secretary, at a salary of £.500; five Clerks at a salary of £.300 each, since reduced to £.250 each; and one permanent Messenger.

Under this Act, subsequently continued until the 1st of July 1830, by the 10th of Geo. IV., c. 57, the Commissioners made TWENTY-TWO further Reports, making altogether TWENTY-FOUR Reports. As a guide to those with whom the labours of this Commission may be a matter of interest, Your Committee have to state, that there have been printed, by order of The House, a General Index to the first Fourteen Reports, and an Analytical Digest of the Reports to the termination of the Commission in 1830; in which are given the quantity of land, number of houses, with the nature of the tenure, where less than an estate of inheritance; the rent paid for such land and houses respectively; the amount of money, and how applied; the number and amount of unimproveable rent and other charges; the number and kind of ecclesiastical promotions; and the number of scholarships, and whether the same are made available; with other interesting details. There has also been printed a list of the counties reported upon and not reported upon; with the number of Charities investigated, and the income of each Charity, in each county respectively. This last return was printed by an Order of The House of the 3d of June 1828, and a subjoined Report states that the sum total of the annual income of all the Charities investigated at that period, amounts to between £.480,000 and £.500,000.

Reverting to the Reports, it is to be regretted that the Inquiry has not been more systematically pursued. Your Committee find that portions of, and even separate Towns in, the same County have been examined at distant intervals of time. Thus, parts of the Inquiry at Bristol are to be found in Vols. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12; of Bolton, in Vols. 3, 4, 13; the County of Bedford in Vols. 5, 6, 8, 10, 12. Essex, which is still incomplete, is reported in Vols. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11; and the Reports relating to Yorkshire are dispersed over upwards of 20 volumes.

The tendency of this disjointed course of Inquiry has been to delay redress and to render access to the Reports difficult and expensive; at the same time it is only just to observe, that this result has, in a considerable degree, been caused by the obligation imposed upon the Commissioners to report to the Secretary of State twice each year, and by their attention being frequently called to cases of emergency.

Your Committee hope, that in the future prosecution of their labours, the Commissioners may obviate these inconveniences by pursuing the Inquiry uninterruptedly in each county and place, from its commencement to its completion; and, so far as it may be practicable, by bringing the Reports of each county into the same volume.

After an interval of 15 months, from the 1st July 1830 to 15th October 1831, the Inquiry was again revived by an Act of the 1st & 2d of Will. IV. cap. 34, under which Commissioners were appointed to continue the Inquiry concerning Charities in England and Wales for two years, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, which event occurred on the 15th of August 1834, and no other Legislative measure having since been adopted, the Commission is at an end.

This last Act extended in several material respects the objects of the Inquiry. The provisions in the former Acts which restricted the power

of the Commissioners to Charities, not having special visitors, governors or overseers appointed by the founders, were omitted; but the Royal Hospitals of Christ, Bridewell, Saint Thomas the Apostle, Saint Bartholomew and Bethlem were for the first time added to the list of excepted endowments. Two Commissioners were to constitute a Board, and they were empowered to pursue their examination separately, whenever in their judgment they might deem it expedient so to do; and further, any five Commissioners might direct any one Commissioner to sit at Westminster, or to resort alone to any other place for the purpose of examining into any Charity. This latter power, however, has never been exercised; and in those cases where two Commissioners deemed it expedient to act separately, the efficiency of such an arrangement was impaired, on account of there being only one clerk for their assistance.

By this Act, as also by former Acts, the Commissioners were directed in their Reports to add such observations as might occur to them respecting the mode which they deemed most effectual for recovery of such parts of any Estates or Funds as appeared to them to have been misapplied, and to suggest any plan calculated to secure such Estates against any future misapplication; and it was further enacted, as it had been from the beginning, that if it should appear to the Commissioners, from any cause whatever, it was impossible to apply the Estates or any part of them to the purposes to which they were originally destined, the Commissioners should report the special circumstances of every such case.

It is to be regretted that the law under which the Commissioners acted, limited their duty to that of subjoining their observations to the particular Reports upon the several Charities investigated by them. Had their observations and suggestions been embodied in some general Report, the attention of the Legislature could not have failed to have been directed at an earlier period to the points already referred to.

The Commission being at an end, it may be expected that Your Committee should notice the result of the Inquiry, so far as it comprehends the Counties which have been entirely investigated, as also those which remain to be, wholly or partially. The total number of Charities investigated in England is 26,751, and in Wales 890.

Of the Welsh Counties, Anglesey, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Merioneth and Pembroke, have been completed, but the Counties of Brecon, Denbigh, Flint, Glamorgan, Montgomery and Radnor, remain altogether unexamined.

The number of English Counties which may be for the present considered as completed, is 28; viz., Bedford, Berks, Buckingham, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Durham, Gloucester, Hertford, Huntingdon, Lancaster, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Salop, Somerset, Southampton, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Warwick, Westmorland, Wilts, Worcester, York. Six English Counties have been partially investigated; viz., Berks, Dorset, Essex, Kent, Middlesex, Sussex; and the remaining Counties, viz., Cambridge, Chester, Cornwall, Hereford, Leicester and Lincoln, are entirely uninvestigated.

Your Committee use the phrase "may be for the present considered as completed," because it is important to bear in mind that, until the last Statute, the Commissioners were expressly precluded from inquiring into Charities over which special visitors were appointed. The inquiry, therefore, in this respect remains to be perfected, as it does still more in the three Counties of Kent, Berks and Sussex, which were investigated under the

the powers of the first Act by which the Inquiry was limited to Charities for the Education of the Poor.

The total cost attending the Commission, from its commencement to its close, appears, by a Return made to The House on the 6th of May last to be £.208,527. 13*s*., besides some arrear of salaries to Commissioners and other expenses not yet liquidated, and exclusive of an advance of £.10,000 for law charges, the greater part of which sum will probably be repaid as the proceedings in Chancery still pending shall terminate. In addition to this, the sum of £.20,000 may be calculated as the probable charge of printing the Reports to the present time.

In reference to the suits in Equity, it may be proper to state, that the Commissioners were authorized to certify to the Attorney-General such cases as appeared in their judgment to require legal interposition, and it is in respect of these that the costs above alluded to were incurred ; but it appears from the evidence of the late Solicitor, Mr. Hine, that proceedings were not taken in all cases certified to the Attorney-General, by reason of the smallness of the sum to be recovered, compared with the costs attendant on the necessary suit, and also by the consideration that in the event of the proceedings being unsuccessful, there was no protection to the defendants, as no costs are ever paid by The Crown.

The means of redress, however, are not confined to cases certified by the Commissioners, it being competent to and often the practice of the Attorney-General to institute proceedings upon the relation of other parties, who, in the event of defeat, are liable to costs.

Evidence has been adduced of the nature and progress of legal proceedings for the correction of Charity abuses under both these forms; and in illustration of the prejudicial delay and destructive costs incident to them, we would especially invite attention to the evidence of Mr. Hine, the late Secretary, who was formerly the Solicitor to the Attorney-General in these matters, to that of Mr. Joseph Parkes, the present Solicitor, and to that of Mr. Frederick Yates, whereby it is manifest that the requisite correction consumes, under the present mode, upon an average, from five to ten years of time, and can only be effected at a ruinous sacrifice of the funds of the Charity, while many aggravated abuses are tolerated and continue unredressed, from the apprehension entertained of the serious consequences to disinterested parties in attempting a remedy. It is in evidence, that the mode of taking accounts before the Master in Chancery is peculiarly dilatory and expensive, and that the costs of a fresh trust deed not unfrequently exhaust the funds of a Charity for several years.

The purposes generally sought by proceedings, are to appoint new trustees ; to discover the legal representatives of the original founder, or of deceased trustees ; to recover money and estates from wrongful possessors ; to establish a scheme for the due application of the Charity funds ; to vacate fraudulent leases ; to set aside improvident contracts; to take the accounts of trustees, and to charge them with interest upon balances improperly held. But in those matters which are committed to the superintendence of special visitors, the Courts of Equity have no jurisdiction. Many grammar-schools are thus wholly or partially exempted from the jurisdiction of these Courts ; and there are others, the funds of which it might be desirable to make available to objects less limited than those directed by the original founders. The Berkhampstead grammar-school, upon which Your Committee will hereafter observe, is a striking illustration of the consequences which arise from the absence of some such competent authority.

Your Committee now proceed to the second head, viz. " the measures which may be most effectually adopted to complete, at an early period, the inquiry relative to uninvestigated Charities."

Presuming it to be desirable that an Inquiry should be perfected, which, though attended with so much expense, and protracted for so many years, has, from voluntary as well as compulsory correction, been of solid advantage, Your Committee are of opinion that it should be completed at the earliest possible period. They would therefore recommend, that the number of Stipendiary Commissioners be increased to 20 at least, whose duty it should be to devote their exclusive attention to the subject; each Commissioner to have the assistance of a clerk; the Inquiry to be prosecuted by single Commissioners, except in those cases where the importance and difficulty of the investigation may require two to act together; that the Inquiry be connectedly pursued, so as to bring together the result of the investigation of each county uninvestigated, and that each Commissioner should sign his own Report. To give to the whole proceeding the advantage of constant and systematic superintendence, Your Committee further recommend that a Chief Commissioner be appointed, who should assist in completing the Inquiry into the Charities within and in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, and supervise all such proceedings as have been or may be instituted by the Attorney-General upon the certificates of the Commissioners.

Your Committee are of opinion, that with the increased number of Commissioners and Clerks, and with the superintendence of the Chief Commissioner, the Inquiry into the now uninvestigated Charities of England and Wales may be completed by the 1st day of March 1837, to which period Your Committee recommend that an Act for reviving the Commission, which they hope will be immediately introduced, should be limited.

The last head of Inquiry upon which Your Committee are to report their opinion, viz. the mode by which Charity Funds may be most efficiently, promptly and economically administered, comprises many considerations of great interest and difficulty.

When it is considered that these funds amount to about One Million per annum, it is obvious that their proper management and right application are matters of national concern, the more especially as the objects of their appropriation embrace, to a very large extent, the education and the comfort of the people.

Apart from those special cases which may call for the instant interposition of a Court, Your Committee are inclined to recommend that the superintendence and, in certain cases, the administration of all property devoted to charitable uses should be entrusted to a permanent Board of three Commissioners, or some other independent authority, on whom should be imposed the duty of superintendence and control over the administration of all property devoted to charitable uses: that such Board should have authority to call for, from time to time, and to enforce a return or an account of the annual funds and property of any charitable institution, and have power to summon before themselves, or other persons specially authorized by them, all parties concerned in the management or administration of any charitable institution or funds; in case of necessity to appoint and, upon adequate cause clearly established, to remove Trustees; to take care that no sale, mortgage or exchange of Charity property be effected without their concurrence, and that all funds applicable to charitable purposes be invested upon real or Government security; to superintend

superintend their application; to suggest and (if necessary) to enforce arrangements for the preservation of all documents and other writings relating to Charity Estates; to give acquittances in discharge of all payments in cases where no competent party can be found to give the same; to audit from time to time the annual accounts of Trustees and other persons administering Charity property; to have the power of removing masters and ushers, and to sanction the salaries to be paid to them, as also such allowances upon their retirement as the circumstances may require and the funds will admit; such power to be exercised and such sanction given concurrently with Visitors, where any such exist; and generally to authorize such arrangements as shall appear calculated to promote the object of the Founder; and in cases in which that object is useless or unattainable, to suggest such other appropriation as may appear desirable. The Board to be empowered to suggest schemes for the government of all Charities, and for the management of all estates and funds belonging to such Charities, and to correct any abuses therein, subject to the like concurrence in cases where there are Special Visitors; and in cases where parties are willing, the Board to be empowered by themselves or others duly authorized by them, to adjudicate and finally determine all disputes respecting conflicting claims and accounts. Trustees to be indemnified for the acts which they may perform under the direction of the Board.

In order to avoid the expense and delay inseparable from the present mode of administering legal remedies, as also to encourage summary arrangements, and for facilitating proceedings in cases where such are indispensable, Your Committee recommend, that no proceedings in equity be instituted until the case has been investigated by such Board, who shall, if necessary, certify to the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General that the case appears to them such as to require legal interposition.

In cases where the parties, notwithstanding such suggestions, insist upon proceedings at law or in equity, the Board of Commissioners shall be directed to certify the special circumstances to the Court. It appears to Your Committee advisable that the Court may, in such and all other Charity cases, be empowered to refer the investigation of the facts and circumstances to such Board, who shall report thereon to the Court. Your Committee would also suggest that, with the view of securing permanently the full benefits of the Charity Commission Inquiry, and a constant and uniform superintendence over the administration of all charitable institutions, such Board shall be duly authorized, in cases where it may appear necessary, to call from all proper persons for certain Returns, to be specified in a Schedule similar in purport to the precedent adopted in the 26th Geo. III. c. 58, which provides for Returns in the following particulars:—The name of the person who gave any charity; when given; whether by deed or will; for what purpose given; whether in land or money; in whom the same is now vested; the amount in money; and annual produce. To these Your Committee would add, the number and names of the present trustees, with whom the title-deeds of any charity are deposited, and how the income is applied.

With respect to those Charities connected with education, it would be desirable to ascertain, among other objects—

When and by whom the school was founded:

The original endowment, and present amount of it:

Whether any subsequent endowments have been made, and by whom, and to what amount:

Whether these endowments are in land, or otherwise, and where situate:

Whether there are any existing statutes and ordinances:

Whether the School is open to the children of the town or parish indefinitely, free of expense, or for a certain number of scholars only, or by place of nativity, or otherwise:

The number of boys admitted upon the foundation, and how many others are usually educated at the School:

At what age the boys are admitted, and how long they remain without superannuation:

The form of admission, and who are the persons that nominate:

The routine of education prescribed:

The number of exhibitions, scholarships, or other University advantages, and the amount of each:

To what Colleges boys are usually sent, and the number enjoying such special advantage at each School:

The Master's name, and the number of Ushers employed by him, and the salary and emoluments of each respectively:

Whether the Head Master takes Pupils, and what is the annual charge for the Board and Education of each boy.

Your Committee cannot close these recommendations without strongly inviting attention to the important suggestions which will be found in the Evidence given by the Commissioners and others who were examined by the Committee, as the result of their reflection and experience.

Your Committee will now advert to the case of the Berkhampstead Free Grammar School, reported in the 25th Volume of the Reports of the Charity Commissioners, p. 289. This school was incorporated by Henry VIII., and power was given to the founder, John Insent, then Dean of St. Paul's, to erect a Free School at Berkhampstead, of one meet man, being a Master, and one other meet man, being an Usher, for the teaching of 144 children in grammar freely, without any exaction or request of money. The Charter incorporated the Master and Usher with a common seal, and gave power to hold lands of the yearly value of £.40 in fee, and which lands were specified. The Master was to have for his stipend and wages for teaching the said children, £.17. 6. 8., and the Usher £.8. 13. 4., and the residue of the revenues was to be bestowed in and about the relief of poor people in the town of Berkhampstead, and the reparation of the house, of the school and estate and premises. The King has the appointment of the Master, who appoints the Usher; and the Warden of the College of All Souls College, Oxford, is triennial visitor, at the charge of 13*s.* 4*d.*

It appears that in the year 1735 an Information was exhibited in the Court of Chancery, under which this Charity has been administered ever since. The Information set forth, that the Charity Estates were of greater value than was sufficient to pay the Master and Usher, and for the repairs, and that the residue of the revenues ought to have been yearly employed in the relief of the Poor of Berkhampstead, where many fit objects then lived, but that the then Master, Eden Price, ever since he had been Master, had received the rents and managed the estates as he thought fit, without accounting

accounting to any person whatsoever, and that the Master and Usher, so far from teaching children to the number of 144, had not taught at any one time above four, though many more children and proper objects were desirous of being placed in the school.

The Information prayed, that the Master and Usher might come to an account of all rents and of all fines, and that the same might be applied according to the charter, and that proper directions might be given for the managing of the Charity Estates for the time to come, and that a Receiver of the Rents might be appointed.

On the 17th July 1744, the Court of Chancery decreed, that the Warden of All Souls College was local Visitor of the Free School, but not of the Estates, the regulation and management of which were subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, which ordered, that so much of the Information as related to the behaviour of the Master and Usher in their respective offices of Master and Usher, and the regulation of the School, should be dismissed with costs; and as to the rest of the cause, that it should be referred to the Master of the Court to take an account of the rents and of all fines, who should make just allowances for the stipends of the Master of the School and Usher, and for repairs, and to inquire what further repairs were necessary; and that the disposition of the surplus was to be reserved until he had made his Report; and any of the parties were to be at liberty to submit a scheme for the application of the surplus. The Court reserved the consideration of augmenting the stipends of the Master and Usher.

In February 1753 the Master certified, that there remained in the hands of the Master of the School, after making all allowances, £.187. 12. 6½., and further found that the annual income of the Charity amounted to the sum of £.118. 9. 8.

By a Decree dated 3d May 1753, the Court declared it had the power to augment the salary of the Master and Usher and of the other branches of the Charity, and again referred it to the Master of the Court to consider the several augmentations.

On the 23d July 1754, the Master reported, that three schemes had been laid before him, one of which was by the Usher of the School, who was also the Executor of the late Master, who had recently died, which scheme he had adopted, to the effect that as it appeared by the Letters Patent to be the Donor's chief care to provide for the Master and Usher by allotting the greatest part of the rents and profits to them, equal to two-thirds of the whole, and the residue for the Repairs and the Relief of the Poor, the Master of the Court reported that all the Rents should in future be divided into three equal parts, to be disposed of as follows,—two third parts to be given to the Master and Usher, whereof the Master was to receive two third parts and the Usher the remaining third, and the overplus, or third part, to be applied towards the Repairs of the School-house and the Buildings, and in payment of all Taxes and Expenses relating to the Charity; and the overplus to be applied towards payment of the Costs of the Suit, and the residue, if any, in the last place, should be distributed among the poor people not receiving alms, by the Master and Usher, the Rector of the Parish and the two Churchwardens. The Report of the Master was confirmed by the Court.

By subsequent proceedings in the cause, it appears that all Fines, and also the Rents and Profits, were applied in the manner following,—two third parts to the Master and Usher, and the remaining one third in

Repairs, Taxes, Expenses and Costs, and in payment occasionally (though very seldom) of some small sums to the Poor.

Nothing more is said of this Charity or the Suit, until the year 1813, other than that Doctor John Dupré was appointed Master of the School in 1789, who, in November 1805, resigned, and was succeeded by the Reverend Thomas Dupré, the present Master.

In July 1813, the Court ordered that the parties in the suit should be at liberty to submit proposals for the future management of the Charity Estates, and that the Master of the Court should consider the same, with power to review all plans theretofore adopted, and who should report whether it would be for the benefit of the Charity Estates to let the same either upon fines or partly upon fines, with his opinion as to the application of the fines.

In May 1821, the Master certified, that it was admitted before him, on behalf of all parties, that there had not been any scholar or scholars, within the intent of the letters patent, admitted to the said school for upwards of 25 years then last past, and that having regard to local and other circumstances, it did not appear to him that there was any probability that the original and apparently chief object of the donor would thereafter be carried into effect; nor did it appear to him that the other objects of the Charity had (at least within 10 years then last past) received that benefit which the founder of the Charity provided for them; and the Master proceeded to report, that, for the future, all lettings of the estate should be by auction before the Master of the Court; that the lettings should be for 31 years, at the greatest improved annual rent, without any fine, and paid without any deduction for any taxes and repairs, which should be paid and done by the tenants; that the receiver should be continued, and that the Master should from time to time ascertain the net balance in his hands, and of such net balance the receiver should pay to the Master and Usher of the said school one moiety, two thirds thereof to the Master and the remaining third to the Usher; and that the receiver should pay the other half part to the Rector and Churchwardens of Berkhampstead, and to the Master and Usher, to be by them distributed among the poor people not receiving alms, or kept in any workhouse, but who had actually resided in the town for three years, and paid the church and poor rates of the parish.

On the 20th July 1829, the Master certified, pursuant to an Order of the Court as long back as the 25th June 1822, that the annual sum of £.250. 10. 9. had been the average income of the present Master of the said School.

On the 21st December 1829, the Court ordered that the Master's Report of the 30th May 1821 should be confirmed; also his Report of the 20th July 1829, with the further Order, that the present and future Ushers and future Masters of the said School should be resident, and that the sum of £.250 should be the annual stipend of the Master, and the sum of £.125. 5. 4. the future stipend of the Usher.

By an Order of the Court, dated 25th April 1832, it is declared, that the Master of the school and Usher are entitled to have all the rates and taxes, parochial and Parliamentary, assessed upon their dwelling-house and offices, and of the School-room and offices, paid out of the surplus fund.

The Report of the Commissioners, from which Your Committee have collected the foregoing information, further states, that Mr. William Duncombe, Law Stationer, the present Receiver, was appointed in 1811. The Report

Report further adds, that no Usher of the School has been resident for the last thirty years at least, and that the present Master occupied his apartments in the School-house from 1805 till 1815, when he was presented to the living of Willoughby in Lincolnshire, having obtained a license for non-residence from the Bishop of Lincoln, upon engaging a curate. The Master of the School admitted that from October 1830, he had resided continually in Lincolnshire, where he ceased to keep a curate. The Report adds, "There have been no pupils on the foundation for the last thirty years, and an old parishioner, who has known the parish between fifty and sixty years, never remembers there being more, at any time, than five free boys." The Report further remarks, "The expenses of the Chancery suit and management have pressed so heavily on the Charity, that the surplus fund has been generally wholly exhausted, by expenses payable out of that fund; and that no distribution had taken place amongst the poor since November 1809, when the sum of £.93. 1. 7. was distributed." And the Report continues, "It seemed to be admitted by every one whom we examined, that a mere grammar-school education was not suited to the wants or wishes of the inhabitants of the parish, but some persons were, at the time of our inquiry, desirous of sending their sons to the school in the event of its being so remodelled as to combine a grammar education with an English course of instruction, and in June 1830 the Warden of All Souls, the Visitor, endeavoured, but without success, to introduce such a change."

To the Commissioners' Report is subjoined a copy of the Receiver's Account for the year ending Lady-day 1830, by which it appears that there are 616 A. 3 R. 34 P. of land, and several messuages with gardens, in the town at Berkhampstead, and which yield a rental of £.634. 10. 6., a very considerable part of which arises from that portion of the property let on lease for 31 years from Lady-day 1813, when fines were taken.

From the foregoing statement it can be no matter of surprise that the Commissioners in their Report should observe that the "parishioners are much dissatisfied with the present state of the Charity," nor that the subject should since have been brought under the notice of the Legislature by Petitions, which having been referred to Your Committee, they have thought it their duty to examine some of the subscribers thereto, and other persons who have had dealings with the Charity property.

The transactions relating to the School property, or the parties connected with it, are three in number, and require to be separately noticed.

The first in order of time is the sale of a portion of the Berkhampstead Charity Estates, made in the year 1812, from the present Master and then Usher, to Mr. William Duncombe, the present Receiver, the brother-in-law of Mr. Dupré the Master. This sale was made to provide the funds for redeeming the Land-tax charged upon the Charity Estates; the Commissioners for the Redemption of the Land-tax were made confirming parties.

The Local Committee at Berkhampstead, to whose labours Your Committee have before adverted, and the inhabitants generally, appear to suspect the integrity of this transaction, upon the following grounds: the affinity of the parties; the fact that the last Receiver died on the 21st day of March 1812; that the conveyance to him is executed on the 26th of March of the same year; and that Mr. Duncombe was appointed receiver by the Court on the 27th of May following; that the sale was a private sale, that the consideration money is expressed to be £.1,075. 19. 7., and that subsequently the same property, when sold or exchanged by Mr. Duncombe, realized altogether upwards of £.1,500.

In answer to these allegations, Mr. Duncombe represents, (and as it would seem, in this respect, correctly), that the impression entertained by many inhabitants of Berkhampstead as to the impropriety of the purchase before alluded to, was encouraged by the erroneous statement made by the Commissioners in their Report, which represents him to have been appointed to the situation of receiver in 1811; the fact being, that Mr. Johnson, his predecessor in that office, died in the month of March 1812; that at the time of his purchase the property purchased by him was subject to a lease of which several years were unexpired, at a very low rent, and that it was not until after the expiration of such lease that he sold or exchanged the property in question, and that the price he gave was upon a valuation of a surveyor employed in manner provided by the Land-tax Redemption Act.

In respect to these allegations, Your Committee find it to be true that Mr. Duncombe is the brother-in-law of the Master of the School, who, as the vendor of the property, executed the conveyance on the 26th of March 1812, pursuant to an agreement signed on the 28th of February preceding. Mr. Duncombe, as appears by his appointment, succeeded Mr. Johnson on the 27th of May in the same year. It also appeared, that the valuation was made, with reference to the nominal amount of the rent, by Mr. Sedgwick, a respectable Surveyor; that the consideration paid by Mr. Duncombe was as before stated, who eventually realized by the sale, exchange and retention of the property, a total sum of not less than £. 1,500.

The second transaction took place in the year 1823 or 1824, between Mr. Dupré, the Master of the Grammar School, and Thomas Dorrien, Esq. It was an exchange of a part of the Grammar-school property (49 A. 0 R. 17 P.) for some land belonging to Mr. Dorrien (64 A. 1 R. 18 P.) a part of a larger estate adjoining other property of the Grammar School. This exchange appears to have been conducted according to the forms prescribed by the Act regulating transactions of this description, and on terms not unfavourable to the school.

The land thus obtained in exchange was afterwards let on lease to William Halsey, of Berkhampstead, by the Master and Usher of the school.

The third transaction to which the attention of Your Committee has been directed, was between Mr. Dupré and Mr. Dorrien, about a year subsequent to the last. It appears by the evidence of Mr. Field that Mr. Dupré applied to Mr. Dorrien to sell the remainder of the estate, a portion of which had already been exchanged with him as Trustee of the school, as described in the second transaction.

The timber upon this property was considerable, and was valued at the time by Mr. Field on behalf of Mr. Dorrien, and by Mr. Gomme on behalf of Mr. Dupré. The land (about 60 acres) formed no part of the valuation, the price for the same having been agreed upon by the contracting parties.

Mr. Field stated, in his examination, that Mr. Dupré afterwards sold the land in question to Mr. Sutton, who eventually became the tenant of that part of the Grammar-school Estate which adjoins the property he thus purchased.

Mr. Dupré, the Master, has also been examined by Your Committee: and in reference to this transaction states, that he entered into an agreement upon his own account with Mr. Dorrien for the purchase of this property,

property, at the sum of nearly £.3,000; that having so done, and before any conveyance had been executed, he made an offer of that part of the land (about 35 acres) which he considered Mr. Sutton might wish to purchase, to Mr. Sutton, at the same price he had given for it. The offer was accepted, and an agreement executed between these parties. At this time Mr. Dupré states, that he was a total stranger to Mr. Sutton, at least, not on terms of intimacy with him; that some time after, and before any conveyance had been executed by Mr. Dorrien to either party, he dined with Mr. Sutton, who then offered to purchase, and the witness agreed to sell the residue of the sixty acres he had purchased of Mr Dorrien, at a profit of £. 1,100 over and above the sum he was to pay to Mr. Dorrien.

Mr. Sutton, shortly after this transaction, became the tenant of that portion of land which had been received in exchange by the school from Mr. Dorrien, and let to William Halsey; as also of Great Amberlain's Farm, belonging to the Grammar-school, containing 213 acres of land.

Your Committee desire to invite attention to the case of the Berkhampstead Grammar School, as, apart from its own peculiar circumstances, it serves to illustrate the nature of the defects which pervade, in very many instances, similar institutions throughout the country, where, even though superintended by a Special Visitor, and administered under the Court of Equity, the Master of the School is practically beyond any existing control, and the funds of the endowment are wasted by the costs and delay inseparable from legal proceedings.

In this case Your Committee find that a valuable institution, with large funds and appropriate premises, adequate to the free education of a great number of children, and the liberal maintenance of the necessary instructors, with a surplus fund which, rightly administered according to the design of the benevolent founder, would afford comfortable provision to many deserving objects, in all material circumstances the reverse of what it ought to be. Your Committee find a Master and Usher, the latter the son of the Master, and appointed by him when a minor, the incorporated Trustees of the charity property, receiving to their own use considerable stipends, the schoolhouse dilapidated, no boys on the foundation, and the surplus revenue so exhausted by law and other expenses as to leave an uncertain trifle for the relief of the poor.

To remedy such evils and abuses, and as a provision against their recurrence, Your Committee confidently trust they have suggested a plan of permanent and responsible control, which cannot fail, if rightly carried into execution, to secure and extend the advantages of education, and the due application of all charitable funds to the objects contemplated by their founders, so far as such objects may be deemed beneficial to the community.

Your Committee think it proper to add, that their several recommendations, so far as they apply to Charities for the purpose of education, have been made with reference to the limitations and exceptions specified in the 58th Geo. III., excepting so far as they may have been repealed by subsequent Acts.

July 1835.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Veneris, 26° die Junii, 1835.

D. W. HARVEY, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

John Willing Warren, Esq., called in; and Examined.

J. W. Warren, Esq

26 June 1835.

1. WERE you one of the Commissioners of the Charity Commission at the commencement of the inquiry?—I was.

2. When did the inquiry commence?—In 1818.

3. Was it by authority of Act of Parliament?—Yes.

4. Has there been more than one Act with reference to the Charity Commission?—The first Act, which passed in 1818, embraced only Education Charities. In the following year another Act was passed which extended the Commission to charities of all descriptions. This second Act expired in the year 1830, and another Act was passed, I think in 1831, which renewed the Commission, with a variation in the members of it.

5. Were there any additional powers given by the third Act of 1831?—I think there were some small additional powers given; I hardly recollect what the variation was; I never acted under that Act except as an honorary Commissioner; there were some additional powers given for enforcing the payment of small rent-charges, and for enabling one Commissioner to act alone when authorized by the rest.

6. Under the first Act, was it not requisite that three Commissioners should act?—Yes.

7. In the following Act was it requisite that only two should act?—Yes.

8. And by the last Act in 1831, was not one Commissioner empowered to act if authorized by the Board?—Yes.

9. Were you examined in the year 1828 before the Finance Committee?—Yes, I was.

10. Were you requested upon that occasion to give your attention to a mode by which the inquiry might in future be conducted with as little expense as possible?—Yes, I was.

11. Have you, in consequence of what passed before the Committee, and the intimation that the attention of yourself and your colleagues should be directed to that subject, prepared any plan by which the object of that inquiry might be carried out?—No plan was prepared; I did communicate with the other members of the Commission upon the point desired by the Committee, and we considered it very fully, and with great anxiety to effect the wishes of the Committee, but as far as my recollection now goes, we were unable to come to any view of the case that hould materially diminish the expense or the time of the inquiry we had been commissioned to pursue. It was thought it could not be done without materially

J. W. Warren, Esq.

26 June 1835.

abridging the course of the examination which we had been used to follow, and we did not think that could be done without injury to the duties we had to perform.

12. Is then the Committee to understand that the result of your deliberations upon that subject is, that so far as the inquiry remains imperfect, that to finish it you consider the best mode is that which has been hitherto pursued?—Our impression was that the mode at that time pursued was the best we could devise to effect our purpose, and consequently we could not adopt any other that would be equally beneficial; that was the result, so far as I can recollect.

13. What are the objects to which the Commissioners direct their attention when any particular charity is under consideration?—The objects are to examine the nature of the foundation, the particulars and management of the property which is the subject of the endowment, and then the mode in which the income derived from the property has been applied.

14. Has the result of your personal inquiry been to show that any or many of the charities under your immediate inquiry demand any and what kind of correction?—Certainly; very many of the charities we examined into have required correction, and correction of various kinds; as I stated before the Finance Committee, where we found a departure from the intention of the founder which was of a grave or serious character, or any gross mismanagement of the property, or an application of the funds which amounted to any thing like embezzlement, or a gross misappropriation, we considered the case such as to induce us to report it to the Attorney-General, in order that he might, if he thought fit, institute proceedings in the Court of Chancery for the correction of the abuse. Many cases we found to consist merely of a misapplication arising from inattention, or ignorance of what was the original import of the founder's intention; those we have in numerous instances been enabled to correct by representing to the trustees and managers of the charities what their conduct ought to be: they have acceded to our representation, and the evils have been corrected; very many have been thus corrected.

15. Where corrections appeared desirable, and were suggested and promised to be acceded to, have the Commissioners subsequently instituted any inquiry to ascertain whether their suggestions, and the promises to attend to them, have been carried into effect?—No, I think they have not; they have supposed that where those corrections were not followed up as they ought to be, there would be a sufficient number of persons on the spot interested in the right management of the charity to give information upon the subject; and in several cases representations of that kind have been made, and further notice has in consequence been taken of the charity.

16. But the Commissioners have not carried out their inquiry subsequently by a local investigation, to satisfy themselves whether their suggestions have been carried into effect or not?—No, we consider our business in fact completed when we have made our examination, and reported thereon; our duties were only to inquire and report what we found, and even the corrections we have made, as I have now mentioned, were not strictly within the scope of our Commission.

17. Has it ever occurred to your mind that if the Commission had been empowered to carry into effect those improvements and alterations which the view of particular charities suggested, it might have been done beneficially to the institution itself, without the expense and delay attending on applications to the Court of Chancery?—Certainly, I think in many cases it might have been done; we have often lamented that we had no remedial powers given to us which would extend beyond the mere suggestions which we thought it was the extent of our power to give; in many cases, if the Commissioners had had the power to enforce remedies, it might have been done beneficially.

18. Has the appointment of trustees where none existed, the creation of a deed of trust where none was to be found, the settlement of some scheme of improvement which might adapt the increased funds to larger objects, and matters of that description, and the mode of carrying them out, suggested themselves to your mind?—On the first particular, as to the power of appointing trustees where there was no efficient body of trustees remaining, or where they were all dead, it has very often occurred to us as a matter very desirable, that the Commissioners should have had the power of appointing trustees, or adopting some measure for securing the management of the charity through a responsible body. The other circumstances you have mentioned perhaps have not particularly occurred to our consideration; but I should certainly say they might also with great benefit be included within

within the scope of such a Commission, at least to a considerable extent. The main objection to it, as it strikes me, is that it would greatly extend the time the Commissioners would be called upon to employ in their work. The examinations which we have taken have been very rapidly gone through, and if we were to undertake the appointment of trustees, much inquiry must take place with respect to the persons to be appointed, and which, of course, would take up a considerable time; and so with the other matters suggested.

19. Might not those various objects, after they have been brought to the attention of the permanent Board by the Commissioners, be corrected by that Board, and thus avoid the inconvenience arising from the delay of inquiry and settlement upon the spot?—I think that might be done.

20. Have cases occurred in which it has been difficult or impossible to find the representatives of parties who were the surviving trustees or representatives of the property?—Many such cases have occurred.

21. And might those cases have been remedied by a power in the Board of Commissioners to revive the trust by some instrument under its sanction?—No doubt some such measure as that might be adopted, and with very great benefit.

22. Have you found in the course of your inquiry sums of money which parties were willing to account for, but there was no individual who could legally give a discharge?—Yes, we have met with such cases; particularly we have frequently found rent-charges of which we have satisfactorily to our own minds fixed the liability upon the party, and they have professed a willingness to pay, but declined to do so for want of knowing how they should receive a sufficient discharge. By the last Act there is a power given to the Commissioners, where rent-charges under 20*l.* a year are found to exist, but no trustees, the Commissioners are empowered to authorize the rector and churchwardens to receive it.

23. Have you met with many cases in your inquiry in which you were stopped in your investigation by the restrictions of the Act with reference to special visitors?—Under the first Commission we did constantly; we considered that restriction imperative upon us, and we did not attempt to inquire into charities where there was a special visitor. Under the Act of 1831, that restriction no longer existed.

24. From your experience, do you consider in general one Commissioner, with a clerk attending, would be sufficient to follow out the object of the inquiry?—I think in general one would be sufficient.

25. Do you consider that each Commissioner in that case must be attended with a clerk?—Yes, I think he must; I would just mention that we have occasionally, when acting together, examined at the same time charities in different rooms, having the power to swear the witnesses together; we have gone into separate rooms to carry on the examination; the clerk was then remaining with only one Commissioner; but we have only taken in that manner such cases as were of minor importance, and which the other Commissioner could take a note of himself without the assistance of the clerk. If the Commissioner travels alone, and has to take heavy cases as well as light ones, that could not be done without the assistance of a clerk. The assistance of a clerk would also be required by him in preparing and sending out precepts for the attendance of witnesses.

26. Do you think the Commissioners, while you were actively connected with it, devoted the whole year, or only what portion of the year to the inquiry?—They only devoted a portion. When the Commission was first issued, all the Commissioners were acting barristers. They considered that as the Commission would have a termination, and it was expected to have an early termination, as by the first arrangement it was to examine only into the education charities, they considered that they were not expected to give up their profession and other sources of occupation; and they so arranged their journeys as not to break in upon their attendance on the courts and circuits and sessions, and that course has, in fact, been pursued ever since; the journeys for the examinations in counties have been taken in the spring and the long vacation; and the materials of evidence so collected have been brought to town, and there arranged in order; defects of evidence supplied, and supplementary documents examined and reports prepared, at such periods as to suit the convenience of the Commissioners, and consistently with their other occupations.

27. Do you consider the time that each Commissioner devoted to the inquiry, uniting the time employed in the country and afterwards in London to prepare the Report, was equal to half of the entire year?—I think more than that I stated in my former examination that it amounted to two-thirds of the year.

 28. When

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28. When cases have been certified by the Commissioners to the Attorney-General as requiring correction, has it generally been in connexion with the necessity of a new scheme?—It has sometimes been so; more frequently it has had a connexion only with the misapplication of funds, the mismanagement of the property, or some dispute or doubt as to the validity of the claim which the charity might make upon the funds in the possession of other parties; in those cases there would be no necessity for a scheme, the charity remaining on its former footing, and the question being only with respect to the property.

29. Are you not aware that in cases of schemes they are referred to the master?—Yes.

30. Has it occurred to you that if a permanent Board was established, the settlement of schemes for the better administration and management of charities might be well administered by that Board?—It never has occurred, to me at least, to consider it particularly; but I do not see why such matter should not be well administered by such a Board, and with less expense than in a master's office.

31. What were the grounds which you supposed to exist for two Commissioners always proceeding together to make these inquiries?—It was thought, I apprehend, that many questions of doubt might arise which would require the judgment of two Commissioners. Very often questions of doubt do arise, which they find it difficult to settle themselves, and which are brought before the general Board of Commissioners for their decision. I conceive the motive of the Legislature requiring two Commissioners was that there might be two judgments exercised upon the point instead of one.

32. Did not the first Act of Parliament require three Commissioners to form a Board?—Yes.

33. And the next Act of Parliament two Commissioners to form a Board?—Yes.

34. Do you think, practically speaking, that there is any valid objection to having one, instead of having two?—I do not think that there is, for the one Commissioner, if he meets with questions of doubt or difficulty, would of course consult his colleagues upon them in some way or other.

35. You mean where points occurred in the investigation of a charity which appeared of a very delicate nature as to their legal bearings, and so forth?—Yes.

36. Does not the Act of Parliament also enable the Commissioners to look very closely into title-deeds, and to call upon parties holding them to produce them, if there are charities depending upon them?—There are particular powers given by the Act, they are empowered to call upon the owners of property to give any extracts from their title-deeds which relate to charities, but I have never felt myself authorized to call for title-deeds unless they were voluntarily produced; we have often asked for them to satisfy ourselves, and they have been produced. I can hardly say that in so doing the Commissioners have considered themselves as acting by authority.

37. Are not the powers vested in the Commissioners of a very ample nature?—Yes, they are.

38. Do they not enable the Commissioners, supposing they were so disposed to look into many matters which really might not be necessary for the investigation of these charities?—I am not quite aware of that.

39. Might they not, if they were inclined so to do?—I do not conceive myself that the powers would enable us to look into private matters that might not concern charities.

40. Is it not the fact throughout England that a large proportion of property is somehow or other connected with charitable uses?—Yes, a great extent of property.

41. Is there not a very great extent of property so circumstanced, in comparison with the real amount of charitable bequests, by which that property is bound?—Certainly. We have found a number of instances of a very small rent-charge being fastened upon a very large estate.

42. In order to ascertain whether that rent-charge is correctly paid, or whether the rent-charge actually exists, are not the commissioners empowered to look into the title-deeds of the property so charged with that small bequest?—I have always considered myself, that they have no power to look into title-deeds, so as to expose to them the titles of parties to their estates. I considered myself only authorized to call for extracts, the extracts to be given in upon oath of such

portions of the title-deeds as do relate to the charity. I would say, in most instances the title-deeds have been produced, but that has been a voluntary act.

43. Does it not necessarily follow, supposing even a trifling bequest of 40 *s.* a year is charged upon an estate of 10,000 *l.* a year, that, in order to ascertain whether or no there is that specific bequest, you must see the title-deeds of the property? How can you satisfy yourself of that, unless you see the whole of the title-deeds?—We can be satisfied by the extracts which are given us. If we find a certain payment has been made by the owner of an estate, and extracts of his title-deeds are produced which correspond with the rent-charges actually paid, we consider that as sufficient.

44. Are there not instances of disuse of bequests of that sort of non-payment, not from any improper motive on the part of the parties, but in consequence of believing it had failed, and so forth?—Certainly, there are many such.

45. What has been the course which you have had resort to, to enable you to ascertain what bequests had so fallen into disuse and what had not?—Unless we can learn the existence of some documents, specifying the gift of the rent-charge, or find some actual payment of it at some period or other, we hardly think we have ground to proceed on; but wherever we find that a rent-charge has been paid, and paid as issuing out of certain property, our course has been, when we find it is discontinued, to apply to the owner of the property to account for not paying it, and to produce such documents as he has relating to it. If he states that he has searched his title-deeds, and does not find in them any mention of the rent-charge, we are bound by that evidence. If he refuses to make such search, or to produce his deeds, I do not know in what way we could enforce it; we could only refer the case to the Attorney-General.

46. Do you not conceive, under the powers of the various Acts under which you are formed, that you can enforce the production?—My present impression is, that we can only enforce extracts.

47. Under all the circumstances, do you think, however ample these powers may be, they may, with perfect safety to the interest of parties, be confided to the decision of one gentleman, instead of having the responsibility of two in pursuing the investigation?—I certainly think so, according to my impression of the responsibility which two Commissioners have incurred.

48. You think it is not of any importance to the parties possessing property which might be liable to investigation, that there should be two persons joined in the investigation of the circumstances, rather than that it should be left to the decision of one?—My impression is, that the parties interested may refuse to make such productions before the Commissioners as might produce an inconvenient exposure of the property.

49. Do you think it would be safe to intrust these powers to one individual to exercise, instead of the check which the presence of two Commissioners instead of one naturally causes?—I have never seen any disposition in one Commissioner to enter into an investigation of property which the other thought was improper.

50. What was the standing at the bar of the Commissioners when they were originally appointed?—They were all of considerable standing.

51. And were they all in what is called positive practice at the bar?—Yes, they all were, either in London, or on the circuit, or at sessions.

52. Either at the Chancery or the other bar?—Both at Chancery and the common law; and there was one doctor of civil law, he was added under the second Commission.

53. Did you find it easy for the Commissioners so appointed to carry on their business with the business of the investigation of the charities?—Their business was not so great as to prevent them from doing it.

54. Did you find it possible to go on with your ordinary business at the same time that you went on with the investigation?—I did certainly.

55. How long did that continue?—I hardly recollect when I declined pursuing my occupation in Westminster-hall; I think it was about five or six years after the commencement of the Commission.

56. Did the gentleman who accompanied you continue to transact business on the circuit and at the sessions?—Yes, the gentleman who first accompanied me did, and does so still.

57. What I should like to know is, whether you can state to the Committee what proportion of time was given to the Charity Commission, and what proportion of time was given to the professional business of the Commissioners generally, and whether or not there was any left for recreation or other purposes?—It is im-

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possible to answer the question with accuracy; I can only say myself that my professional occupations, while I pursued them, were spread very much over the year. The Commissioners had to attend courts in town, and some of them the circuit and sessions; and it is impossible to say how much time they gave to each. It often occurred that during the time I was attending in Westminster-hall, a part of the day was given to my professional attendance, and the other part of the day was given to the business of the charities.

58. Supposing the Commissioners had been entirely free from all professional pursuits, could they have conducted this inquiry more rapidly than they have done, and in what proportion?—Certainly they could; if they had nothing else to attend to, they could have conducted this inquiry more rapidly; in what proportion it is impossible to say; it depends upon the quantity of professional business they had to do.

59. You cannot inform the Committee what difference it would have made in appointing gentlemen who would do nothing else than conduct the investigation, rather than gentlemen who mix with that avocation also their professional pursuits?—I cannot. I think, upon the whole, about four months in the year were given to examinations; at least as much time as that, and even more time than that to the collecting other evidence in town, and preparing the reports. If they had no professional pursuits, the remaining four months might have been given to the Commission, except what they might reasonably require for their private concerns or for relaxation.

60. When you talk of four months being employed in collecting evidence, do you mean during the four months with which their own professional avocations were not allowed to interfere when they were pursuing the investigation in the country?—Yes, the whole time was then given to the examination.

61. During the four months, then, were their professional occupations completely broken in upon?—Yes.

62. And in addition to that, a considerable proportion of the other four months was occupied in London in arranging the evidence in drawing up the report, and in completing the inquiry you began on the circuit?—Yes, I should think not merely a considerable portion, but the full amount of the other four months, but not consecutively.

63. Did any of the Commissioners give up their profession in consequence of finding that their duties as Commissioners were almost incompatible with ordinary attention to their practice?—I can hardly answer that; among other inducements for myself to give up the profession, one was, that I found I had hardly time enough to give that attention to the Commission which I thought I ought to do.

64. Would it be an economical arrangement, supposing one Commissioner was sent, that he should have two clerks?—I do not see the use of it.

65. Do you not think two clerks and one Commissioner would transact the business more rapidly as to be worth the expense?—I do not.

66. Is not a good deal of the examination documentary?—Yes.

67. And for that is not a clerk of some use?—Yes, he is of great use; but two clerks would be of no more use, for we examine the documents ourselves, and dictate the abstracts to the clerk.

68. Would it do to trust so important a part of the examination as that to the clerk?—I think not.

69. Do you not think that the second clerk could be doing that under your general superintendence, while you and the other clerk were engaged in a *viva voce* examination?—Yes, assuming that the clerk might be adequate to the abstracting of deeds, but we have never hitherto chosen to intrust that out of our superintendence.

70. Is not that one of the most important parts which you have to attend to?—Certainly, one of the most important parts; I would observe that if one Commissioner only constitutes a Board, he will be twice as long in reporting as two would be. The two Commissioners, when they have got the examinations prepared, divide the work between them; they take each a certain number of parishes, and they each frame a report upon the materials they have taken, and transmit to each other the report as they have framed it for his revisal; therefore there are two Commissioners at work at the report at the same time, and they would do it in half the time that one would.

71. Then, in point of fact, am I to understand, generally speaking, that two Commissioners would be more economical than one Commissioner and one clerk, because

because two Commissioners would do double the work?—They do not do double the work in examinations, but only in reporting.

72. In what proportion do you think the time would be saved, supposing two were appointed rather than one, or one rather than two?—Nearly twice the work would be done in the country in examinations by two Commissioners acting separately than if they acted together, but that would be lost in the preparation of the reports, the one Commissioner would not prepare his report in less than twice the time that it would cost the two; I think time would be saved by the separation, on the whole.

73. Then taking the economy and the expedition, which would you say was the most economical and most expeditious modes, to have two Commissioners or one?—I should be inclined to think it would be more expeditious, with reference to the ultimate completion of the inquiry, to have only one Commissioner constituting a Board, the total number of Commissioners remaining the same.

74. At what extra expense?—The extra expense would be in the additional number of clerks; there must be 10 clerks instead of five, and that would make an addition to the expense of salaries and travelling expenses; and a further expense would be required for additional messengers to carry out precepts to witnesses.

75. You think that two Commissioners would do the thing in half the time that one Commissioner and one clerk would do it in?—Only in the report.

76. With regard to the circuit investigation, you conceive that one Commissioner would nearly be as rapid as two?—No, I think not quite; we do sometimes proceed upon different parishes or different charities together, both making abstracts of deeds at the same time, or one making abstracts while the other is going on with a *vivâ voce* examination; one would not be able to do that, therefore it would not save one-half the time by sending two single Commissioners instead of two together; you would not get the whole amount of ten examinations instead of five by sending one Commissioner on a circuit instead of two, because the two sometimes work, when together, upon different parts of their inquiry at the same time, and they do in fact so far the work of two separate Commissioners.

77. Supposing an investigation which would cause a Commissioner ten days' employment, I would ask you whether two Commissioners on that investigation would require more than five?—Yes, they would.

78. In an investigation that would take one Commissioner ten days to execute, in how many days do you think two Commissioners would execute the investigation?—That would depend upon circumstances; if the examination consisted principally of *vivâ voce* evidence, they would take little less time; if there were many deeds to be abstracted, or accounts to be examined, on which the Commissioners could be employed separately at the same time, they might require considerably less time.

79. Taking the same investigation into consideration, and supposing one Commissioner could draw up a report in ten days, in how many days would two Commissioners draw up the report?—They would do it in little more than half.

80. Am I to understand that every Commissioner has a separate clerk?—No, every Board.

81. Then, in point of fact, though you may want double the Commissioners for the sake of speed, you do not want double the clerks for the sake of speed?—Not in reporting.

82. Is it usual for Commissioners to investigate any charities that are not previously registered?—There are very few charities registered; there are only one or two counties in which they are registered under an Act which passed some years ago, but which has been little acted upon.

83. If any private individual communicated to you that a certain estate was liable to a rent-charge, would you feel it your duty to examine into the truth of that statement?—Certainly I should; we should inquire whether the rent-charge was actually paid, and if it was not paid, and there appeared reason to suppose that any such rent-charge had been paid at any former time, we should call on the party who possessed the property, said to be liable for the rent-charge, to account for it.

84. You mentioned in the first part of your evidence that the Commissioners from time to time reported any considerable abuses to the Attorney-General; were any proceedings in consequence instituted by the Attorney-General?—Very many.

85. Was redress obtained?—Yes, in very many cases, and many are still pending.

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86. Are you one of the honorary Commissioners?—I was from the time I ceased to be a stipendiary Commissioner.

87. Up to the time of the expiration of the last Act were you a Commissioner?—I was.

88. Did you and the other gentlemen, honorary Commissioners, attend the Board?—I attended the General Boards generally.

89. What was the expense in connexion with the investigation of the Commissioners; what was the expense of the Commissioners themselves, or the expense of witnesses?—The expense of the Commissioners themselves were their travelling allowances for their living, and their expenses on the road.

90. With respect to witnesses, when witnesses were summoned before you on your circuit, was it usual to make allowance to them for loss of time?—Occasionally, as we thought it expedient; but it was not a general practice.

91. When trustees of charities were summoned before the Commissioners, and had some distance to come, do you recollect any instance where remuneration was made to trustees of charities for giving evidence?—Yes, occasionally, when it was required; we were empowered to allow the expenses of witnesses where we thought it necessary.

92. Were barristers, in any instances selected to investigate the charities, called on to make the investigation in those counties where they were in the habit of proceeding periodically on the circuits, or were they selected without reference to that consideration?—They chose the counties themselves, without, I think, any reference to that subject.

93. Can you, under any Act, compel the attendance of any witness whose residence exceeds 10 miles?—Certainly we cannot.

William Grant, Esq., called in; and Examined.

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94. HAVE you been one of the stipendiary Commissioners from the commencement of the inquiry?—I have.

95. Are you the chairman or senior Commissioner?—I am the senior of the stipendiary Commissioners.

96. Has a return lately been made to the House of Commons, stating the number of counties which have been entirely investigated, the number of counties partially investigated, and the number which remain entirely uninvestigated?—The secretary has made out such a return.

97. Looking at the return, is it correct that the following counties have been finished:—Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Devonshire, Durham, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Lancashire, Monmouthshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Rutlandshire, Shropshire, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Warwickshire, Westmoreland, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, Yorkshire, in England; and in Wales, Anglesea, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Carnarvonshire, Merionethshire and Pembrokeshire?—Yes.

98. Are the counties that remain unfinished those of Berkshire, Dorsetshire, Essex, Kent, Middlesex and Sussex?—Yes.

99. It is reported that these are the counties in which the inquiry is not yet commenced:—Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Herefordshire, Leicestershire and Lincolnshire?—Exactly so.

100. The counties in Wales which have not yet been commenced are Brecon, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Glamorganshire, Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire?—That is so; but the counties of Berks, Kent and Sussex, have been gone through for the purpose of investigating charities relating to education, having been examined under the first Act of Parliament, which was confined to charities for that object.

101. With your experience of the working of this Commission, and looking at the number of counties that remain to be investigated, what mode would you suggest as that in which the inquiry might be perfected in the shortest time, at the least expense, and with the most efficiency?—Perhaps I may feel a partiality towards the practice hitherto adopted and followed for so many years; but with every consideration I have been able to give the subject, I do not see how it can be better conducted than it has been by Boards consisting of two Commissioners and one clerk, either with respect to efficiency, quickness or expense. As to the mode suggested of one Commissioner and two clerks forming a Board, I cannot persuade myself that mode would be attended with any additional advantage. I think

I think one Commissioner could not keep two clerks at work, and they would not be able to work by themselves; or at least if they were, they must be persons of superior knowledge and acquirements, and in effect equal to the duties of Commissioners. By the mode hitherto adopted, the Commissioners are responsible, and must prepare the reports themselves, as, from the experience I have had, I think they could not trust a clerk to prepare them. In cases of importance, one Commissioner would feel difficulty in acting by himself; and the assistance of a second Commissioner is required in many instances to receive the complaints of parties who are better satisfied with the joint opinion of two Commissioners. I am speaking from the practice of my own Board, which may differ in some respects from that of other Boards; but I have always found that both my colleague and myself may be profitably employed at the same time, and we have frequently worked separately. One great difficulty in arranging for our examination of witnesses is to summon sufficient to occupy the day, and not to have too many summoned at once. Our first care on arriving at a place is to ascertain the number of charities to be investigated within the district of 10 miles, and our precepts are issued and delivered by our messenger to such persons as we have reason to believe are best competent to give us the information we require. The persons so summoned are directed to attend on some future day at a certain hour, the successive engagements being fixed according to the probable time we think each party will occupy in examination. The several appointments are entered in our minute book for the several hours of the day, from ten o'clock till three. It is difficult in practice to arrange accurately the number of witnesses for each day's work, and it often happens that the business brought before us from some particular parish is more than was expected, and if there was only one Commissioner at the Board, he would be thrown into confusion and not be able to receive the succeeding parishes at the time fixed. In such cases, by dividing the business, we can dispose of the pressure in the course of an hour or two. If there was but one Commissioner, and he had issued his precept to the churchwardens and trustees of different parishes to come in at certain hours, and the business of any of them should last longer than was anticipated, the parties so summoned might be forced to stay all night in the town, or go home and come back again the next day—inconveniences to which witnesses now are never subjected.

102. When the Commissioners divide themselves in the manner stated, does not the Commissioner who is not attended by the clerk perform in fact the functions of Commissioner and clerk?—Yes, both; and such is very often the case.

103. But if the Board consisted of one Commissioner, but two generally travelled together, would not the difficulty suggested be obviated by co-operation, in those cases which might seem to call for it?—I consider that is the very practice which we pursue now; if there are any matters or documents before us which can be examined by one Commissioner separately, it is the practice to have the two examinations going on at the same time; but if it is a matter that requires the attention of both Commissioners, it is brought before them both.

104. Would not the investigation be more expeditious if, in all cases where it could be, the Board should consist of one Commissioner, reverting to both in cases which might seem to call for it?—I should say that is very much the practice which we pursue. I speak with reference to my own Board in particular. In other Boards the practice may be different.

105. In that case, does it occur to you that the business of the investigation would be expedited by the aid of a second clerk?—I do not know that it would, remembering that we must be in one room in the majority of cases, as we cannot know what will turn up to require the assistance of two heads.

106. Is yours an open court?—I do not consider it an open court; but I am not aware that any body was ever refused at tending it.

107. In point of fact, have you many applications to attend?—Very few.

108. Is it always known in the neighbourhood that the examination is going on, so that any individual may come if they think they have valuable information to give?—An advertisement is always inserted in the county paper, that the Commissioners will be at certain places on or about the days therein named, and all persons are invited to give information.

109. What previous notice do you give?—A week or 10 days, or more.

110. Are there any instances of persons coming forward voluntarily to give information?—But few.

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111. Among the applications that have been made for permission to be present, has the majority of applications come from solicitors or trustees in the country?—There have been very few altogether.

112. You never refused any individual who required permission to attend?—I never knew of any one being refused permission to attend. I once saw a person who was supposed to be hostile to the parties under examination taking notes, and I objected to his so doing; that was the only case of the sort I recollect.

113. What has been the total time already devoted to this inquiry?—From the year 1818, with an interval of about a year and a half. I should state also, that for nearly three years of that period, I was absent in Ireland upon another Commission, and there was of course only nine Commissioners during those three years.

114. Was the Board with which you were connected while you were in Ireland totally suspended?—By no means; my colleague acted with other Commissioners from time to time, but although there was of course always one Commissioner left unemployed, as there could not be more than four Boards acting, yet there certainly was more business done than four Boards only would have got through without the ninth Commissioner.

115. Then the total quantity of time that has been expended in this inquiry is about 16 years?—From 1818 to 1834, minus a year and a half, will leave about 14 years and a half for the existence of the Commission. Perhaps I may be allowed to add, that for the year and a half during which the first Commission existed, three Commissioners were to make a Board; only eight stipendiary Commissioners were appointed, and as it required three to a Board, there were, in fact, only two travelling Boards for that period; but the Speaker, who was at the head of the Commission, sat in London, with two stipendiary Commissioners, many weeks together, and afterwards Sir Wm. Scott, one of the honorary Commissioners, came to town to relieve the Speaker, and continuing to make a third Board.

116. During the earlier stages of the inquiry the examinations were conducted by question an answer?—Yes; but we saw that was so tiresome and lengthy a mode of proceeding that we soon discontinued it.

117. Have not the present Commissioners, many of them, been engaged in the profession of the law?—All but two.

118. What were their names?—Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Macauley; those are the only two.

119. Are those eight gentlemen all acting barristers?—They all were, but some of them have ceased to practise. I have ceased to practise. Before I went to Ireland I had dropped part of my circuit occasionally for convenience of meeting my colleague, and when I went to Ireland in 1824, my connexion with the circuit was broken altogether, and I did not return to my profession; from that period I have not practised at the bar. Mr. Finch has not practised for some years. Mr. Smith has also, I believe, given up his profession, finding it, in a great measure, incompatible with his commission.

120. What portion of the year do you consider is really devoted to the objects of this inquiry in the country, and the preparation of the reports in town?—I cannot think that less than three parts of the year are occupied since I gave up the circuits, which used to occupy ten weeks, and there were four sessions besides; I think it may be fairly taken to be from two-thirds to three-fourths; but it is impossible to say precisely, because we may take half a day's inquiry in London on one day, and perhaps three parts of a day's inquiry on another day, therefore it would be impossible to state the time exactly.

121. Then do not those gentlemen who are still engaged in their profession, devote less aggregate time to this inquiry?—I presume they necessarily must.

122. Looking then at the number of counties which remain entirely uninvestigated, and those which have been partly investigated, and with the aid of your experience in the inquiry, and your impression that the Board of Commissioners ought not to be fewer than two; calling to mind the circumstance, that by the last Act you are not restrained from the examination of charities over which visitors exercise authority; can you state to the Committee generally the time you consider would be requisite to complete this inquiry, if the gentlemen by whom it was carried on devoted their undivided attention to it?—I have talked it over with several of my colleagues, and with Mr. Hine also, and the conclusion we arrive at is, that it would be about three or four years' work. This observation applies more particularly to the counties, where every thing is to be done. The charities left unexamined

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amined in different parts of the kingdom, as having special visitors, would require a large portion of time, from the extent of ground over which they are spread. An account, however, already exists of them, as we have always mentioned them in the reports as not examined. With respect to charities in those counties not yet examined, we do not know exactly what they are; but we have a valuable record in the returns under Mr. Gilbert's Act, which give notice of the existing charities, whether subject to special visitors or not; and it is by looking at these returns, and seeing how many charities there are, and adding for modern charities, that we can pretty well ascertain how many are left.

123. You have said the return is defective?—It does not make any return generally of schools, only those charities relating to the poor; such is the form of the return; but some schools are inserted.

124. Does the result of your experience enable you to say, that the return, as far as those charities go, is tolerably correct?—It is extremely correct.

125. Does it contain any charity of a very minute description?—The most minute; but there are many charities contained in those returns, which are not now to be found.

126. Do you recollect the date of the return, when it was made up to?—To the year 1788; the return was made in 1786 and corrected in 1788; the corrections are added in red ink.

127. As to those charities which you say are not now to be found, are they cases of land or always money?—In some cases land is lost, but more frequently money; sometimes, although not very often, we find land mentioned which is not now to be found.

128. And you cannot designate the spot?—No; but that is not very often.

129. Under Gilbert's Act, was there any penalty for non-production?—The churchwardens were always sworn to the correctness of their returns before magistrates, and I believe the clergyman also.

130–1. Has it occurred to you, that if returns under a similar Act were made penal, they might be made to the Board, which might perhaps in most cases dispense with the necessity of local inquiry, giving the Commissioners power to inquire in each case as they might think fit?—We have a good deal of correspondence occasionally in particular cases ourselves, and nothing is so unsatisfactory as the information that we get by that mode, and I should be unwilling to trust to it, from my own experience of letter writing.

132. Do you consider that arises from the great number of incompetent people?—I know the trouble we have had when the matter has been conducted by correspondence; and we could not place the least reliance upon the information we received in that manner.

133. Do you not think it probable that the great number of queries which are now sent to local bodies of a certain description may to a certain extent account for the inaccuracy with which the returns are made from them?—People probably grow indifferent from the variety of questions put to them.

134. Does it not often happen that the questions are not put to the same parties, but that those parties are changed in many cases from year to year?—In the case of churchwardens and overseers, there is generally a change every year.

135. The accuracy of the returns under Gilbert's Act, then, depends upon the accuracy with which the churchwardens and local bodies have replied to the queries?—Yes.

136. And they are the same individuals whom you would apply to in most instances to obtain information with regard to charities?—Yes; but the returns under Gilbert's Act were made in a tabular form, supplied to the parties, whilst the information to be obtained by us includes many particulars not required under the former return, and which cannot be shown in columns.

137. You would not feel satisfied by writing circulars to all the witnesses, and taking from their answers a written account of the charity?—I could not rely upon them.

138. You must look to the local bodies and those persons who made returns under Gilbert's Act as the only parties who are likely to give you tolerable information on the subject of charities?—Certainly; at least to the same class of persons.

139. Might it not be explained by the circumstance of the inquiry being so very minute?—Yes.

140. In point of fact, you have not found that mode very efficient?—We found we could not rely upon the information which they gave us; and the number of letters we have had to write upon minute questions is almost incalculable.

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141. If you look at the different nature of charities, do you find the leading objects of their application to be education, almshouses, clothes, bread, fuel, money to be distributed, money on loans, in aid of the fifteenths, and generally for the use of the poor; are they the only objects?—Yes, they may be said to comprehend every thing, except some few very peculiar bequests. With respect to education, that stands at the head, and requires the most grave inquiry. The schools may be divided into grammar schools, and schools for general education. The class of grammar schools is one that seems to demand the first notice. We find them existing in different degrees of usefulness, and some perfectly useless. This latter state may arise from various causes: from the neighbourhood having varied, and an alteration having taken place in the character of the population; from the age and infirmity of the master, from his not possessing what is called in some old school statutes the "gift of teaching;" from his being out of fashion, or unpopular, or refusing to teach any thing but grammar where more is required, or other local and personal causes, which apply only perhaps to the individual case.

142. By grammar, you mean what is called classical instruction?—Grammar is considered, in legal interpretation, to mean only classical instruction.

143. What have you found to be the effect in those schools where the master restricts his instruction to grammar?—In many schools of ancient endowment, which are, strictly speaking, grammar schools, the master has found it convenient to take private day-scholars or boarders, besides the free boys, and in those cases I should say the school is generally useful. It frequently happens in such cases, the free boys entitled to be instructed free in Latin and Greek pay for their instruction in writing and arithmetic, which the parents do not object to, and in many such cases there is a very efficient school; but if the master insists on his legal right, as he calls it, to instruct in the classics only such free boys as the endowment specifies, and takes no other scholars, many such schools may become perfectly useless. The freedom in such cases extends to a certain district, and boys living out of that district are not entitled to receive classical instruction gratuitously in that school, although they may live within reach of it. In many instances such boys, as well as boarders, come in, and are taught the classics with the free boys.

144. Where the master does not professedly exclude boys in the lower condition of life, is not the effect produced of excluding them by the admission of young gentlemen whose parents pay for their education?—That may be the effect to a certain degree occasionally, because the boys could not associate together; but in general those who want a classical education are the sons of people who always have their children decently dressed, so as not to be a disgrace to the school; and I think I may say that I have invariably found a good and useful school wherever the master of such an endowment takes boarders or pay scholars together with the free boys, and instructs them all alike without any distinction; the master's reputation is proved by the number of pay scholars he has, and this affords the best test of his efficiency.

145. Do you think it is in consequence of the competition between the boys?—No; but it shows that the master is in earnest about the school when he takes boarders and pay scholars.

146. Is the same attention paid to the free boys as to the boarders?—Yes; if they are not treated in every respect alike, the system is bad. I believe in almost all the cases which I have had before me, they were equally attended to. I am not aware of more than one or two cases where they were kept in separate schools; but there are exceptions, and ought not to be permitted.

147. You have stated that the free boys usually paid for writing and arithmetic, therefore would not the same motive to attention operate equally as to the boarders and free scholars?—Certainly they are all equally scholars of the master, and the same attention would be paid to the one as to the other.

148. In such cases the free boys derive no other advantage from the endowed school than their right to be educated in classical knowledge?—And the enjoyment of that right within an easy distance from the school to their own residence.

149. In general they would not be of the poorer class?—They would be of the class of persons to whom you might reasonably suppose such an education would hereafter be of use.

150. In addition, those resident within the limits of the charity would have the benefit of the deputy masters who were appointed; and in many instances the masters appointed under the charitable bequest to teach grammar, undertake for

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a certain charge to teach writing and arithmetic?—Yes, and in that case they either teach it themselves or employ assistants for that purpose, according to the extent of the school.

151. In endowed schools, where the master stood upon his legal right, have you found instances of the master being in the receipt of large funds, in possession of a good house, a large school room, and other advantages, and no scholars?—Yes, we have met with instances of a master in possession of large funds, a good house, a large school room and other premises, and not a single scholar; but this is not to be wholly attributed to the master standing upon his legal rights, which are not in dispute, but to other personal or local causes.

152. What do you think, from your investigation, would be the proportion of those schools where really the endowment was of service, and those schools where it was useless?—I cannot without more investigation say what proportion it was; it strikes one more particularly to see an endowed school without scholars than where we find a school of the same description with a good attendance. The same school may be more or less useful under different masters; we may find a school without any scholars to-day, which ten or twenty years ago was fully attended, and a new master may raise the school again, and get a respectable number of scholars: such is the change of fashion or popularity. We know that the numbers fluctuate considerably in the largest endowed schools in this kingdom, so much depends upon the reputation of the individual master; and although a school may now have but very few scholars, and be comparatively useless, we should hesitate to come to the conclusion that under another master it might not revive again, and become useful and efficient.

153–4. You say in some places there were no scholars, was it because there were no scholars to come, or that the master was obnoxious?—I should think there are but few places where an endowed school exists in which there are no scholars to come, but they would not be sent in consequence of the master having become unpopular in the neighbourhood, or being incapacitated by age or infirmity. In the grammar school of Coventry we found that the head master, who, when he had been appointed to the office, was a very competent person, and for many years had a flourishing school, was 82 years of age, and had become quite incompetent, and the under-master was not much younger, and perhaps less competent. That school was under the corporation of Coventry. In this case there was no boy in the upper school, and only one in the lower.

155. In those cases where there are endowed schools, with considerable funds and accommodation for the master, with few or no scholars, to what do you attribute the want of scholars?—I think it may generally be attributed to local causes applicable to that single case only.

156. Is not the great cause of the inefficiency of these endowed grammar schools that the master insists upon his strict right of confining himself to the imparting of classical learning?—With regard to the one I have alluded to, it was not so; it was an efficient school for many years, although grammar only was taught there, but it fell off in consequence of the age and incompetency of the master.

157. In consequence of that, do not the poorer classes of people find the school does not meet their wants and wishes, and therefore do not send their children to that school?—It is certain that classical instruction is not so generally required as instruction in reading, writing, &c. and such schools are not for the poorer classes of people, strictly so called, who generally never think of sending their children to a grammar school. I have said before that the diminution of scholars in grammar schools is generally to be attributed to particular local causes, which apply to the particular case.

158. Have you found any case where the funds have greatly increased, but where the character and number of the population does not supply a sufficiency of boys for the objects of it?—I think we have had cases pointed out in which it has been said that the population did not supply sufficient scholars, but I have very great doubts, if there was an efficient and popular master in that school to-morrow, whether the population would not show itself sufficient to supply the school.

159. You were about, for the purpose of illustrating the difficulty of remedying the abuse, to mention the particular instance of the Coventry school, be so good as to state it?—In the case of the Coventry school, the difficulty arose from the age of the masters. The head master had for many years in his youth been a very efficient person, and had a good school, but as he grew old, the scholars fell off, and

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the propriety of removing him was considered, but it was found to involve many difficulties. I am not aware that any court would remove a master for old age. The Commissioners recommended strongly the corporation, who were the trustees, to offer him a pension out of the school funds, and to buy his retirement; but a difficulty arose in that case, because the master of the school was also the rector of a church in Coventry, attached by Act of Parliament to the head mastership, and the resignation of the one must have involved the resignation of the other, and there were objections to his giving up his living for an annuity. Whilst the matter was pending the master died.

160. Do you think there was any indisposition on the part of the trustees to attend to your recommendation?—Quite the contrary; they were most anxious to carry it into effect; and upon his death the corporation assembled and drew up some regulations for the future management of the school, and advertised for a master, and selected the one they thought best recommended, and he is now proceeding in the school with every prospect of success.

161. That school is a classical school?—Yes, altogether; the second master says he is too old to work, and we are informed declines taking any part in the business of the school; the corporation are extremely anxious to remove him, but cannot tell how to effect it.

162. The new head master, being an efficient person, is bringing back the school to its former state of efficiency?—Yes, so we are informed.

163. Taking that instance particularly into your consideration, do you conceive that the grammar school is or not an advantage to the parties who have had the power, under charitable bequests, to send their boys there?—I consider that it is a very great advantage to the population of Coventry to have a grammar school of this description.

164. Do you not think a portion of the funds of this endowed grammar school would be better applied for the support of other schools?—Considering the quantity of schools of other descriptions in Coventry, I think the grammar school is one particularly wanted there, and other schools are not so much wanted; there are large funds for other schools in Coventry.

165. Does not that observation particularly apply to the local circumstances of Coventry?—It does, and I conceive this case answers the question which has been put to me by a member of the Committee, whether in many cases the non-attendance of boys is not occasioned by the character and number of the population not supplying a sufficiency of scholars. There was a school which had only one scholar, and the moment a competent master is appointed, it begins to fill very rapidly.

166. In the same way with other public schools, such as Eton and Westminster, which fluctuate according to particular circumstances and under different masters?—Yes, it is the same; it is a large endowed school, with property of 800*l.* or 900*l.* a year.

167. Would you say generally that the number of grammar schools is greater than required for the advantage of those for whom they were intended?—I think the foundations in some particular instances are useless ones from change of circumstances, but I should be very sorry to apply any general observation to all of them; in many places they supply a convenient house and residence, to tempt a scholar to settle in and take pupils, making the instruction of youth his profession and calling, and by the means of these endowments many opportunities are afforded, that would not otherwise be given, of opening classical schools.

168. Do they not in many instances afford the lowest class of society the power of educating their sons, and by means of a classical education to rise to the highest ranks of professions?—No doubt such instances occur frequently; in many cases the schools are connected with endowments of colleges; there is one at Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, which is connected with Worcester college, Oxford, where the scholars have considerable advantages. As these schools throw open to every class of persons the means of advancing themselves in life, I think we should hesitate before we put an end to these opportunities, because we find in any particular instance a school that is useless.

169. Is one of the causes of inefficiency the necessity of keeping on the same master, although age and infirmity may render him incompetent?—No doubt that is one of the difficulties in the grammar-school system; the master once elected, is supposed by law to be chosen for life. I do not know of a case where a school-

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master has been removed from a school against his consent, because he has lost his popularity or become inefficient from age, or should have been found not to possess the "gift of teaching;" the absence of which qualification, according to some old school statutes, subjects the master to removal.

170. Taking your experience generally, do you suppose that the inefficiency of the master arose from original inefficiency, or from circumstances over which the parties appointing him had at the moment no control?—I would suppose that all persons first appointed are considered competent to discharge their duties properly.

171. Do you know of any instance where the original appointment was vicious?—I do not recollect at the present moment more than one case in which the original appointment was faulty; in this instance the individual in question was dismissed by the trustees on our representation.

172. Have you known many instances of the office of master being served by deputy?—One occurs to me, in which a clergyman held the appointment of schoolmaster; the school was attached to his dwelling-house; there were, I think, a few boys entitled to the freedom of the school; but the master did not himself teach them, but another person who had scholars of his own was allowed to teach them in the school-room attached to the master's house, together with the free boys. He paid nothing for this permission, besides teaching the free boys: the head master received all the endowment, which, however, did not amount to more than 20*l.* or 30*l.* The deputy in this case got nothing, but the advantage of teaching his own private scholars in the public school-room.

173. Have you known any instance where a trustee has appointed one of his own family or friends as schoolmaster, and he has appointed a deputy at a salary very much less than the amount of his own salary?—I am not aware that such a case has fallen under my own observation; but I understand that there is one in the office, the Brentwood case, to which the question alludes.

174. With reference to the inefficiency arising from the age of the master, should you think it desirable to give a further power to the visitors or any other public tribunal to enforce the efficiency of the master, or cause him to retire on a certain amount of allowance?—I think if a power of that kind could be given, it would correct the evil.

175. Would you carry it to the extent of saying, suppose the master inefficient and he has not discharged his duty to the satisfaction of the tribunal, or in any other way rendered the school inefficient, should you contemplate carrying the principle so far as to give a power to that body to discharge the schoolmaster?—The importance of making a school generally useful is so great, that I think the individual private interests of the master ought in such a case to yield to the general good. But an aged master ought not to be dismissed without some retiring allowance, as before suggested.

176. Could that power be safely intrusted to the persons who have now the original appointment of the master, or ought the power to be invested in some parties more independent of individual feeling or prejudice for or against?—The local trustees being most interested should have, in the first instance, the power of removal and reappointment of a master, but as they are liable to be influenced by individual feelings, there ought to be another power independent of the suspicion of such influence.

177. Would it not be advisable that the trustees should have the power of initiating an inquiry before the proposed tribunal, or should initiate any proceeding for the removal of an inefficient master?—There may be an initiatory power in the trustees as well as in other persons.

178. Should it not be in the trustees as the initiatory body?—It should not, I think, be left wholly to them.

179. Do you think the existence of such a power would or not exercise similar influence in the original appointment?—I think it would. Some schoolmasters are elected for one year only, as I believe is the case at St. Paul's school. But in such cases it would be considered unjust to turn the master out for any thing short of a gross offence.

180. Is not St. Paul's school remarkably well off at present for masters?—Yes, it is now in very high repute. During the latter years of the late head master, who was of a very advanced age, there was a great falling off of scholars.

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181. Are you aware there are instances in which bonds have been taken from masters?—I am.

182. Do you think that they could be enforced?—I cannot say all; but I think many of them could.

183. Would it not, practically speaking, be more likely that masters who had been formerly efficient, but had become inefficient in consequence of age and infirmity, is it not more likely, if there was a power to give them a superannuated allowance, that the parties would insist upon the duties being efficiently performed, and would have the right to turn him out if he had become inefficient from circumstances?—It appears so to me; he would have less excuse for staying.

184. In many large schools, is not the amount of the funds so much as to afford this sort of payment?—Many endowments are very well able to afford it.

185. More particularly, as, if the party was removed on account of inefficiency, it is probable the school would grow up so as not to require so much aid from the charity as if it was allowed to dwindle away?—Certainly.

186. Is it contemplated by you in the suggestions you have thrown out for the superintendence of the school, that a power should be given to frame rules and ordinances of government, and also delineate what is the nature of the education which the master should teach the boys, so as to have, in point of fact, an absolute visitatorial power over the school?—It is for the Legislature to say how far that should go. My answer referred only to giving a power of removing an inefficient schoolmaster, and appointing an efficient one.

187. Do you think that that power should be rather vested in some independent board and authority, than continue to belong to the present visitors or trustees?—Such power should be vested in an independent board, in case the local directors or visitors should decline to interfere.

188. You have stated that there are scholarships attached to some of these endowed schools?—Yes.

189. Have you found instances where there are scholarships, but where the allowances made to them are so inadequate to modern expenditure, as to be merely nominal?—Yes; we find 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year left, and 5*l.* in some cases.

190. Have you found where there have been large estates vested in colleges and trustees, upon which a charge has been made for the education of boys at college, where the sum defined would appear to have some reference to the value of the property charged?—I cannot answer that, because where the property belonged to colleges we are precluded from inquiry.

191. Where you found scholarships to be supported out of the estates under the control of the master and fellows of particular colleges, you have not felt yourself authorized to examine how far the trust has been carried out?—Certainly not: charities of which the different colleges are trustees are excluded fro our inquiry by the Act of Parliament which creates our Commission.

192. Should you not consider it desirable that the Commissioners should have a power of ascertaining whether the object of that charge can be effected, as in the case of Pocklington school in Yorkshire, where there are five scholarships from that school to St. John's, Cambridge, and estates are charged for their support with a specific sum; but it is contended by the master of the college, that the sum so specified is the entire sum they are bound to pay for their support; the consequence is, that there are no scholars sent from Pocklington to St. John's. Would it not be as well if the Commissioners had the power to ascertain, whether the college is justified in restricting the allowance to the sum specified?—That would be properly a question for the Court of Chancery to decide, on the inspection of the whole deeds and documents, as to the construction of them.

193. Have you, in point of fact, felt yourself precluded from that inquiry, by the restrictive terms of the Act under which the Commission is appointed?—Where the case brought under our notice is a charity, of which any of the colleges of Oxford or Cambridge are the trustees, we are stopped *in limine*; wherever they are trustees, we are precluded from interfering by Act of Parliament.

194. Might not an inquiry into the endowments intrusted to colleges for the support of scholars be restricted to that inquiry, without a power generally to examine into the revenues of the university?—It might be possible to make such an arrangement, but I think it would be very difficult. We felt the difficulty arising in the first year of our investigation, when we were authorized to inquire into charities of education only, and not others. We found occasionally a mixed charity, part for education and part for other purposes, and as we were allowed to inquire

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inquire only into that part of the charity which was applicable for the purpose of education, we found very great difficulty in proceeding; and it appears that the same observation would apply to the partial examination of college funds.

195. In the higher grammar schools, to which scholarships are attached, but where they are useless by the inadequacy of the present allowance, does it not act prejudicially upon the boys whose emulation might be excited if those scholarships were rendered efficient? — Unquestionably; 50 *l.* per annum is better than 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

196. You have now been speaking of grammar schools?—Yes.

197. Are there many schools, where the education is of a general nature, endowed with funds over which trustees are appointed, but which schools are inefficient in their administration for the want of some adequate and impartial superintendence?—The number of schools for general education which are inefficient, is in proportion much less than the number of those in the class to which I have before adverted. In these cases there is generally an opportunity and inducement for exertion, the master taking other scholars besides the foundation or free boys, if there are any, and where there is a very limited salary, all the scholars are expected to make some small payment, which is settled by the trustees or managers of the school.

198. Are there not some schools where the payment is very inconsiderable, such as 10*l.* or 20*l.* a year?—Yes, there are many schools in which the salary is from 5*l.* to 20*l.* which is received by the schoolmaster, with a house perhaps to live in, and a school-room. In some of those cases they receive all the boys in the district free of charge, and in other cases they receive a small pay, settled by the trustees, if there are any, and in some cases by the clergyman of the parish. There are many schools where no payment is made from the children for reading, but the master is allowed to charge for teaching writing and accounts.

199. Are there many such schools whose proximity would admit of a union of a few to make the establishment of one good school?—That is a question of locality; in the northern counties it is impossible; in the thicker population of the midland counties it might be done, but I do not think in general with much good effect; where the average distance of villages is only two or three miles, the children would be obliged to come from a great distance, and it would be too much for them to undergo. I know where there is a large parish having but one school, they object very much to go two or three miles.

200. Where such cases exist, would it not be judicious to place such schools generally under the superintendence of the Board you allude to when speaking of endowed schools?—No doubt it would be very desirable.

201. With regard to the project of uniting schools, would any difficulty arise from the different sources of income which there must be, and under different management, and all contributing to one school?—We must suppose that private interest would operate in every case. By the appointment of one master to two or more endowments, the patronage of one or two parishes would be lost; but the great difficulty, in my opinion, would be the distance which the children would have to go.

202. Would there not be a great difficulty on account of infringing the bequest of the original donors in uniting the schools together?—That is a great difficulty, but not, perhaps, insuperable.

203. Is it not often the case, particularly in country parishes, that charitable donations are given by persons in aid of the funds of these charity schools, and which would probably cease if the schools were united together?—Very possibly; many local residents are very ready to send a certain number of children to the parish school, paying for them so much per head, or they subscribe perhaps generally to the school.

204. If these country and local schools were consolidated, would not the probable result be to interrupt the course of private charity which is in existence now?—I think persons would be less likely to contribute to send children to school out of their own parishes than they would to a school within their parishes.

205. And if these schools were rendered more efficient, they would also feel that there was less demand upon their private benevolence?—Yes.

206. Where large funds are left to schools, would it not be desirable to establish several schools, in some cases, in large parishes?—Yes, we have known that to be done where there are sufficient revenues. Instead of confining it to one school, there are in some cases two or three different school-rooms in different parts of the parish. This plan is about to be acted upon at Birmingham under the power of

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an Act of Parliament; but no trustees would like to do that without an Act of Parliament or the authority of the Court of Chancery, but it would be very convenient if it could done in all large charities.

207. Do you think it would be desirable to have some tribunal permanently appointed which should exercise a general and efficient control over these schools?—I think it is exceedingly desirable that there should be such a tribunal that should supersede the necessity of going through the process of applying to the Court of Chancery. We very often meet with small cases in which it cannot answer any good purpose to apply to the Court of Chancery, and they are permitted to go on without an attempt to remedy them. There is a case in Warwickshire, where a disagreement took place between some of the trustees and the schoolmaster, who was required to give up the school, and on his refusal to do so, he was forcibly ejected. This became the subject of great litigation; several actions were brought by the master, and by his wife, and by his son and daughter, all separate actions against the ejectors, and damages were obtained on all. There were many more writs served originally, and also a suit in the Court of Chancery, and another in the Court of Exchequer. These proceedings have proved the ruin of several of the trustees who were resident in the parish, and the expense incurred is calculated, at least, at 4,000 *l.*

208. Was the master finally ejected?—In the suit in the Exchequer he was ordered to be restored.

209. Is the litigation terminated?—No, it is still going on.

210. Is the Committee to understand that in that instance the trustees were unanimous, or took different sides?—They were divided, they were six to six, and acted against each other: the case is reported by the Commissioners of Charities—29th Report.

211. I will now call your attention to the almshouses; are they not sometimes also called hospitals?—The words are almost synonymous.

212. Have cases come to your knowledge or under that of the Commissioners, where almshouses or hospitals were endowed centuries since, with estates which have grown into great value, and where the income was intended and described for persons in indigent circumstances, and the number limited, and who are now in the receipt of very considerable annual incomes?—I am not aware that I know of any hospitals in which any individual received more than 30 *l.* a year and apartments, with a supply of coal.

213. Has Dulwich hospital come under your notice?—It has come under the notice of some of the Board.

214. Or Croydon hospital?—Croydon has not, and Dulwich hospital stands on a very peculiar foundation, not to be connected with almshouses or hospitals in general. The cases I allude to more particularly, are where there is a certain number of old men or old women to be maintained in a hospital. I think 30 *l.* is the sum paid in the hospital of Appleby, which was founded by the Countess of Pembroke; that is the largest endowment that I recollect at present to have fallen under my observation.

215. That is where a particular class of persons are designated, and not for indigent persons in general: the endowment is for a certain number of poor women?—The payments made, with other expenses for repairs, &c., exhaust, as near as may be, the funds of the hospital.

216. I am alluding to cases where the parties, for whom the endowment was made, are described to be indigent poor, and for whose support specific sums of 1 *s.* or 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a week have been given, and the estates chargeable with such payments have grown into considerable value, yielding to each person as much as from 10 *s.* to 20 *s.* per week?—I do not recollect any such case; I am not aware of any case in which there is so much as 20 *s.* a week given; 30 *l.* a year is the highest I recollect, always excepting Dulwich.

217. And Croydon has not come under your observation?—No.

218. Are there some cases where considerable estates have been given for the support of the poor, and where the amount of assistance has been specified, which have grown into great value, and yet the sums given to the poor are restricted to the original amount?—Always when a payment is ordered to be given to the poor from a certain estate, it is one of our first duties to see whether the payment is a limited payment, or whether the whole estate was given. If we find the whole estate was given, we insist upon the whole rent being applied; if it is a fixed rent-charge, we can of course get no more. It is one of the first objects of our inquiry, and

and depends upon the construction of the instrument by which the charity was given. Many cases will be found in our reports where a small rent has been paid as charged upon a certain field, and on looking at the deeds, it has appeared that the whole property was given to the poor. In several such cases we have succeeded in obtaining possession of the land for the charity, without the interference of a court of equity.

219. Where parties have repudiated your suggestions, and you have communicated the case to the Attorney-General, then it can only be corrected by the Court of Chancery?—Yes. There was one case which occurred the other day; we found a rent-charge payable, as was said, out of a certain close; it was suggested that the close itself belonged to the charity, and the gentleman who paid the rent-charge was put in possession of the evidence by which the charity claimed the close, by which he was satisfied, and the close was given up directly.

220. In those cases in which you deem correction essential, do you consider those cases, and the correction of them, might be brought under the superintendence of a permanent Board, and speedy and economical correction applied?—Yes, it would be very desirable to have such a Board. In all those cases to which I have alluded, they have been only suggestions on the part of the Commissioners, which have been attended to by the parties interested.

221. If the Board were to adjudicate on questions of this sort, ought they not to be composed of persons possessing superior legal attainments?—Certainly.

222. Of course sometimes intricate questions of property must be involved in that investigation?—Yes.

223. It might involve very nice points of law?—Yes, unless it can be contrived to limit the power of the Board.

224. Might not a power be given to such Board, with a power of appeal to judges upon a case stated?—That might easily be done.

225. Have you not found many cases in which the parties have been quite willing to submit to any arrangement, provided there was competent power to give them a discharge?—In very many cases we found them willing to submit to our decision.

226. Although the expense of the present mode of litigation upon points of this nature is such as to preclude trustees from resorting to it, does it not also act upon parties in giving up that which a cheaper tribunal might cause them to defend?—Yes, that seems one of the effects of cheap law.

227. Does it not act both ways?—Yes.

228. And the party would rather give up something than be dragged into the Court of Chancery with all the grievances attached to it?—It would have that effect, no doubt, in many cases.

229. Have you, in the course of your investigation, directed your attention to the effect of certain charities, as almshouses and others, with reference to the administration of the poor laws?—With respect to almshouses, they seem one of the best and most useful modes of administering a charity, being confined to the aged and infirm. With respect to some other charities, I cannot help thinking, in many cases, they are not only not useful, but injurious. But every thing appears to depend upon the mode they are administered in the parish; there is much difference in this respect.

230. Does the result of your experience upon this subject induce you to believe, that a superintending Board, such as you have alluded to, with a right of appeal upon points of law, would also be necessary for the administration of charities, with respect to the effect they might produce upon the inhabitants of these parishes?—No doubt in many cases such interference might have the effect of counteracting the prejudicial consequence of an improvident administration of such funds. We have found an instance of a large parish in London where they give away as much as 200*l.* a year on certain days in small sums of 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* to each person. On the days of distribution, all the gin-shops within the district hire additional waiters to prepare for the additional custom they are sure of at those times. The money given is spent as soon as received, and may be considered as worse than wasted.

231. You know that as a fact?—Yes, we have it in evidence before us. I remember another case where 20*l.* or 30*l.* is annually distributed in a country church in pence and halfpence amongst all the people attending—three-pence or four-pence to each on the day of distribution; men and women beset the church doors, with baskets of cakes and oranges for sale, in the purchase of which the

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charity is soon consumed: these are instances of bad management. In the north of England they manage their charities much better, and by selecting proper objects, make even a small sum of 3*l.* or 4*l.* a year very useful, by giving it in comparatively larger sums, in preference to an indiscriminate and minute distribution.

232. Then you think where these charities are well administered, they are of advantage to the poor?—Unquestionably; very much depends on the mode of administration.

233. Then it is the mal-administration of the thing itself that is injurious?—I think so.

234. When you describe the beneficial effect of giving in the north of England large sums, what sums do you allude to?—From 5*s.* or 10*s.* to 1*l.*, or even more, which I call large sums compared with the small distributions after made.

235. I suppose, generally speaking, in the north of England, 5*s.* to 1*l.* is considered a larger sum than would be the case in the southern parts?—Yes.

236. Do you find in country parishes there are funds which the overseers and churchwardens distribute without any definite object in the original donor?—Many sums are given generally to the poor, there being no specific application.

237. And in those cases do you find frequently it is thrown into the poor's-rate?—Not often, but it is occasionally; wherever we found that was done, we immediately insisted upon the separation of the funds, and reported the fact.

238. Indirectly, is not the parish relieved from a particular application for parochial assistance, by its being discovered that the party is already a recipient of the fund referred to?—That will always be the effect, to a certain degree; if a person is supplied with clothing, &c. from a charity, he will have less need of assistance from the parish funds.

239. Then, in point of fact, the charity merges indirectly into the poor-rates?—Not necessarily so, for if you give the poor food or clothing, or any thing of that sort, besides the money to which they may be supposed entitled from the poor-rates, that is something ultra the poor-rates, and an additional comfort to them.

240. Does it not generally happen, that the overseer, when a man comes to ask for relief, states to him that he requires less relief in consideration of the sum of money which he receives from a particular charity?—That will always be taken into account, either by his being told so expressly, or in the mind of the overseer. But in many parishes the poor receive benefit from charitable bequests without taking into account any benefit that they may receive from the poor-rates.

241. Are not persons benefited by charities who never think of applying for the poor-rates?—In very many parishes, persons receiving parochial relief are not entitled to any part of the charity; they are expressly excluded.

242. You are alluding to cases where the donors have said nothing, and the trustees laid down their own rules?—Yes.

243. In those cases the poor are *bonâ fide* benefited by the charity, and the poor-rates totally unaffected by it?—It is the practice, in many of the northern counties particularly, that they are anxious to keep off the poor-rates in order that they may get a share of the charitable bequests.

244. Have you found small sums of money arising from rent-charges, and from the interest of money, without any definite object in its application, which might be brought under the control of the Board referred to, and form a considerable fund out of which some useful national object might arise?—I do not think to any great extent; there are very few, I should say (giving an opinion generally), and those small in amount, in which a specific object is not assigned for the charity.

345. Supposing there are many cases of that nature, would the sum total be of such an amount as to be of much importance one way or the other?—I think not.

246. Do you not think there would be a large sum divisible under donors' bequests where the application has not been specifically mentioned?—I should think not; but I have not examined the reports with this object in view.

247. With respect to the class of charities which you have described, where money is distributed, is it of a large amount or not?—I think not of large amount.

248. Therefore, supposing the present appropriation of those sums is not in accordance with the intention of the donors, or the will is not expressed, the application to other purposes would not be very important?—I think not; but it is important to correct the abuse of an indiscriminate distribution, for the sake of the parish interested.

249. Are not the funds of many small charities entirely exhausted by the expense of deeds, and conveying property from one set of trustees to another?—It very often

often happens that a new trust-deed will exhaust the income of two or three years; I have known 100*l.* paid for preparing and settling a trust-deed. *W. Grant*, Esq. 26 June 1835.

250. Would it not be desirable that estates of small amount, and where there are no trustees existing, should by law be vested in the proposed Board?—I think that would be a very good arrangement in all cases. When we first commenced our inquiry, we soon felt the evil of the want of trustees; and it was proposed amongst ourselves, to suggest that all charity estates should vest in the clerk of the peace of each county; and that all ejectments should be brought in his name to recover possession of charity estates where there were no trustees.

251. Do you think it would be desirable that the Board should be invested with the powers of a corporation?—They would be trustees, to all intents and purposes, and would have many advantages if incorporated.

252. And they would be empowered, in the name of their secretary, to bring and defend actions, and so forth?—Yes.

253. Would it not be an advantageous arrangement, and very much prevent unnecessary litigation, if, before any proceedings were taken in equity, in reference to any charity property, that the party should, first of all, be summoned before the suggested Board?—I think it very desirable; it would tend, in many cases, to a speedy arrangement; and where parties are determined to litigate, it might, upon that representation being made to the court, probably throw the costs on the right party.

Lunæ, 29° die Junii, 1835.

D. W. HARVEY, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

William Grant, Esq., called in; and further Examined.

254. IN the examination of Mr. Warren before the Finance Committee, that gentleman promised to consult his colleagues as to their opinion on the best mode of conducting the inquiry into charities, as also as to any plan of permanent superintendence, have those subjects engaged your attention?—They have been frequently a subject of conversation among ourselves. My conviction was, that a letter as to the first object mentioned was sent to the Finance Committee, but on looking to their books to-day, I cannot find such a letter recorded. As to the latter part of the question, I am not aware that any thing was suggested, as we were not called on to give an opinion on that subject. *W. Grant*, Esq. 29 June 1835.

255. As to the former question, your opinion is to be found in the answer you have already given?—Yes.

256. In cases where abuses have been discovered, what is the course that has been pursued by the Commissioners with a view to their correction?—We have tried first what could be done by advice and suggestion; we found the parties generally very ready to listen and accede when we required more formal proceedings than the Commissioners could effect; the Court of Chancery was that only remedy; but we have found, in a great variety of cases, the parties were most ready and willing to accede to the suggestions of the Commissioners.

257. Have you found, where a disposition to arrangement existed, that you were prevented for the want of adequate powers?—No doubt many cases would occur where the Commissioners had no power to carry into effect the regulations they suggested. Great benefit has often been found to arise from the interference of the Commissioners where unfounded jealousies or suspicions were entertained. Trustees have frequently felt themselves injured by being suspected of an improper application; they have had a reserve where they had nothing wrong to conceal, and have refused to explain or show their accounts to any body; on the Commissioners coming to the spot and hearing the complaints, the trustees have been told that certain complaints have been made against them which it is the duty of the Commissioners to investigate; if on examination the complaints appear unfounded, the Commissioners explain the grounds of the mistake as it appears to them, and by these means have often put an end to jealousies and suspicions of that nature. The last case that occurred to our Board was in the borough of Bridport, where many charges were made against the corporation for mismanage-

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ment and misapplication. On producing the register and other documents belonging to the corporation, it appeared clearly the complaining parties were mistaken in their main ground of complaint. We had the parties before us and explained every thing to them; when one of them, apparently to their entire satisfaction, said, "If I had been aware of this, I would not have made any charge against the corporation." The interference of the Commissioners has often operated in this way.

258. You mean to state, in some cases, you have found the general impression was ill-founded, while, on the other hand, complaints of mismanagement have been fully justified?—Both ways.

259. Have cases occurred to you, in which the title-deeds of Charity property have been entirely or partly lost?—In many cases completely lost, and in others partly so. We recovered one trust-deed, and that of recent date, that in a few days would have been completely destroyed, by nearly one-half of it having been cut up by a stamp for gun wadding. We saved it just in time. I mention this, to show the carelessness with which such deeds are treated.

260. Has it occurred to you, that titles might be perpetuated by authenticated abstracts of deeds being deposited at an office for their inspection?—If there were any such places, unquestionably they would; but it is difficult to find a proper depository. Great advantage is derived from copying the original trusts in the recital in new deeds. This is the only way in which many of them are perpetuated. The last trust-deed recites the original donation, without which the knowledge of the facts of the original grant would have been lost.

261. Under whose examination have the city charities been chiefly taken?—I think we have all taken part of them. I have had the examination of several of the city companies.

262. Have you found properties in the hands of the city companies which have been charged with the distribution of bread or fuel to the poor, in which the quantity has been defined or determined by its original value, such as penny bread, or so many faggots at per hundred?—I think there is one in which there are so many score or bundles of faggots. I remember the case of Mrs. Margaret Dane's charity, by which so many small faggots were to be distributed every week in certain parishes. I think the same number is given now as originally left; but what proportion the gift bears to the property I do not know.

263. Have you ascertained if such estates, so charged, have grown into considerable annual value?—I do not recollect, at this present moment, any such case, in which the estates charged have ever come under my notice. Where there is a distribution of that sort in the parochial charities, it would appear as a gift of so many faggots. I do not recollect in what company the funds are vested.

264. Have you found considerable sums of money in the possession of the City companies to be applied, by way of loan, in small sums; but which, from the smallness of the amount, there has been no application, and consequently the funds have accumulated in their hands?—There are several such where the sums are too small to be worth applying for, and not worth the security that would be required to be given for them. There are in other parts of the country very large sums to be lent out, which are very much in request, and which confer great benefit to the people who have the loans. The towns of Leicester, Nottingham, Northampton, Warwick and Coventry are all possessed of large funds arising from a charity left to the corporation of Coventry by Sir Thomas White, to be lent to the several freemen of those places in sums of 50*l.* each for nine years, without interest. In two or three of those cities, the loans have been increased, by order of the Court of Chancery, from 50*l.* to 100*l.*; and the corporation of Coventry have had it in contemplation to increase the amount of the loan to 200*l.*, with the sanction of the Court of Chancery.

265. Would the power to augment the original sum by the permanent Commission which has been suggested be one mode by which considerable expense and delay would be prevented?—It would, but application to the Court of Chancery for this object would be at a comparatively trifling expense, and as the funds are large it would not be felt; but the same object might be effected at scarcely any expense if done by a permanent Board. I believe these corporations have 14 or 15,000*l.* each applicable to loans, and the fund increases every fifth year by 1,000*l.* more. This charity is not connected with another of the same kind, established by the same founder, Sir Thomas White, for the benefit of Bristol and twenty or thirty other towns in succession.

266. Do you know instances in which houses, originally given as almshouses, have been perverted by the parish authority into parish houses?—It has happened in some instances, but not to any great extent; oftentimes, if we find them occupied as parish houses, and they have been so occupied for forty or fifty years, it is difficult to find evidence of their having been given for any other purpose. It is generally in cases where there is nothing left to repair the premises, or any payment to be given to the inmates, that this perversion takes place. The parish may often have an equitable claim on them for repairs, which, if they were not undertaken by the parish, the houses would fall to decay and perish. They say, "If we repair them, we will have the benefit of them."

267. In your last examination, you reverted to Dulwich Hospital; can you state to what description of persons the funds of that college were to be given?—The Dulwich Hospital was more under the care of Mr. Romilly and Mr. Miller.

268. Is it within your recollection that a small sum of money was to be paid weekly to poor persons?—I do not recollect it.

269. Are there cases where estates or funds have been charged with small payments for the advance of apprentices, or rather for the putting out of boys as apprentices, in which the sum is so small that masters are not to be found for them?—Certainly; there are many such cases, but it is very singular how the sums paid with apprentices vary in different parts of England. In some places, 5*l.* (or even 2*l.* in some districts) would insure a master immediately; in other places, you cannot get a master for 20*l.*

270. Would that be one of those cases in which augmentation of premiums might be suitably under the control of this Board?—Certainly, wherever such augmentation of premium is required. A premium of 2*l.* is sufficient in many cases, if the apprentices come from a good school; in others, where an augmentation is to be directed, a Board would be a great advantage. In many cases, if 5*l.* were left, they might put two or three years together.

271. Might it enable well-educated persons to be placed with professional masters, instead of being placed as they now are?—Of course the better class of masters will not take boys without corresponding premiums. I believe it is very much the practice, where it is known a charity has been in the habit of giving a certain sum, say 10*l.* or 20*l.* with an apprentice, that masters will not take them without the highest fee.

272. Do considerable sums of money stand in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, to the credit of different charities?—Yes, very large sums.

273. Do any difficulties present themselves as to the parties to whom the money is to be paid, and the mode of receiving it?—Considerable expense is incurred by obtaining an order for the payment of the dividends, where the trustees are a fluctuating body, as in the case of churchwardens and overseers. In such cases an affidavit is required every time the dividend is received, that the trustees applying are the same who gave the last power of attorney; and if any trustee has been changed, fresh powers of attorney are required, and a great expense is thereby occasioned in receiving the dividends. In a charity in the parish of Charing, in the First Report, page 93, the dividends to be received from stock standing in the name of the Accountant-General amount to 88*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and the annual expense incurred in receiving them amounts to 9*l.* 13*s.* And there are other cases similar.

274. That is a case of frequent occurrence?—It is. Where the amount is small, the dividends are generally suffered to accumulate several years before the parties apply for them. I can speak to my own knowledge of a case lately, in which the dividends due amounted to about 28*l.*, and the expense of getting them was 14*l.* They had been suffered to accumulate for four or five years.

275. When dividends are received at different periods, is there not a danger of their being forgotten altogether by their not taking them?—That is an inconvenience that may arise. In the case last referred to, the yearly dividends were payable to a schoolmaster, who of course waited several years for them, and then only received half what was due to him.

276. Have you found considerable sums of money applicable to charities lent out on personal security?—Considerable sums; but not so much as might have been expected.

277. Has it occurred that in some cases where money has been lent on personal security, the same has been partially or entirely lost?—Yes, considerable sums have

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have been lost by that practice. We have endeavoured, when we find small sums placed out on personal security, to get them paid into a savings bank, the trustees of which are now allowed to admit larger sums from trustees of charities, or from ordinary depositors. During the progress of several Bills for the regulation of savings banks, we applied to obtain a clause for this object. In the earlier Bills, I think only 50*l.* could be deposited in one year by trustees of charities, but now it is extended to 300*l.*

278. Where the intimation has been disregarded, you have no power to enforce it, or where there is a promise to observe it, you have no means of knowing if it has been observed?—We have insisted on a letter being sent to the office to know if the money has been invested as directed.

279. Have you found many cases where trustees were required to publish an annual statement of their accounts, that they have neglected to do so?—I am not aware of any case where they have been directed to do so by the Court of Chancery.

280. Or by the donor?—I am not aware of any such directions being left by a donor, but I believe there are such; and I have known many cases where trustees have printed and published their accounts regularly every year, for their own satisfaction and that of the neighbourhood, with the best effect.

281. Do you think it would be desirable to require trustees, or distributors of charities, to publish annual statements of their accounts?—In many cases it is not worth while. The expenditure is so small, it is hardly worth the trouble and expense of doing it; but in all cases beyond a certain amount, it would be useful.

282. Should a permanent Board for the superintendence of Public Charities be established, do you consider it might be desirable that all the charities throughout the kingdom should be directed to make annual returns of their accounts, for the inspection of such Board, by whom the same might from time to time be made public, and which might be accessible to the parties interested in their due administration?—With respect to smaller charities, I think it never could be done, even if it were worth the trouble. You could hardly expect the distributor of a few shillings or pounds to do it. No person would take the burden of trusteeship on such terms, and you would diminish the number of trustees. But with regard to larger charities, such a Board might be extremely useful.

283. With reference to the smaller charities, upon a representation being made to the Board of a presumed misapplication, would it not be desirable that those parties should be amenable to the Board?—Where any suspicion attaches, the Board ought to have power to call for explanation. But I allude to the small local charities of 1*l.* or 2*l.* a year, to be given by the churchwardens and overseers, I think it could not be expected or done.

284. Do you know whether the Commissioners in the course of their investigation discovered many instances of misapplication or malversation with respect to charities?—There were many instances of misapplication certainly, arising, perhaps, from carelessness or ignorance, and some of malversation, which might be attached to wilful or intentional misconduct.

285. Are those all disclosed in your reports?—Every thing that was thought worthy of notice is mentioned therein minutely. Cases of misapplication are in general immediately remedied, and of course are stated in the reports. If there was any disinclination or obstinacy shown, that is mentioned also, and further application to the Court of Chancery is suggested in the reports; but cases are, however, often submitted to the consideration of the Attorney-General, although no notice is given of that intention in the reports.

286. In cases where estates are charged with specific payments, do you generally find that the party paying deducts the land tax?—In some cases, I should say generally, they do.

287. Have you found that the deduction is generally made at the rate of 4*s.* in the pound?—That practice also varies; they are allowed to deduct at the rate of 4*s.* in the pound, unless by the land tax assessment the payment or rent-charge is rated separately (as it ought to be), and in the same proportion as the other property in the parish. In many cases we have suggested the propriety of a new assessment of the land tax, in order that the payment or rent-charge should be rated no higher than the surrounding land; in some instances this has been done; but otherwise an Act of Parliament authorizes the deduction of 4*s.* in the pound.

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288. Have you found instances where considerable expense has been incurred by the necessity of appointing the legal representatives of trustees to receive dividends or rents or interest?—Great difficulty often occurs when parties in whose name stock is invested die without leaving regular representatives, and other difficulties when churchwardens or overseers are the persons to receive them. A case occurred the other day in which a legacy of 50*l.* had been laid out in the purchase of stock, in the names of trustees, the survivor of whom died in the country; his will was proved in the Consistory Court of the diocese. It was afterwards discovered that he was surviving trustee, and administration was obliged to be taken out in Doctor's Commons to obtain a transfer. The stock was sold out and produced 60*l.* 12*s.*; the expenses incurred amounted to 44*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, and 14*l.* 7*s.* remained. (26th Report, p. 668.)

289. Do you know many cases in which parties have charged the funds with their expenses?—Yes, there are such cases.

290. Where the parties have charged a heavy bill for the expenses of their journeys?—Yes, I have known that to be a case of very great abuse, in case of a trustee who came from Lichfield to Goring, near Reading, to administer a charity at a very great expense.

291. That is regarded by the party as a privilege conferred on them by the founder of the charity?—In many instances it is so considered; they reckon it a fair charge for their time and attendance, but there are more cases in which the trustees are at a considerable expense themselves, and have great trouble without any remuneration.

292. Have you found instances in which small funds have been nearly absorbed by the cost of preparing trust deeds?—I have known several years' distribution stopped completely by the expenses of a trust deed.

293. The cost of trust deeds has absorbed four or five years of the income?—Yes, I have known one hundred guineas paid to an eminent conveyancer for the preparation only of a trust deed, without the stamps and parchments; it was a very involved case, and brought in a great many charities.

294. Might not the expense of these deeds be obviated by a short declaration, under the seal of the suggested Board, as to the trusts on which specific sums of money were held?—Certainly.

The Hon. *Daniel Finch*, called in; and Examined.

The Hon. *Daniel Finch.*

295. WERE you one of the Commissioners of the Charitable Inquiry?—I was.

296. From the beginning?—Yes, from the beginning.

297. You so continued to the close of the inquiry?—I did.

298. When did your labour commence?—In 1818.

299. How many Commissioners were in the Commission of which you were a member; how many parties composed the Commission?—In the first Commission, eight.

300. In your own Board how many Commissioners; in the Board of which you were a member?—Under the first Commission, three; under the subsequent Commissions, two.

301. From your experience, do you find that a Board of two Commissioners is essential to the object of the inquiry, or do you consider that, generally, the inquiry might be effected by one Commissioner and the aid of a clerk?—I have often thought that if the object was to save expense in completing the inquiry, one Commissioner and two clerks might have had that effect; but I am disposed now to doubt very much whether I was correct in forming that opinion. I have considered more of it lately than I have done before, and I think there would be great difficulty in finding clerks who would be equal to the work which the second Commissioner now does.

302. Then your alteration of opinion arises more from an apprehension as to the difficulty of finding proper persons than as to the suitableness of the plan?—That is one reason. Another reason is, that upon the one Commissioner must be thrown the whole of the drawing up of the report, because he must be the person who is responsible for the report, not the clerk. It would be his business to see that the case is properly reported, even if a draft of it is drawn up by a clerk, and it would be very nearly as much trouble going through the evidence and seeing that the report corresponds with it as drawing up the report itself.

303. In what way would you employ two clerks to one Commissioner?—One

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clerk would be employed in taking abstracts of deeds previous to the *vivâ voce* examination; and if there were no documents for him to abstract, he might then be employed in making abstracts of accounts, or preparing the drafts of the reports; but there are a great many parishes which are summoned which come without any documents whatever, and the inquiry then consists chiefly in the examination of accounts. The Commissioner himself must make that examination, of course.

304. But with a view to the responsibility and completeness of the investigation, would not one Commissioner making his own report, with the aid of one clerk, effect the object in the best way as to any particular charity?—I think so; with this observation, that if it is a matter of importance, and the parties are looking to the opinion of the Commissioner or Commissioners, two persons together have infinitely more weight than any one person can have. It frequently happens that the two Commissioners before whom the parties are summoned have some little difference of opinion, and discuss the question before the parties, so as to show that they are willing to listen to argument, disposed to discuss the question freely, and not to give an opinion without due consideration. An opinion given in this manner by two persons creates more confidence than an opinion given by any one person.

305. Would not the presence of two Commissioners, with a view to the public satisfaction, be confined to those cases in which their judgment is asked with a view to the correction or future management of a charity?—It would be very much confined to such cases; but likewise it is very often necessary to come to a conclusion as to the past conduct of the trustees or other parties.

306. Has the general course you have pursued been, that the two gentlemen who act together do not adjudicate on the specific charities, but bring the materials they select to town, and prepare a report which they submit to the General Board, so that the Report is not the Report of the separate Boards, but the whole Board?—I think there is hardly a parish in which we do not make some recommendation or another on the spot, in which there is not something or other to be corrected, that would be quite idle to bring before the Board, being matters with which we are perfectly acquainted, and more advantageously made objects of recommendation to the parties on the spot. There is rarely a parish that comes in which there are not some observations to be made in the mode of administering the charities.

307. But would it not generally happen, that in cases of minor importance the recommendation of one Commissioner would have sufficient weight, from its obvious propriety, to influence the conduct and acquiescence of the persons to whom it was addressed?—Quite sufficient, in most cases.

308. With a view to elucidate the actual condition of any particular charity, do you consider that one Commissioner, assisted by a clerk, is generally sufficient?—I do.

309. But in those cases where the parties are willing and ready to yield to the suggestions, with a view to the improved management, there may be cases where the opinion of two Commissioners gives stability to the recommendation?—That is exactly what I mean.

310. In what way have the Commissioners determined their circuits?—They have chosen them among themselves.

311. In looking over the reports, it appears that some counties are spread over many reports and many years; would it not be better, in the examination of those that remain, that the counties should be taken up and finished by the same Commission?—I think so.

312. And thus avoiding a disjointed inquiry?—The practice with Mr. Grant and myself was, to go into the north in the summer, and in the spring, when the days were shorter, and the period we could conveniently devote to the inquiry was less unbroken, we staid nearer home; thus we took Oxfordshire during the spring, and Cumberland and Westmoreland and that part of the country in the summer; but we proceeded to finish one county in the north before we began another there, and, excepting that we had a summer district and a spring district, we always proceeded with a county till we finished it. With respect to the last question that was put, it has often occurred to me, instead of making half-yearly reports, if we had been directed from the beginning to report every county as it was finished, it would have been a great improvement in the mode of reporting, and much more convenient for public use.

313. Might it not be more satisfactory, both to the Commissioners and to the public,

public, if each report was attested by the party who made the inquiry?—I do not know how to answer that question; that is matter of opinion.

314. At present, the reports are the reports of the Board?—Yes.

315. The whole Board?—They have always been considered so.

316. Are you aware of the number of counties which remain entirely to be investigated?—The counties of Chester, Cambridge, Cornwall, Leicester, Lincoln, Hereford, and six Welsh counties.

317. Can you state those counties which have been partially investigated?—Dorset, Essex, Middlesex, Berkshire, Kent and Sussex. In the three last the inquiry is completed as far as charities for education. Those counties were examined under the original Commission issued in 1828, which extended only to charities for education.

318. Looking therefore at the fact that there are six counties entirely uninvestigated, six counties partially investigated, six Welsh counties entirely uninvestigated, and looking further at the circumstance, that until the last Act of Parliament the Commissioners were precluded from inquiring into any charity over which there were special visitors, and that there are only three counties which were investigated only under the first Act in 1818, can you state to the Committee any time in which the investigation might be completed, presuming that the Commissioners were to give their undivided attention to the inquiry?—I think that if the Commissioners were to give up the same time they have done hitherto, it might be done within four years.

319. If the time of the same number of Commissioners was exclusively given to the inquiry, and in the generality of cases the inquiry was conducted by one Commissioner, with the aid of a clerk, what is the time within which you think the whole might be finished?—I think that the Commissioners might give one quarter of a year more to the business of the Commission, not taking any time for their own amusement or relaxation; and that if one Commissioner was to form a Board, three Commissioners would do as much work as four would, if each Board consisted of four Commissioners. Upon the whole, I should think that if the Commissioners were to devote their entire time to the inquiry, and generally a Board was composed of one Commissioner only, with the assistance of a clerk, that the remaining inquiry might be completed in a period of from two to three years.

320. Would the same Commissioner continue under the same salary under the regulation of acting all the year instead of nine months?—The Commissioners were appointed originally with salaries of 1,000*l.*, which was afterwards reduced to 800*l.* a year. They were so appointed on the express understanding that they were at liberty to pursue their profession, and therefore if they had been subsequently required to devote their time wholly to the duties of the Commission, they might, in my own opinion, fairly have expected an increase of salary. With regard to myself, if the appointment had been offered to me in 1818 at 1,000*l.* a year, upon the condition of devoting my whole time to it, I certainly should not have accepted it; but I am now in a different situation, having given up all professional practice about twelve years ago, so that it would be hopeless to attempt to resume the profession. I cannot give any opinion how the other Commissioners would feel disposed to act.

321. Then, looking at the increased expense arising from the increase in the number of clerks, and the just expectation by the Commissioners of an augmented salary, the pecuniary saving would not be considerable, but of time there would be?—Yes.

322. Were the clerks reduced in the same way the Commissioners were?—They were reduced from 300*l.* to 250*l.*

323. Probably with the same consideration of the three months' holiday?—No, this was not in consideration; the original salary fixed for the Commissioners was 1,000*l.*, and for the clerks 300*l.*, and the understanding was, that the parties were not to give up their professional avocations. The alteration that took place afterwards was not because less time was given to the Commissioners but because there were general reductions throughout all the offices.

324. At the present moment, how many gentlemen of the Commission are actually practising at the bar?—I think only three—Mr. Macdonell, Mr. Miller and Mr. Romilly.

325. Have you already prepared an analysis of the reports up to a given period?—I have prepared one, comprising all the counties that were finished in 1832.

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326. Are you now completing the analysis embracing the reports up to the present time?—I am.

327. What will that analysis set forth?—It will set forth the name of the parish or chapelry, the name of the donor of the charity, the object of it, the quantity of land or description of real property, the rental, the amount of rent-charges, and whether land-tax is deducted therefrom or not, and what sum is deducted, the amount of capital, of personal property, and on what security it is invested, and the annual produce; likewise the total income of each charity, and such observations as occur to explain the preceding columns, or to point out what the effect of the inquiry has been, as appears by the reports.

328. Are all the reports printed?—They are all printed except the 29th, which was presented last year.

329. Does the 29th Report, which is not printed, allude to Essex, Warwick, Norfolk, Wilts and Dorsetshire?—It does.

330. Of those five counties, is the report complete except as to Essex and Dorset?—It is; the report completes the other three counties.

331. Excluding from your analysis the unfinished counties of Essex and Dorset, can you state within what time you will be able to perfect the analysis?—I have no doubt I shall be able to do it within a month from this time.

332. Within what time could you perfect it, with the exclusion of the volume 29?—I would say a fortnight.

333. From the calculation you have already made, can you give to the Committee a statement as to the probable income applicable to charitable purposes arising from the various sources set forth in the reports?—Such a calculation must be open to material correction, but, from my present inquiries, I should say that the total income would be something more or less than one million per annum.

334. Do you, in that calculation, include the universities, the public schools an charities subject to visitorial superintendence, and any of the public hospitals?—My calculation does not embrace the universities or schools specially exempted in the 16th clause of the 1st & 2d of William the Fourth.

335. Specify the objects exempted?—The clause alluded to exempts the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the colleges or halls within the same, as also all schools and other endowments of which the said universities, colleges or halls are trustees. The inquiry does not extend to the colleges of Westminster, Eton and Winchester, nor to the Charter-house, nor to the Royal Hospital of Christ's, Bridewell, Saint Thomas the Apostle, Saint Bartholomew and Bethlehem, nor to the schools of Harrow and Rugby, nor to any cathedral or collegiate church within England and Wales, nor to the Corporation of the Trinity House of Deptford, nor to any funds applicable to the benefit of any persons of the Jewish persuasion, or of the people called Quakers, or of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and which are under the superintendence and control of persons of such persuasions respectively; and until the Act alluded to, the Commissioners were prohibited from inquiring into any charities over which there were special visitors.

336. Have you any means of knowing whether a great mass of charities were excluded from examination by that clause?—I think that by the clause of special visitors the number exempted is not very great, and that very few are exempted, as having the universities, colleges or halls as trustees. At Oxford, we find very few exempted on that ground.

337. With the exception of the universities themselves, you conceive there is no great number of charities that have been practically exempted from your examination by the clause?—I do not think the number of those excluded by having special visitors, or on the ground of being under the universities, colleges or halls as trustees, was very great; with regard to the universities, the principal public schools and the hospitals exempted, the number appears from the clause itself.

338. The number of schools or other endowments that have been exempted on the ground of being colleges or halls, or having trustees of the same, are not considerable?—No.

339. Have you made it a subject of examination as to the number of endowments and charities which were excluded from your inquiry, in consequence of the clause in the former Act prohibiting you from inquiring where there were visitors?—I could give you a correct answer to that next time the Committee meet.

340. Can you inform the Committee whether, in the course of your inquiry, considerable funds have not been found in which the original object of their

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destination has either passed away, or being stationary, the funds have greatly exceeded their original object and their present want, as in the case of Lady Mico's charity and Lee Betton's charity; those two funds provide a quarter of a million of money?—I should think, besides those, but few more of any large amount. I think there is one of Henry Smith's, Kensington charity, which was for the redemption of slaves, or some purpose of that sort; the Court of Chancery has decided how it is to be disposed of, in case of there being no application for the purpose.

341. Has your attention been called to a considerable fund which is applicable to the propagation of the Gospel in New England?—I have heard that there is a large charity of that description; we have not inquired into it.

342. Are there any cases of reduction of rent since the bequests made originally, arising out of houses gone to decay or deteriorated in value?—I do not remember any actual reduction, except in modern ones. I do not recollect any actual reduction as to old devises, but there are some in which the increase has been trifling.

343. You mentioned the representatives of many parishes came before the Commissioners without any documents whatever, was that occasioned by the non-existence of such documents, or the neglect of the parties in bringing them?—I alluded to cases where there was a want of documents, where there were none in existence.

344. Can you in consequence suggest any method by which a similar deficiency can be provided for in future?—I am not prepared to suggest any method. It requires very great consideration how to be able to do that effectually. But I should think that a plan might be devised by which all properties at present admitted to belong to charities, but of which no title-deeds are to be found, might by an Act of Parliament be vested in a public Board, or some public body, for the purpose of making a conveyance to trustees. I should not suggest the giving power to any Board to let the estates, but only that of transferring them to local trustees. The reports of the Commissioners will preserve a statement of the trusts, but it is to be remembered that these reports are not legal evidence. Supposing there was a Board established, and upon the authority of the evidence collected by the Commissioners they were to make an order as to the disposal of a charity, such an order would be evidence at any future time.

345. Have instances occurred in which it would be for the benefit of the charity, if some public Board were authorized to sell charity property, and to invest the produce, and to enable trustees to make sales and exchanges?—It is what the trustees now do very frequently without any authority; and in point of fact, they are personally responsible for any loss that takes place. If a Board had the power of making orders to that effect, without putting the charity to expense, it would certainly be advantageous, the same Board giving directions in what manner the produce should be invested.

346. Can you state the number of unimprovable rent-charges not exceeding 5*l.* per annum?—No, I never made any calculation.

347. Do they, from the reports, appear to have been considerable?—Yes, certainly.

348. Do you consider it would be desirable that there should be some permanent superintendence over the accounts of trustees, who should be compelled from time to time to produce them, with a discretion in the Board to cause to be published such as they thought proper?—I do think it would be desirable; I mean that there should be in the Board a discretion when to call for accounts, and when to publish or order them to be published. They might be published in a local paper, affixed to the church doors, or laid before a vestry, according to the nature and object of the charity. There is one case in which I was myself concerned, in which we preferred taking an engagement from the trustees to send us an annual account to certify the case to the Attorney-General. We there considered the rendering an annual account the most beneficial thing for the charity.

349. Would it not save the charity estates from great expense, as well as generally promote desirable arrangements, if, before any proceedings were instituted in the Court of Chancery, the parties proposing to take them first applied to a Board, whose object should be in the first instance to effect an arrangement?—I think it would be of very great advantage. I think that, with an efficient and suitable Board, all the proceedings, commencing with the certificate to the Attorney-General, filing the information or petition, the examining parties on interrogatories, or obtaining an affidavit in support of the petition, the hearing, the reference to the

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Master, the inquiry in his office and his report, might all be saved by an order from the Board, to be regularly filed in the Court of Chancery, with liberty to parties to take exceptions. I would say, that supposing exceptions were taken, the court before whom they were brought should, if disposed to allow them, refer the matter back to the Board for reconsideration. It would be likewise necessary to limit the time for entering those exceptions, and compelling the party to proceed with them, and to give security for costs in case the exceptions should not be allowed. Many regulations of that sort would be necessary to make the plan effectual.

350. Do you consider it would be desirable to bring small charity funds to one account, or to a general account with savings banks in the district to which they belong?—I think there would be a very great advantage in calling in those monies which are now on personal security, and depositing them in savings banks; I do not apprehend there would be any difficulty as to the trusteeship; they would take it in the name of the churchwardens and overseers.

351. If a difficulty did in that respect arise, would it not be as well that the order from the proposed Board should be authority to the bank to pay it?—That would effect the object.

Mercurii, 1° die Julii, 1835.

D. W. HARVEY, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

John Wrottesley, Esq., called in; and Examined.

J. Wrottesley, Esq.

1 July 1835.

352. ARE you one of the Commissioners of Charitable Inquiry?—Yes.

353. When were you appointed?—I was appointed when the Act was last renewed, in 1831.

354. Did you continue a Commissioner during that Act?—Yes, during that Act.

355. Did you travel by yourself, or had you a colleague?—I had a colleague, Mr. Cameron, who is now employed on an inquiry in India.

356. When did you enter your labours of the Commission?—In the spring of 1832.

357. When did they close?—They closed last year, with the end of the last Session of Parliament, in 1834.

358. Into what counties did you go?—Into Buckinghamshire, part of Essex, and three counties in South Wales, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire.

359. Did you conduct your inquiry generally by yourself, or in connexion with your colleague?—We were almost always in the same room. We frequently carried on the inquiries of two separate parishes in different parts of the room. I examined witnesses on one side of the room as to one parish, and my colleague as to another parish in another part of the room.

360. Did you take distinct charities, and follow out the inquiry, and confine the report to them?—I frequently reported on the charities my colleague inquired into.

361. Was the examination generally individual, but the report a joint report?—The report was joint. I do not mean to say we each of us looked at the whole of the report. When we brought the evidence back from the country, we divided the evidence into moieties. If a question arose, or a point necessary to be elucidated, depending on actual inquiry, I applied to my colleague for his impression of the state of the facts.

362. Did you divide the number of charities you had investigated, or did you divide the total result of your inquiry?—We divided the total result of our inquiry in the first instance, and afterwards exchanged the charities allotted to each, till we had so arranged our shares as to cause every difficult charity to fall to the same Commissioner to report who had inquired into it.

363. Are the Committee to understand that each Commissioner might be looking into parts of an investigation of the charity?—No, I do not mean that.

364. Did each Commissioner begin and end the separate charities as they were brought under his individual consideration?—Yes, generally. I remember only one

one instance to the contrary, except that it may have chanced on the inquiry that the Commissioner taking the evidence was interrupted by the entrance of some one to give further information, or explain his evidence on some former inquiry taken by him, the Commissioner inquiring might then resign his pending inquiry to his colleague; but in reporting, a charity was never so divided, the whole was always reported by one Commissioner.

365. Were such reports upon each inquiry afterwards distributed between the Commission, with a view to make their report?—Yes, of course. I speak of my own Board.

366. Were there any charities which engaged the attention of both Commissioners?—Yes.

367. From your experience, do you consider that the inquiry might be efficiently conducted by one Commissioner, with the aid of one clerk?—I should say certainly.

368. Is it your first object to ascertain the origin of each distinct charity?—Yes.

369. Is it your next to discover how far its present administration corresponds with its original design?—I will mention the precise order. Having taken the abstract of the original deed or will, the first point is to trace the legal estate into the then existing trustees, and that completes one part of the report. Then we examine into the property, the tenants, the rents at which the property is let, taking into consideration the proportions between the several rents at which the property is let, and the number of acres; and also examine the leases of the property. The next point is the application of the revenue. In this order we have usually reported.

370. In what way did you satisfy yourself as to the fairness of the let?—Generally by the evidence of witnesses residing on the spot, and acquainted with the rent at which property lets in that neighbourhood. There is of course a great difference in different parts of the country, and partly by our own experience.

371. Is the attention of the Commission sometimes previously drawn to particular matters of complaint, such as underletting?—It sometimes happens that specific grievances are pointed out to the Commissioners on their arrival.

372. When specific grievances are so pointed out, do they form the more immediate object of your inquiry?—We have always made a point of investigating them to the utmost.

373. On such occasions are the parties complaining invited to attend?—Yes.

374. Are the parties against whom the complaint may be made also apprized of the meeting, that they may also attend?—I do not think that the practice has been to apply to them, to give them notice in the first instance, but to hear the complaints, and take their explanation of the charge against them when they are enabled to attend. I think the practice has been not to send and summon both parties in the first instance; not to inquire into the matter judicially, but rather to hear what they have to say, and afterwards hear the explanation of the party charged; the reason of this was, that the accuser was necessarily, in most cases, examined at the time the charge was preferred.

375. Did the free grammar school at Berkhampstead come under your immediate inquiry?—Yes, I inquired into that one parish in Hertfordshire.

376. As the report of that school is set forth in the 25th report of the Commissioners, it is familiar to you?—It is my report, but I have not read it for the last three years.

[*The Petition of the Inhabitants of Berkhampstead was read.*]

377. Is there a receiver of this estate appointed by the Court of Chancery?—Yes.

378. What is his name?—Duncombe.

379. Was the receiver examined by you?—Yes, he was.

380. Are you satisfied with the schedule, describing the estates belonging to this charity, as being correct?—I did not examine it minutely; this charity has been under the superintendence of the Court of Chancery for 100 years, and has been constantly administered by the Court of Chancery; as I knew the receiver had to pass his accounts before the Master, I did not of course examine that schedule with the same attention I should have done had the charity not been so circumstanced.

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381. In point of fact, did the receiver produce to you a schedule of the estates?—Yes, my impression is that he did.

382. Is that the same referred to in your report?—Yes, the document itself is probably in the office.

383. By that schedule does it appear that the quantity of land is upwards of 600 acres?—Yes.

384. And that the rental arising therefrom, and from houses described, amounts to 634*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*?—Yes.

385. Did it appear to you that this charity was first brought under the superintendence of the Court of Chancery in the year 1735?—Yes.

386. When the information was filed?—Yes.

387. Has the charity continued, under that information, to be under the control of the Court of Chancery, from the period of 1735 down to the date of your report?—That is my impression; it is so, if so stated in the report.

388. What were the objects of the information as filed in the year 1735?—I believe the prayer is set out in the report. It prays for an account of rents and profits, and of all fines for letting of leases, and that the same might be applied according to the directions in the Act of Parliament, and that the master and usher be compelled to pay interest for the sums misapplied, and proper directions given for managing the estates. The charity was founded originally by the letters patent of King Henry the Eighth, and an Act of Parliament, 2 & 3 Edward the Sixth, engrafted the present school on that original foundation.

389. State briefly the origin?—The report itself was brief originally, and it contains the history of the proceedings in Chancery. I did not think it necessary to state matters which did not materially bear on the present state of the charity. It is itself an abstract. This grammar school was founded by King Edward the Sixth, and by letters patent in the reign of King Henry the Eighth. It is enacted, by the Act of Edward the Sixth, that there shall be ordained, within the town of Berkhampstead, a free school, for the instruction and teaching of children in grammar, to the number of 144, and certain persons are named the first master and usher for the teaching of the children, without taking any stipend for teaching them. The same school to be called the Free School of King Edward the Sixth, in Berkhampstead, the master and usher to be a body corporate, and hold certain premises, of the clear yearly value of 40*l.* as a corporation. That the master of the free school should have for his stipend 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the usher 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and that the residue of the revenues should be yearly bestowed in and about the relief of poor people in the town of Berkhampstead, and the reparation of the school-house and of the charity premises. That the appointment of the schoolmaster should be in the Crown, and that the usher should be appointed by the schoolmaster, and that the warden of the college of All Souls, Oxford, for the time being, should and might, every third year, for ever, visit and oversee the said school, and the master and usher of the same; and if the same warden, on his visitation, should find that the master and usher did not do their duty in the execution of their offices, in the teaching and instructing the said children, that then the said warden should, after lawful monition, discharge and avoid the said master and usher, or such of them as should offend in the execution of the said office of the said master or usher, and upon every such discharge the said office of master and usher should be void. That the warden should have at his visitation, for his cost and charge about the same, 13*s.* 4*d.* The Act contains a proviso, authorizing leases for 31 years on three lives. In 1735 the proceedings were commenced in the Court of Chancery by the Attorney-General, at the relation of the rector and parish officers of Berkhampstead, against the then master and usher, stating, among other things, that the charity estates were of value more than sufficient to satisfy their stipends and effect the repairs of the charity premises, and that the residue of the revenues ought to have been bestowed on the relief of the poor people in the town of Berkhampstead, where many poor and fit objects resided; but that the master received the rents of the estates, and managed them as he thought fit, without accounting to any person; that so far from teaching 144 children during any time at which they had been master and usher, they had not taught at any one time above four, though many more children and proper objects to partake of the charity were desirous to be placed in the school. The prayer of the information was, that the master and usher might account for the rents and all fines which had arisen by letting leases, that the same might be applied according to the directions of the Act of Parliament, and that the master and usher should be compelled to pay interest for money misapplied, and proper directions might

might be given for managing the estates, and that a receiver be appointed by the Court. *J. Wrottesley*, Esq. 1 July 1835.

390. What was the next stage of the case, does it appear?—By a decree of the Court, dated the 13th of July 1744 (I rather suspect this is a decree by Lord Hardwicke, reported in 3 Atkyns), it is declared, that the warden of All Souls for the time being, was, by the Act of Parliament, the local visitor of the free-school, but not of the estates and revenues of the school, and that the accounting for and regulating the management of the said estates and revenues were subject to the jurisdiction of the Court; and it is ordered, that so much of the information as related to the behaviour of the master and usher in their offices, and the regulation of the school, should be dismissed with costs, and as to the rest of the cause, that it should be referred to the Master, to take an account of the rents and profits of the charity premises, and all money raised by fines received by the master and usher; in taking which account, the master and usher were to be allowed the salaries appointed them by the Act of Parliament, and for the repairs of the premises; and that such part of the estate as was out of lease, and the residue as the leases should expire, should be let, with the approbation of the Master, to the best bidder; and any of the parties were to be at liberty to propose schemes for the application of the surplus coming on the accounts, and the surplus of the improved annual income after all payments thereout.

391. In consequence of that decretal order, referring the matter to the Master, when did the Master make a report?—On the 5th of February 1753; he thereby certified, that there was a small balance in the hands of the master of the school. I wish to explain that the decree of the Court, dated the 13th July 1744, is founded on a very ancient doctrine of the Court of Chancery, that where a special visitor has been appointed by the founder of a charity, the Court will not inquire into the internal management of that charity, but merely as to the application of the rents and profits: the doctrine of the Court, however, is, that the parties who have the legal estate in them, and the management of the charity rents and profits, are accountable to the Court for the expenditure and receipt of the money. In this decree, it will be observed, these two heads of jurisdiction are correctly distinguished. The information was dismissed with costs as respected the internal management (those matters which more peculiarly fall within the sphere of the visitor's duty); as to the management of the estates and revenues, it is declared to belong to the Court.

392. So that, then, the effect of the doctrine established in the Court of Chancery to which you have alluded, is that where visitors are appointed but do not effect the object of their appointment—the Court does not interfere?—Exactly.

393. Unless there is a union of the legal estate with the administration of the funds?—Unless this visitor should also be a manager of the estates and the income of the charity.

394. In point of fact, did the Master report on any scheme for the future management of this charity?—He did; on the 23d July 1754, the Master in Chancery reported that three schemes had been submitted to him, one of which he adopted—the third.

394*. The proposal of James Price, the usher, was that finally adopted?—Mr. James Price proposed, amongst other things, that as by the Letters Patent and the Act of Parliament, it appears that the donor's chief care was to provide for the master and usher, by allotting the greatest part of the revenue for their benefit, and the residue for the repairs and the relief of the poor; therefore the same proportion of augmentation should still subsist in respect to what the lands were then or might thereafter be increased in their annual value, in comparison with what they were at the time of the donor's grant, and, therefore, that in future the fines, rents and profits arising from the charity estates should be divided into three equal parts; two-third parts to be paid to the master and usher (of which two-third parts so paid, two-thirds should be allotted to the master, and the remaining third to the usher), and the remaining third part should be applied, in the first place, towards the repairs of the school premises and the payment of outgoings, and the overplus towards the payment of the costs, and the residue (if any) should be distributed by the master and usher, the rector of the parish and two churchwardens, among the poor of the said town of B. not receiving alms.

395. When does the suit present itself again to your notice?—There is a decree dated the 30th of October 1754, that is the next proceeding mentioned in my report; by it the Master's report of the 23d of July was confirmed, and the above scheme adopted.

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396. Did that report and decree continue to be the system of management to the year 1813?—Yes. It appears an order of the Court was made on the 29th July 1813, on the petition of the relators, whereby it is ordered that any of the parties to the suit might be at liberty to lay proposals before the Master as to the future management of the estates, and the Master should consider the same, with power to review all the plans theretofore made.

397. What gave rise to that?—The parties and the parish were dissatisfied, probably, with the former principle of division.

398. The circumstance which gave rise to the petition in 1813 does not appear?—No further than as it follows from the context of the report; they were evidently dissatisfied with the distribution according to the former arrangement.

399. Does it appear that this petition was referred to the Master?—Yes.

400. It was referred to the Master in 1813; when does it appear that the Master made his report pursuant to that order of reference?—The 30th of May 1821.

401. After providing for the mode of letting and managing the estates, did the Master report in favour of any different distribution of the funds?—He did. He reported in favour of a proposal that the receiver should be continued, who was to pass his accounts annually before the Master, and to be at liberty to retain out of the rents of the charity estates what might be in his hands at the time of the letting of the charity estates, or which should be first received by him; the expenses of letting to be approved by the Master, and to be allowed the receiver on passing his accounts. Also that the Master in Chancery should from time to time ascertain the net balance on the receiver's account, exclusively only of what he should allow to the receiver for the repairs of the school-house and the expense of the lettings of the charity estates, and also to ascertain what was the moiety of such net balance, and that the receiver should pay what the Master should ascertain to be a moiety of the net balance to the master and usher for their stipends, (in the proportion above mentioned, viz., two-thirds of the moiety to the master and one-third to the usher), and that he should pay the other moiety to the rector and churchwardens, and master and usher, for distribution to such poor people of the town who did not receive any aid or assistance from, and were not deemed the parochial poor of the parish, or kept in any workhouse or almshouse, and had actually resided in the town of Berkhampstead for the space of three years, paying church and poor rates. The Master then proceeded to certify, that it was admitted before him, on behalf of all the parties, that there had not been any scholars, within the intent and meaning of the Act of Parliament and letters patent, taught in the said free school for upwards of 25 years then last past, and having regard to local and other circumstances, it did not appear to him that there was any probability that the original and apparently chief object of the donor and royal founders of the charity, the teaching children grammer, would be carried into effect; nor did it appear that the other objects of the charity had (at least within ten years) obtained that benefit which seemed to him to have been intended by the founders of the charity, and therefore he approved of the above new scheme which was proposed to him by the relators. This scheme was adopted by an order of the Court dated in June 1822, with the one exception, that the Court gave in that order directions for an inquiry, which manifested its intention to be, that the future salary of the master should be fixed and regulated by the amount of his then average income, which was found to be 250*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, and this is his present salary. This order required that the present and future usher, and the future masters (omitting the word "present") of the school should be resident; so that it would seem the master of the school had managed to obtain a direction to be inserted into this order, that should sanction his non-residence. An order of 1829 directs that the usher's salary, from Lady-day 1822, should be 125*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, being one-half that of the master, and establishes the master's salary at the amount above mentioned.

402. When were the several orders of the Court made; on the Master's report you will find it April 1832, page 298 of the report?—The last order set out in our report, is an order of the 25th of April 1832, under which, I presume (but I do not know the fact), the charity is now regulated; it is thereby declared, that the master and usher of the school are entitled to have the parliamentary, parochial, &c. rates and taxes assessed on the dwelling-house and offices of the master and usher, and on the school-room and offices, paid out of the surplus fund arising from the charity estates from the year 1822.

403. In point of fact, does it appear that the master and usher applied to the Court to have the parliamentary, parochial and other rates paid out of a certain surplus

surplus then in hand, and to be subsequently deducted from the other moiety, they receiving a clear moiety of the whole?—They receiving their whole fixed salaries clear of any such deductions.

404. When was your inquiry into this school?—It was in the spring of the year 1832.

405. Who at that time was the master?—The Reverend Thomas Dupré.

406. How long had he been the master?—He was appointed in 1805.

407. Did it appear that he had resided at Berkhampstead from the period of his appointment to the time of your inquiry?—No; it seems to be admitted by himself, that after October 1830 he resided continually in Lincolnshire, and ceased to keep a curate to do the duty at a benefice in Lincolnshire, to which he was presented in 1815. There was a little contradiction in the evidence, as to his residence during the period that elapsed between 1815 and October 1830. It was generally admitted that, from 1805 to 1815, the master resided constantly; but some difference of opinion prevailed among the parties we examined as to his residence between 1815 and 1830.

408. Did you find any usher to the school?—We were informed there was an usher, but we did not see him.

409. Was the person who was stated to be the usher of the name of William Henry Ramus?—Yes.

410. Was it the result of your inquiry, that no usher had been resident for the last 30 years at least?—Yes.

411. Was it further the result of your inquiry, that no pupils had been on the foundation for 30 years?—Yes.

412. Was it the result of your inquiry, that during that 30 years in which there were no usher and no pupils, the revenues had been received by the master and usher?—They had been received in the proportions directed.

413. Have you had any correspondence with the warden of All Souls College on the subject of this school?—I have had correspondence with the warden, and I have also seen him on the subject.

414. What has been the result of your correspondence and interview?—The result has been the opening of the school; I believe there are now seven boys educated at the school by Mr. Dupré; in short, the result has been residence by the master, and the education by him of seven free scholars.

415. After your report has been closed upon any particular charity, though you may hear of suggestions for its improvement having been adopted, does the Commission exercise any supervision or inquiry over such charity?—No, our object has been to avoid it, on the notion that the inquiry would be interminable if we pursued that course.

416. Is it your opinion that some control, with a view to see that the objects of the inquiry from time to time are effected, might be desirable?—Certainly. I may state further, with reference to the Berkhampstead case, that when we had collected all the information as to this school, we felt that our only means of compelling the opening of the school must be through the intervention of the visitor, as we can only act through the Court of Chancery, and in this case the hands of the Court were tied. We felt the only chance of doing good was to communicate immediately with the warden. I sent him a manuscript copy of our report of all the facts. It did not appear, from my conversation with the warden, that he was, before this, at all accurately informed of the nature of his power. I believe he merely knew the fact that he was visitor until the receipt of that report. On our forwarding that report he took up the matter very actively, and communicated immediately with the master of the school, and I believe he has since continued to act very zealously as visitor.

417. Do you know whether, in the course of your communication with the warden, he ever described to you the mode of supervision he exercised over this charity?—I cannot say he described in detail the kind of supervision; he told me what he had done, what he had proceeded to do when he received the copy of our report; he did not give any detailed account; at that time the exercise of his power was very much in its infancy; when I saw the warden personally, the master had not begun to reside.

418. Is it within your experience, from these inquiries, that visitors have been appointed by the early founders, the knowledge of which is not known to the parties who have been appointed?—I should say, certainly, that in every instance, in almost every instance, in which a special visitor has been appointed by the founder,

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the special visitor, though he has known the fact that he was special visitor of the charity, has not been acquainted with the precise extent of his powers; I will not say in every case. One or two occur to me in which, I think, from the orders made by the visitor, he had a very accurate perception of his powers; but, generally speaking, he had no accurate conception of his powers.

419. Did it appear that, until the period of your communication with the warden, he was unacquainted with his being visitor?—He knew he was visitor; but he was not acquainted with his precise powers.

420. Were you aware he had taken any pains to ascertain the extent of his powers?—He did not say any thing on the subject.

421. Would it not tend to advance the objects of the original founders by a communication from time to time being made by some Board to visitors calling on them to exercise their authority, and, if need be, under the control and in connexion with this Board?—Unquestionably it would. The special visitors in most cases are a burden and inconvenience to the charity; it excludes them from the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, which is a very great detriment to the objects of the charity (I mean it is a detriment that the trustees should not be controlled in the internal management of the charity in any respect). In the next place, it frequently happens that those charities are not at all looked into by the special visitors, therefore the inconvenience remains, and the advantage is wholly lost.

422. Do not you think that the appointment of visitors, if properly regulated, might be an advantage to the charity, by saving the necessity of recurring to the Court of Chancery?—I should say it would be an advantage certainly, if some process were adopted of accurately informing the visitor of the nature of his powers; but that would not be so very advantageous as a visitation by a professional Board. The visitor, when an unprofessional person, is not perfectly conversant with the extent of the powers conferred on him under a visitation clause, even supposing he has had access to it; but if a general power of visitation were to be exercised by a Board composed of professional persons, I think it would be much more advantageous to the interests of the charities than visitations by any other person.

423. Would you propose the suppression of the express appointment of visitors, or rather, would you suggest a concurrent power in some Board to co-operate with visitors?—I should suggest a concurrent power.

424. What is the course of proceeding, when any charity appears to require correction, which is adopted by the Commission?—The course of proceeding is, in the first instance, to state the facts to the General Board after their return from the country to London, and if the General Board concur with the particular Commissioners in thinking it a proper case for the intervention of the Court of Chancery, it is then certified to the Attorney-General.

425. Do you consider that if the Commissioners, with enlarged authority, were empowered to hear and adjudicate upon cases of mismanagement or misappropriation, that the expenses and the delay of an appeal to the Court of Chancery might be advantageously dispensed with?—In many cases undoubtedly they could.

426. Would such cases be those of account, and the appointment of trustees?—Yes, both might very well be effected on the spot.

427. And where there are no trustees, the investment of the property in the Board, which should be authorized to exercise the same functions as those in whom the legal estate might otherwise be vested?—Yes; but in some suggestions I prepared for a change in the law in that respect; my plan was to have a corporate Board in every parish as trustees to whom donors might leave property, who might be a corporation only to hold charitable property; they would consist of a certain number of persons in the parish. It is extremely desirable that some method should be adopted for the purpose of getting rid of the expense now attendant on the appointing of new trustees.

428. Instead of local corporations, which appear to have suggested themselves to your mind, would not one permanent Board, incorporated for that purpose, better answer the end?—Perhaps it would, but a permanent Board of this kind could hardly be made distributors of charity.

429. Do you consider it would be desirable that before any proceedings are instituted in the Court of Chancery, that the parties should be first summoned before this permanent Board, with a view, when practicable, to a speedy and equitable adjustment?—Yes, it would be highly desirable.

430. Would the effect of such an intervention be, in the majority of cases, the removal

removal of the necessity of an appeal to the Court of Chancery altogether?—That is a more doubtful point; it has sometimes occurred to me it might be desirable to give a permanent Board the exclusive jurisdiction over charities under a certain annual income, but there is this difficulty attending it, that as difficult points of law occur frequently about a rent-charge of 1 *l.* a year as there does about a rent-charge of 1,000 *l.* a year, the same points occur exactly; and the questions that arise in charity cases are often very difficult.

431. Might it not be one of the objects of such Board to select questions of law from questions of fact, and, where those of law were doubtful, to make it the subject of a simple application to the Court?—I should say so certainly.

432. Or by an issue at law?—Yes.

433. The Board you would propose in the parish would be simply to hold the property in trust, without having any thing to do with the administration?—No; to have to do with the administration; to be trustees, to all intents and purposes.

434. Do you not find that in many charities the trustees are not the distributors?—Yes, you find it occasionally; the parish officers are distributors.

435. Then the expense of the conveyance of property to trustees would be saved by having a corporate body?—Yes, and I should say that that plan would have one preference over the plan of having one Board, that the donors of charities would be disposed to leave property to a local corporation when they would not like to leave it to a public body; it might induce some notion it would be spent by them and misapplied. They might have more confidence in a local corporation.

436. At all events, it is your opinion, arising from experience and reflection, that the administration of charities and their funds might be brought under the cognizance of some superintendence highly advantageous to the objects themselves, and be a saving of expense in the administration?—Certainly.

437. Is it your opinion it would be advisable to deposit the funds of small charities in the savings banks, in preference to their being placed in the public funds?—I think it would be very desirable.

438. Has it occurred to you that the title-deeds of charities have been entirely or partially lost?—Yes.

439. Might not some plan be usefully devised, by which authenticated abstracts of title should be deposited with a permanent Board, and which should ever after be considered as the title of the property?—There would be great difficulty in that, for an abstract of title contains probably only a few lines in the course of one hundred folios that have reference to a charity matter; it would be necessary to deposit a vast variety of matter having no relation to charity.

440. If there were a short declaration, to the effect that on the view of the property by the Commissioners it has been found that certain property has for a series of years been applied to charitable purposes, but respecting which there are no deeds or evidence of title, would it not be useful that the Board in question should, by a short declaration, be empowered to determine its charitable use, which declaration should be received as evidence of the title?—Yes.

441. In cases where title-deeds are in existence, would it not tend to perpetuate the titles, to have authenticated copies under the seal of a Board, and which should be received as secondary evidence?—It would, if the deeds of foundation, or wills, and the subsequent trust-deeds were so authenticated.

442. You have frequently found in your investigation deeds in a bad state of preservation, have you not?—Yes.

443. Have you found it the case, particularly with those found in the parish chest?—Yes, they are more so, and are very often totally destroyed by being deposited in damp churches; at the same time we find frequently more ancient deeds in the custody of solicitors and trustees in a good state of preservation.

444. Have you felt yourself called on in any instance to recommend to the clergyman and churchwardens of the parish where you have found deeds in a state of decomposition in the parish chest, to observe a better mode of custody in future?—I may have suggested it in some instances, I do not remember any in which I did.

445. In those instances where deeds of gift or bequest have perished in the mode you have described, the charities have continued to be distributed by tradition or hereditary information?—Yes.

446. Some trusts are written up in letters of gold in the churches?—Yes.

447. As to all parochial small trusts, that is the case that they are stated on

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that board?—Yes, it is generally the case, but it frequently happens they do not contain a vast variety of particulars which they ought to and would contain if some general form of registry were adopted.

448. Have you found any charities in which the original funds at the present time greatly exceed the object of their application, or in which the original object has entirely ceased?—I have found some in which the funds have considerably exceeded the probable object of the original trust, certainly. With respect to the others, I have found charities in which, from the altered circumstances of the times, the trusts could not be strictly performed, and in which (as there is no economical mode of getting that inconvenience redressed, which can only be done through the interposition of the Court of Chancery) the parties have been obliged to infringe the law, (the law of course being to execute the trust strictly as they find it in the deed of foundation), they have been obliged to infringe the law, because there was no economical tribunal to which to appeal to give them power to execute the trusts of the deed *cy pres*. There was a case which occurred in our first circuit near Windsor (see Report 25, p. 125) in which there was a trust created in 1728, to spend 10*l*. a year, every year, in apprenticing one boy: they used to apprentice in those times for 10*l*. a year in that neighbourhood, but, owing to the alteration in the value of money, they cannot apprentice properly now under 25*l*. or 30*l*. The trustee had laid hold of this pretext for not executing his trust; he said he could not execute the trust strictly, and he did not know what to do with it; the rent-charge was therefore undemanded, and the party liable to pay it had in his hands an arrear of 17 years. We directed the trustee to call it in, and apply it in apprenticing, and that in future he should put the money in the savings bank as it arose, or keep it till it amounted to a sufficient sum for apprenticing; but if the trustee had chosen to neglect this suggestion, we had no power to compel its performance till it had received the sanction of the Court of Chancery. The state of the law enabled the trustee in that case not to execute his trust, it gave him an excuse for not doing so, and the then existing poor lost the benefit of the charity.

449. If the trustee had been so disposed, could he not have insisted on the direction of the Court of Chancery as an authority for the payment of an augmented premium?—That is true, and that inconvenience arises as to small charities, where the parishes have allowed the two trustees, in whom the stock or funds have been originally vested, to die off without appointing a fresh trustee; the funds have thus become vested in the personal representative of the surviving trustee; we then require the parties to pay over the money to new trustees of the charity, or the churchwardens and overseers of the parish; they say, "I shall consult my solicitor;" he is consulted, and says, as in duty bound, "You cannot safely transfer the money without the intervention of the Court of Chancery." It amounts to a denial of justice altogether, in the case of a charity of 2*l*. a year, for example.

450. Are you informed of any sums of money which have been left in the hands of trustees, without their being tied down as to the mode of investing them, and have become lost from insolvency?—There have been a great many cases in small charities of trustees not investing the money at all, but allowing it to remain on personal security. In South Wales they scarcely ever invest it; the money has been lent to some great landed proprietor in the neighbourhood, and occasionally to a friend of the trustees; it is passed in that manner from one person to another.

451. Would it not in such cases be desirable that the Board should be empowered to call in the money lent out on personal security, to see that it is invested in the public funds or on real estate?—Certainly.

452. Would it be desirable that the funds belonging to charities, now carried to the account of the Accountant-General in the Court of Chancery, should be more immediately under the control of an Accountant-General or the public Board, through whom dividends and other payments might be made?—It would be exceedingly desirable that the accounts now taken in the Master's office, with reference to charities, should be taken in a more economical mode; if a permanent Board be established, they could be taken by the accountant or actuary of that Board.

453. In cases where a grant originates with the King, the present King would have the same power of altering the conditions of that grant, as the original grantor, would he not?—No; the King always exercises his authority through the intervention of Chancery. I suppose the Chancellor does not sit in these cases as the head of a court of equity, but as keeper of the King's conscience.

454. In that capacity would he have a right, by his Chancellor, to alter the purposes

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purposes of an endowment made by a previous monarch?—I think not; my impression is, that the King has no other power than any other founder's heir. *J. Wrottesley*, Esq. 1 July 1835.

455. By virtue of the fiction that the King never dies, is he not in the condition of the original grantor?—I think not.

456. Are there not many schools where the instruction by the terms of the foundation is confined to grammar, and in which the number of scholars or boys is very small?—A great many.

457. Are there cases where the funds are very considerable?—There are a great many, no doubt; I have not the least doubt that a great number of those cases exist.

458. Do you consider it would be desirable in such cases, while the object of the founder was attended to, that a more popular system of instruction should be engrafted on the school?—Yes, no doubt it would be very desirable to give to a Board competent to decide on such questions a power to alter the system; it would not be desirable by enactment to alter it in all cases, it would upset many useful schools. It would be desirable to give an option to alter, after inquiry, on the spot; this would have the effect of removing the inconvenience now arising from the doctrine of the Court of Chancery as to the word *grammar*, that you are to have nothing but Latin and Greek taught, if that is the only word used in the trust, and that the master may turn round and say, you shall have nothing but Latin and Greek; if you want your son to learn writing, &c., he must go elsewhere.

459. Cases may arise where they would not learn it?—Yes.

460. You would not think it desirable that all the education in those endowed schools should be education given altogether gratuitous?—I do not think I have had sufficient country experience to know what the effect of that is, whether parties, generally speaking, object to having their children educated quite gratuitously; I know in some places the poor object to it, they wish to pay a penny or so a week, they think it more respectable.

461. Do you find any instances in which scholarships at the Universities are attached to the grammar school?—Yes.

462. Are those scholarships available; do the boys avail themselves of them?—Certainly, so far as I speak from my own experience, they do not; I have met with cases where scholarships were supposed to exist, but no boys have made use of them for some time.

463. Does that circumstance arise from the construction courts place on deeds of endowment, to the effect that no larger sums are to be given to the boys than that which is specified in the deeds?—I think it does.

464. In cases of that description, do you consider yourself authorized to call on the college to produce their deeds?—Certainly not, for they are specifically exempted from our inquiry.

465. Would these deeds be in the hands of the college?—Yes.

466. As you appear to have paid considerable attention to this subject, is there any other suggestion you would like to make to this Committee?—I would state that I have made memoranda containing suggestions, which are at the service of the Committee. These are in the form of suggestions for the establishment of a permanent Board to take on itself certain functions:

> "A permanent Board to be formed, composed of Commissioners, a secretary, clerks and an actuary. The expenses thereof to be defrayed partly by a tax on all charities having an income exceeding *l.* Board to exercise a general supervision over all charities, and for that purpose to have all such powers as special visitors have by the existing laws."

I have inserted the following provision, because the resolutions moved by Lord Brougham in The House of Lords, seemed to contemplate the employment of a permanent Board to overlook education. It occurred to me, if a permanent Board were established, they should take also under their superintendence charities. If you went to the expense of a general Board, it would be desirable that they should have the superintendence of all charities as well as those for education:

> "Also to superintend the outlay of all monies voted by Parliament for the purposes of public education, and exercise a general supervision over all schools founded wholly or in part by the aid of such grants.
>
> "The Board to have all the powers possessed by the late Commissioners, and also the following."

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In these special powers there are some specified which would belong to them as visitors as matter of course; but I thought it better to specify them particularly:

"A power to compel all persons acting as trustees of charities to transmit to them the particulars of the endowments of which they are the acting trustees, after a form to be prepared by the Board, and also statements of their proceedings, and the accounts of the receipt and application of the charity revenues.

"A power to call for returns from parish officers, specifying the names and addresses of the trustees of charities held for the benefit of their parishes or poor, and the particulars of any general charities in the benefit of which their parish has at any time shared.

"A power, when any charity shall appear to them to require the intervention of the Court of Chancery, of laying the facts, verified as after mentioned, before the Court, in a summary and economical manner, by petition or otherwise."

Otherwise you would not get at general charities by any means, as they are not for the benefit of any particular parish, but for the community at large.

"A power, when a charity is already under the control of the Court, and it shall appear to the Board that the objects of the original proceedings in Chancery respecting it have been sufficiently attained, of representing this fact to that Court, in order that it may, if it think fit, direct the funds of the charity to be transferred into the names of its trustees, and give such other directions as may be necessary for resigning the control thereof.

"A power to direct that the whole or any part of the income of any endowed school, which, according to the present doctrine of the Court of Chancery, would be held to be a grammar school, and at which there should be less than boys taught grammar on the foundation, shall be applied in other branches of education, allowing such compensation to the grammar school master for the time being as they might think fit. The amount of compensation to be subject to appeal.

"A power to dismiss masters on inquiry, and to allow a retiring pension to one willing to resign his situation.

"A power to authorize trustees of charities to deviate *cy pres* from the trusts of their foundation, in cases in which they cannot be strictly performed in consequence of the altered circumstances of the times.

"A power to authorize any sale, exchange, mortgage or lease of any charity property which the Board may deem conducive to the interest of the charity.

"A power to direct the revenues of any charity for the poor generally, to be applied in education."

When I say charities for the poor generally, I mean where it is a bequest or a gift for the use of the poor simply of a particular parish, without going into any further detail, without saying, for instance, that the charity is to be distributed on a particular day, or in certain proportions, showing evidently that the testator intended the distribution of bread or small sums amongst several adult poor. This power, therefore, merely applies to the cases where the charity is given to the use of the poor of the parish of A. in general terms. I would give the Board, in that case, a power to direct the funds to be applied to education, if they should think fit.

"A power to appoint new trustees of charities, and to direct conveyances and transfers to them of the charity property, and also to direct the conveyance and transfer of charity property to the charity corporations or Boards hereafter mentioned, the latter power to be exercised only with the consent of the trustees of the charities the property of which is so transferred."

That is only with the consent of subsisting trustees.

"The Attorney-General's power of allowing informations to be transferred to the Board.

"The duties of the accountant and actuary to be, to take all such accounts relating to charities as may be referred to him by the Board or the Court of Chancery, and particularly to perform all such calculations as arise on the granting or setting aside of charity leases, &c.

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" The secretary to be required to register all charitable donations, and the particulars of their application, as far as may be deemed necessary by the Board, in addition to his other duties.

" Fines to be imposed on parties disobeying the orders of the Board, and all persons to be saved harmless who act under its directions in matters within its jurisdiction."

That is the conclusion of the powers of the Board. I now speak of alterations which it is desirable to make in the existing laws if the above suggestions are adopted :—

" The Court of Chancery to be empowered to make such orders, upon statements of fact and petitions presented to it by the Board, as the circumstances of the case may render expedient, and to all intents as if the facts had been brought to its cognizance by the ordinary course of procedure.

" The facts contained in such petitions or statements to be carefully verified, and to remain open for the inspection of all parties affected by them for a specified time, after notice of the intended presentation of the statement shall have been conveyed to such parties.

" If the Court should not be satisfied of the correctness of the facts, it may cause such further inquiry to be made by the Board as it may deem necessary.

" The powers of the Court of Chancery and the Board to be extended to charities with special visitors.

" In every parish a Board to be formed, called the Charity Board of the parish, which shall be a corporation for the purpose of holding all charity property given for the benefit of the parish or its poor.

" The Board to consist of the incumbent of the parish, the resident minister, the minister's churchwarden, the vestry clerk and not less than four or more than twenty other persons, to be elected by the parish in vestry assembled.

" If the parish neglects to elect, the Board to be deemed to consist of the persons above named and the remaining parish officers until such election takes place.

" If parish elects, the implication of law not to arise so long as four nominees of the parish continue to form part of the Board, in addition to the *ex officio* members.

" In cases in which all the trustees of charity property belonging to a parish appointed by the foundation or last trust deed are dead, or where no trustees were appointed by the founder of a charity, or parish officers, the Charity Board to be deemed the trustee thereof for all purposes whatsoever."

That is, that there shall always be a body of individuals to represent the Board.

" Parishes to be held accountable for all loss and misapplication of charity monies vested in their Charity Boards, and to be liable to refund all such monies, on an information exhibited or a petition presented by the Central Board setting forth such misapplication.

" Parishes to sue and be sued in the name of their Charity Board in all charity matters."

A great deal of charity money is often lost from the circumstance that there is no mode of suing a parish. The money is left, perhaps, by the testator to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish for the use of the poor of that parish. Now it often happens that that money is misapplied and lost; the parish cannot be sued in the Court of Chancery; you cannot make all persons parties; therefore, if the charity money is lost, there is no remedy against a parish as there is against a corporation. The only remedy is to state to the parish that if they do not refund, we shall publish the fact in our reports. The answer of the parish commonly is, they have no power to levy a rate on the inhabitants of the parish to make good their defaults. This is true, and therefore, if a provision of this kind be adopted, the parish should be empowered to make a rate for that purpose.

" Parishes, on the other hand, and their Charity Boards to have the power of recovering from parishioners, or their representatives, in a summary way before a magistrate, any charity sums, not exceeding *l.* in the whole, that they may be proved to have misapplied."

That is, against individual parishioners misapplying. I should make the parish

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responsible as a body, by suing them in their corporate capacity for the charity monies.

> "The trustees of any charity founded after the period at which an enactment shall come into operation, authorizing the erection of a Central Charity Board, to be compelled under a penalty to communicate to such Board the particulars of the endowment of which they shall be appointed trustees; and if no trustees should have been appointed, the parish officers. A Charity Board to be compellable in like manner to make such returns."

It often happens the testator appoints no trustees; in that case the parish officers would be thus compellable to make those returns.

> "The public to have access to the accounts of the receipt and expenditure of charity funds in the office of the Central Board, on paying a small fee."

I should state that these suggestions are very nearly similar (with some very few exceptions, the same) as some suggestions which were settled by Mr. Smith and myself about a year ago, of which Mr. Smith has a copy. The only difference is, they contain a few suggestions that have occurred to me since that period.

467. Are you aware of the number of counties which remain to be investigated?—I believe there are six; but Mr. Hine is more conversant than I am with that branch of your inquiry.

468. Six entirely remaining to be examined, and six partially, and six in Wales; the object of the question is, whether you can state to the Committee what would be the time, in your judgment, for the completion of the inquiry in reference to those counties?—I should say that to complete the inquiry according to the late system, the method pursued under the late Commission, it would take six years. I do not think we should do it under that. It is very difficult to say; there are some cases in which it is impossible to judge of the difficulty of the case by any return whatever; my guess would be six years.

469. You have stated that according to the present system; looking at the importance of terminating this inquiry, and that in the most economical and efficient manner, is there any mode that you can suggest by which that object could be effected?—I must say no mode occurs to me by which the inquiry could be conducted more efficiently than it has hitherto been. I think that if we conduct it more expeditiously, we must sacrifice something of accuracy, and we must sacrifice the advantage of having the original deeds of foundation and the wills fully and correctly set out. These will be a record for time to come, and in 100 years become perhaps the best, nay only evidence to be had concerning the origins of the charities. We must sacrifice something of that.

470. You are of opinion that if the same number of Commissioners and the same time were allotted to the inquiry, it would extend to a period of nearly six years, and that if an attempt were made to shorten that period, it would impair the usefulness of the inquiry?—I think so.

471. If, as has been before stated, each Board consisted of one Commissioner and one clerk, would that materially facilitate the inquiry?—I should think that so far as the taking the evidence in the country was concerned, it could thus be done in half the time. As to the reporting, it would be otherwise. Now the reports are divided between the two Commissioners, but then each would have to report the whole of his circuit.

472. What do you consider to be the quantity of time in each year given to the inquiry by each Commissioner?—Of course it is very difficult to answer that question, for the business occupies your attention, generally speaking, all the year round, in different proportions; it occupies it more at one time than another. It is difficult to say, unless one kept an accurate journal of one's studies, so much of the business is done at home.

473. Do you consider that the whole time of each Commissioner is now devoted to inquiry?—Certainly not; my impression is this, that since the time I have been appointed Commissioner, I could not have gone away, during any one of those years, for two months. I could not have gone abroad, for instance. It would not have been consistent with my duty to have gone away for two months consecutively.

474. Do you consider that, if it were intimated to the Commissioners that their whole time must be allotted to the inquiry, that that would make an addition to the time of one-third of the year, or four months' additional service; that is, in

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point of fact, does each Commissioner give more than eight months, in the whole, in the year to the object of the inquiry?—I should think certainly not more than eight months. It is difficult to say; you are occupied almost every day; it is difficult to take the hours you occupy one day from that day, and add them to another, to make a perfect day's work.

475. If, then, it is your opinion, that to pursue the course hitherto adopted by the same number of Commissioners, would consume nearly or quite six years to perfect the inquiry, do you think that if each Board consisted only of one Commissioner, aided by one clerk, and the entire of the year were devoted to the object of the inquiry, that it might be effected in half the period, that is, in three years?—No, I think not. I am sure that it would not, so far as my own experience goes. We each did, in fact (always, I will say), act as one Commissioner whenever we could; wherever the work was light, wherever the parishes appeared light parishes, we always summoned two parishes at a time.

476. Then what saving, in point of fact, do you consider, taking six years as the maximum, would be the result of that arrangement?—It appears to me the inquiry itself would be done in half the time, but yet as to easy charities we do already adopt that system. It is not, however, the practice in all the Boards to adopt that system; occasionally, however, the inquiry is carried on by all the Commissioners.

477. Looking at the desirableness of an early termination of the inquiry, would it not be well to increase the number of Commissioners?—I think so; the expense of the house and so forth, of course will go on the same whether there are few or many Commissioners.

478. Do you contemplate that the plan you have submitted to the Committee should be suspended until the inquiry is perfected, or that it should be brought into operation earlier?—My feeling about it is this, that if it should not be in the contemplation of the Legislature to establish a permanent Board; if that were so, I should suggest the inquiry should be completed, it would be a pity to leave the inquiry in its present state. If the plan of a permanent Board is adopted, they might pursue the inquiry in any manner they might think fit.

479. You have already stated, that there are cases where the funds have greatly outgrown the object of their original application; in such cases do you consider that those funds might form a general fund, wherewith to sustain partly the expense and to carry out the general objects of the Board?—No; I think there is an objection to that; the funds in most cases would be given for the advantage of some peculiar district of some parish or some larger district; in those cases, I think there would be great objection made to their being placed in a general fund. As to those cases in which the objects of the original donation cannot be fulfilled at all, I should say that it would be most desirable to apply them in that way. In reference to the plan I have submitted to the Committee, I beg leave to state, that it should be considered rather as a memorandum of the various defects in the existing laws which I have witnessed in the course of my experience as a Commissioner, than as well considered and well matured provisions of a legislative enactment.

Mr. *John Hyde*, called in; and Examined.

480. HAVE you read the report of the Commissioners with respect to the Berkhampstead school?—I have.

481. Are there any points in that report to which you wish to call the attention of the Committee?—There are a few observations in the report, toward the end of it, which appears to the Committee selected by the inhabitants of Berkhampstead as not to be quite correct—at page 298.

482. Have the goodness to state the point?—There are several points which it appears are not quite correct here. It is the opinion of the Committee, that there was some object in Mr. Dupré's friends boasting after the Commission had been, that they had deceived them; this led to inquiry; it states the property was let on lease for 31 years without fines, but all the leases are put up to auction, and a very large sum of money is obtained by the sale of the leases.

483. What, by the trustees?—Yes.

484. Then is each distinct property put up at a reserved rent?—It is all put up. Under the last letting, Mr. Dupré employed an agent from London secretly.

485. Do we understand you that each property is put up at a reserved rent?—They are put up at a reserved rent, and then put up to auction.

486. Is the bidding on the rent?—On the lease.

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487. Is the property put up at a specified rent?—Yes.

488. Who are the trustees?—Mr. Dupré and the usher; the usher is appointed by Mr. Dupré.

489. Mr. Dupré is the master?—Yes, with the appointment both by the charter of Henry and the original deed.

490. Do we understand that the parties by whom the property is put up by auction are the trustees, who are the master and usher only?—Certainly.

491. Turning your attention to the Schedule, you will find that this property—it is at page 300. Can you point out any specific property which was put up to auction at the period alluded to?—The whole.

492. Take, for instance, the messuage in Berkhampstead, described as being forty-four acres and thirty-six poles, at a rental of 202 *l.* 10 *s.*, was any premium or sum of money paid for that?—Yes.

493. What sum?—I have not got the particulars with me, but I will give you the sum as nearly as my memory enables me. The annual value of the property, as described by the Commissioners, and annually sworn to by the receiver, is somewhat less than 700 *l.* a year, but if the amount of the money received for the leases is divided by 31, it will give the annual value of the property exceeding 1,000 *l.* a year. If the lease is let for 31 years, if they divide the sum obtained for the lease by 31, it will give the annual value of the real estate, it will exceed 1,000 *l.* a year.

494. The actual rents there stated being 700 *l.*, and the estate being worth 1,000 *l.* a year, do you mean to say that the 300 *l.* additional multiplied by 31, and consequently producing about 9,000 *l.*, is the money that has been received by the trustees over and above the rents?—Certainly.

495. Are you now prepared to furnish the Committee with any details as to the money received upon the letting of this property?—I can lay before the Committee the printed conditions of sale, with the amount in figures of what was paid for each lease, as written down at the time of the sale by one of the bidders.

496. Have you that statement now?—I have it not.

497. When will you produce it?—Certainly on Friday, but perhaps to-morrow.

498. Have you any knowledge of the manner in which the fines so received have been carried to the account?—Yes, Mr. Dupré made application to Chancery, and the Court awarded him one-third. The Court allotted precisely the same as the amount of the rents, the same proportions.

499. How was the principal money arising from the sale of these leases applied?—It is paid to the master, and applied precisely as the rent is dealt with.

500. That is, the master and usher received of the capital money in the same proportion as he receives of the rent?—Three-fifths of three-fifths.

501. Supposing a master died soon after, the charity funds would suffer for the next 30 years?—Yes.

502. There is a regular annual rental paid on these leases; is a consideration paid down for the sale of them for 30 years to come, in one gross principal sum?—Probably I can give you a simple illustration. I hold three fields, at a small annual rental.

503. Is there any other part of the report to which you wish to call the attention of the Committee?—Yes; the report states that Mr. William Henry Ramus, the usher, was willing to reside and occupy his apartments in the school-house as soon as the necessary repairs were completed. I sent two gentlemen to Cheltenham to ascertain that; they had various interviews with Mr. Ramus, and their report was, that he had, from the very first moment of nomination, been incompetent to discharge the duties. He knew nothing of them but the signing of the receipt, and when the warden of All Souls college called on him, he insisted on his coming, and he instantly resigned.

504. Who were the parties you sent to Cheltenham?—Mr. Booth, a surveyor.

505. Who else?—A friend of his; I do not know his name.

506. You say they stated he was incompetent?—Yes, from infirmity, both of mind and body, to discharge the duties of usher of that school.

507. On what account?—Both from infirmity of mind and body.

508. What do you understand by infirmity of mind?—One of the gentlemen said, that the answer of one was, that his religious ideas had driven him mad.

509. At whose instance did you make that inquiry?—At Mr. Sneed's.

510. Who is he?—The warden of All Souls college, the visitor. There is another point to which I wish to call the attention of the Committee, which is this, that

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that it appears the Commissioners received their information of the usher's readiness to return and occupy the school, when completed; that this was given to them by the master. There is only one other point. This report goes on to state, that Mr. Dupré assented to the agreement with Mr. Bailey. Mr. Dupré, if he did assent, immediately raised an insurmountable obstacle.

Samuel Smith, Esq., called in; and Examined.

Samuel Smith, Esq.

511. WERE you, Mr. Smith, one of the Commissioners appointed under the last Act?—I was appointed at the same time with Mr. Wrottesley.

512. Having been present during Mr. Wrottesley's examination, and having heard the questions put and the answers given, are there any points in reference to those answers on which you may differ, and on which you desire to express that difference?—The evils complained of in Mr. Wrottesley's paper are precisely the same as were noted in a memorandum we laid before the late Lord Chancellor Brougham jointly, but the machinery by which he proposes to remedy them has been a little varied by him within the last few days. The want of the power to remove an incompetent master is one of the most crying evils affecting the grammar schools, of which a great many fell under my notice. In Warwickshire and Worcestershire we found a great number of grammar schools, in which the purpose is hardly in any case answered. With respect to the time of finishing the inquiry, I am not disposed to put it so high as Mr. Wrottesley; I should have thought it might have been completed, in the present mode of prosecuting it, in four years. But if the Commissioners were to pursue their inquiries singly, with the aid of an additional clerk to each Board, and the whole of the year were devoted to the inquiry, then I think it might be effected in three years. Of course, the time would be shorter in proportion as the number of Commissioners might be increased. As regards Mr. Wrottesley's suggestions for the preservation of deeds of endowment; the removal or appointment of masters; the mode of meeting the cases where the trustees are all dead, or the number few; the preliminary control over the proceedings intended to be instituted; taking charity accounts on the spot; the facilitating the exchange of charity lands, &c. &c.; the outline of his plan has my sanction, and I may add that it had also the sanction of Mr. Cameron, who was one of our colleagues.

513. Was it ever discussed?—Not formally before the Board, but I have conferred upon parts of it with Mr. Grant, with whom I travelled. Perhaps I may be allowed to state, that if it should be determined that the Commissioners should travel singly, I look on the possibility of their occasional union as a very great point. I consider the good we have done indirectly to have been very great, by acting as a court of reconciliation, giving to the parties complaining and the parties complained of an opportunity of coming together, without compromising their feelings, where a little might be necessary to be conceded by each to the other. We afforded an easy channel for such arrangements. The opinion of two persons in such cases is more likely to be effective than that of one, as carrying more weight with it, particularly if the parties hear your discussions between yourselves. They have usually some deference for the opinions of lawyers, and we have generally found that if we admitted the parties separately to discuss the points raised in conversation with ourselves, what we afterwards considered to be just was acquiesced in by each.

514. Most of the cases you have met with, have been cases in which the funds have been abused, or inconveniences have arisen rather from carelessness than intention?—In some of the most flagrant cases of abuse which have occurred to us, and which have been in the case of corporations, we have found it very difficult to impute evil intentions to any party but the person actually profiting by the abuse.

515. In most cases the evil has arisen from the want of some efficient superintending power or authority?—I should say solely. The corporation of Coventry is a remarkable case in point, a great accumulation of balances having accrued in the hands of a receiver merely for the want of some such authority. No loss, however, has ultimately been sustained in this instance.

516. You attribute the greater number of irregularities more to the absence of a constant control than to any censurable intentions of the trustees?—Undoubtedly.

517. In many cases the abuse has arisen from ignorance on the part of those intrusted with the administration of the funds with the best means of disposing of them?

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them?—The uselessness of the mode of applying charities is often a very great evil. We have found a case of 400*l.* being thrown away in a single day, in sums of 10*s.*, the effect of which is to make all the population drunk. This I conceive is attributable to the reason stated in the question.

518. In some cases is there a difficulty in making old bequests really useful to parties for whom they are intended, according to the particular object the testator has selected?—Undoubtedly this sometimes arises; but it might be obviated if trustees would assume the liberty the Court of Chancery would give them on application. They do not choose, however, and cannot be advised to assume the responsibility.

519. That liberty of departing from the exact provision of the testator would only be gained by application to the Court of Chancery, which is rather held in terror?—A cheaper tribunal is greatly required.

Veneris, 3° die Julii, 1835.

D. W. HARVEY, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *John Hyde*, called in; and further Examined.

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520. HAVE you the papers you referred to, when last before the Committee?—This is one of them.

521. Is the paper you now produce a particular of 40 several lots of the estates belonging to the Berkhampstead grammar school?—It is in part, not the whole of the estate.

522. It alludes to a part of the estate?—Yes. To save the time of the Committee, I have extracted from the accounts in the possession of the master, and the total amount of the fines received is 5,126*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, in addition to the rent.

523. Those fines were not the result of this sale?—The result of that sale, with the exception of two of the lots, the particulars of which I cannot find.

524. Confining yourself to the particulars now produced, and calling your attention to lot 1, which is described as an orchard or close of meadow ground, the rent stated being 2*l.*, what do the manuscript figures opposite this lot purport?—The sum given for a lease for 31 years.

525. Does the same remark apply to the remaining lots?—To the whole.

526. Can you state what was the amount of money bid upon that occasion for the 40 lots specified in these particulars?—Upon casting them up they appear to be 4,303*l.* 10*s.*

527. In the account you produce of the total receipts by the receiver, it appears that the sum of 5,126*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* is stated to be for fines?—Interest arising from funds and other property.

528. In what way do you account for the difference between those two sums, is any part of it for fines?—So I understand, for the large estate called Amber-lane farm, and some other property.

529. In whose occupation is Amber-lane farm?—I do not know.

530. Can you tell by referring to the report?—Yes, Jones Gregory.

531. Can you state how many acres is Amber-lane farm?—About 280 acres.

532. Do you conceive any of the fines apply to this letting of Amber-lane farm?—Since I gave in the account I have corrected it, and though, in my own accounts, where I have got the whole particulars of the 5,126*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, the amount received in the statement of the account is 4,407*l.* 12*s.* stated to be received for fines.

533. When was the last fine?—The 31st of May 1813: "Received of James Smith, fines 1,010*l.*; in the same year of William Tomlins, 618*l.*; William Duncombe, 2,205*l.* 10*s.*; Henry Hayes, 365*l.*: the total amount of that is 4,198*l.* 10*s.* In 1821, 23d January, Henry Foxall, 104*l.* 2*s.*; in 1823, Charles Gordon, 105*l.*, making a total of 4,407*l.* 12*s.*"

534. Have you any account of any other sum of money by way of fines since the last statement?—No.

535. Then, in point of fact, do you find that the residue of the 5,126*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* is thus accounted for: interest on property funded 382*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*?—Yes.

536. To

536. To cash received, as profit by purchase and sale of property funded, as by statement delivered below, 325*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*?—Yes.

537. Do you find that adding those sums to the total of 4,407*l.* 12*s.* received between the years 1813 and 1823 by way of fine, it makes up the sum of 5,126*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*?—Yes.

538. Can you carry that out further, and tell us, do you suppose all these fines, namely, 4,407*l.* 12*s.* were for the property now in the occupation of Jones Gregory?—As to the fines of Foxall, I am not fully competent to answer that question.

539. You cannot tell us, then, what the rent was previous to the letting of 1824, and what the rent is now?—I cannot.

540. In what way do you find, by the account now produced, the sum of 5,126*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* has been disposed of?—I find as follows:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Cash paid to George Richard Marriott, as costs - - -	305	12	–
Cash to Thomas Dupré, two-thirds of fines, deducting costs	1,516	17	9
By cash to Michael Dupré, his proportion - - -	758	8	11
By cash to Garrod Roach, for costs - - - - -	479	18	–
By cash to Robert and Charles Gerrard, for repairs - -	1,050	1	6
By cash to Thomas Hardwicke, for repairs - - - -	83	10	–
By cash to Thomas Dupré, for repairs - - - -	216	13	6
By cash to Garrod Roach, costs - - - - -	42	11	4
By cash deft. Thomas Dupré, costs - - - - -	20	1	6
By cash to Corbet Darby, costs - - - - -	5	11	–
By cash to Garrod Roach, costs - - - - -	145	–	11
By cash to Harry Grover, costs - - - - -	81	16	4
By cash to Garrod Roach, costs - - - - -	210	3	3
By cash to Grover and Stuart, for costs - - - -	210	3	3

541. Do the above sums amount to 5,126*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*—They do.

542. Do those sums appear to have been paid between the years 1814 and 1830?—They do; those are the respective dates.

543. Is Thomas Dupré, to whom two-thirds of the fines were paid, the master of the school?—He is.

544. Who is Michael Dupré?—Michael Dupré is dead; he was the uncle of the present master, the brother of the late master, appointed by the late master.

545. As what?—As the usher of the school.

546. Now who is Thomas Dupré, to whom 216*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* were paid for repairs?—The master. I wish to call the attention of the Committee to some statements in connexion with the management of this property: there is a wood upon Amber-lane farm of 14 acres, which wood for many years past, up to the year 1833, was fallen by Samuel Bedford of Northchurch, William Winfield, and others, but those were the two principals.

547. When the timber was so fallen, what was done with it?—Bedford, after supplying Mr. Dupré, the master, and Mr. Duncombe, the receiver, sold the timber to persons who applied for it.

548. What did they do with the proceeds?—They paid the money to Duncombe, the receiver.

549. Does it appear in Duncombe's accounts that the money so paid to him for timber is accounted for, for the purpose of the charity?—No, it does not.

550. Upon what ground do you make these allegations, and are you prepared to prove them?—There are several gentlemen in the town of Berkhampstead, named as a committee at a parish meeting, and, among other things, they have consulted counsel, by whose advice application was made to Mr. Duncombe, the receiver, for an account of the monies received by him for the timber to which I have referred.

551. What has been the result of such application?—We have received two or three communications from the receiver, but they are not satisfactory in this respect.

552. Do you know whether any application has recently been made to Mr. Dupré, the master, to receive boys upon the foundation, and to instruct them in Latin and Greek?—In the year 1834 an arrangement was made between the inhabitants of Berkhampstead and Mr. Dupré, the master, to the following effect: that an additional usher should be provided and paid out of the funds of the school, for the instruction of boys in general literature, apart from Latin and Greek; and,

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in consequence of such arrangement, upwards of 50 boys were admitted; but, three weeks after their admission, the school broke up, with a day named for re-opening. A fortnight after and before the termination of the vacation, Mr. Dupré advertised, by a circular and in the newspapers, that he would receive no boys, except to instruct them in Latin and Greek, unless he received with each the sum of five guineas annually.

553. What has been the result of such communication?—The parents and friends of the boys refused compliance with this demand; but when the school re-opened they attended with their children, and tendered each boy in succession to the master, who refused to accept them upon any other terms than as scholars upon the foundation, to be instructed in Latin and Greek, with a reservation that their residence should be confined to the parish of Berkhampstead only.

554. Do you know whether any boys have applied for admission to be instructed in Latin and Greek only, who have been refused?—Yes, several; among others the children of Mr. Campbell.

555. Do Mr. Campbell's children belong to Berkhampstead?—Mr. Campbell resides at Northchurch, which nearly surrounds Berkhampstead. It is not in Berkhampstead parish.

556. Are there any other facts you wish to communicate, on behalf of the inhabitants of Berkhampstead, to the Committee?—Yes, two. It may be correct to remind the Committee, that the whole of this property is legally vested in the master and usher for the time being; that Mr. Duncombe, the receiver, is the brother-in-law of Mr. Dupré, the master, by whom it is believed he was nominated to that office. Some time about the years 1810 or 1811 it was proposed that the land-tax chargeable upon the charity estates should be redeemed; and with that view Mr. Dupré suggested to Mr. Steele, an inhabitant of Berkhampstead, certain parts of the property which he proposed to sell, with that view; but it afterwards turned out, that such property so pointed out was not disposed of, but that other parts of the charity estate were sold.

557. Were they sold by public or private sale?—They were sold, according to the terms of the Act of Parliament, for the redemption of the land-tax.

558. Who purchased the property so sold?—Mr. Duncombe.

559. How long was that purchased before he was appointed receiver of the Berkhampstead estate?—A very short period; but I cannot state the exact date The date of his appointment, I see, is the 30th of May 1812. The sale of this property was subsequent to the death of Mr. Johnson, the late receiver, and prior to the 30th of May 1812.

560. Is Mr. Duncombe in possession of the property he then purchased?—No, he sold it almost immediately afterwards to the Rev. Mr. Drake.

561. Do you know what he gave for the estate?—I do not.

562. Do you know the sum he sold it for?—I do not; I have heard; I do not know exactly.

563. Have you heard whether there was any and what difference between the original purchase money and that at which he sold it?—I have heard a great number of gentlemen, who know every inch of the estate, say it was sold to Mr. Drake for no more than its value; but was sold to Duncombe for a very inadequate sum indeed.

564. Is there any other point you wish to call the attention of the Committee to as the result of your inquiry? Have you used every means to make the school available for the purpose of the parish?—The inhabitants, for 100 years, have done every thing which they conceived it possible to do; we have tried every thing that it was possible for men of honour and integrity to try.

565. And you now conceive you have no other resource than going to Parliament?—None other.

566. Your only resource is to alter the nature of the foundation by Act of Parliament?—The inhabitants are perfectly satisfied it is impossible to effect any good without an Act of Parliament. With that impression I went to obtain the concurrence of the warden of All Souls, who is the visitor of the school. Mr. Dupré made to us a proposition, that if in the Bill, a draft of which was drawn up by Mr. Preston, we could get a clause which should authorize the trustees to be appointed under that Bill to dispense with the residence of the master, he would consent to an Act for the future regulation of the school.

567. Do you mean that such dispensation was to extend to himself only, or was there to be a discretionary power in the trustees to dispense, under certain circumstances,

cumstances, with the residence of the master?—It was to be exclusive of its application.

568. What was the answer of the warden of All Souls to this overture?—He stated, that as regarded himself, he did not consider he could consent to such a proposition; but that he would consult the Fellows of the college, however, before we received his answer. Mr. Dupré broke off the negotiation altogether.

569. Have you taken any further steps towards procuring an Act of Parliament?—None since the application to Lord Shaftesbury in the month of April 1834. A short time before Easter, and a few days before presenting Bills in the Lords, Mr. Augustus Smith and myself took steps to obtain the consent of Lord Shaftesbury to an extension of time for presenting the petition. After Lord Shaftesbury had taken time to consider, the agents told us Lord Shaftesbury saw no reason to grant it.

570. Why did you not attempt to bring in a Bill this session?—Because our counsel informed us it would be in vain to attempt a Bill without the consent of Mr. Dupré, the trustee, which he would never give.

571. You say you have taken every means you possibly could to bring this matter to a point, can you state to the Committee what money has been expended in the various endeavours you have made through the Court of Chancery to obtain that object?—The Committee is aware that this school has been in Chancery for nearly a century, and that the costs of the suit have been very serious, and greatly to the prejudice of the charity. Considerable expenses have been incurred recently by the inhabitants; I myself have expended 30*l.*, and many gentlemen have contributed. I understand the unsettled costs of the suit are great in amount.

572. It appears, in the account which you produce, that upwards of 1,700*l.* have been paid for repairs?—Yes.

573. How do you account for the dilapidation of the school and premises, as stated in the Commissioners' report?—From the non-occupation principally.

574. In point of fact, has the money so charged in the receiver's account been expended in repairs?—Yes.

575. What is the state of the usher's and master's houses?—The master's house is in a bad state of repair, and the usher's house is almost in ruin.

576. Have you heard of any estimate for repairing the houses of the master and usher?—One estimate was delivered in and opposed.

577. Amounting to what?—About 1,200*l.*

578. Upon what ground was that estimate opposed?—Because a large part was for beautifying the master's house, putting in Venetian windows, and various other things of that description.

579. What portion of the expense?—Several hundred pounds.

580. Have any steps been taken to prevent an improvident expenditure?—Yes, an application has been made to the Master in the Court of Chancery, who referred the matter to a joint surveyor, and the result has been a deduction of the original estimate from 1,200*l.* to less than 600*l.*

James Hine, Esq., called in; and Examined.

581. DID you hold any office under the Charity Commission?—I held the office of Secretary under the last Commission.

582. Is that the only office that you have held?—Under the Commission the only office.

583. Did you at any time hold the office of Solicitor to the Attorney-General for the prosecution of suits in Chancery?—I did.

584. When were you appointed to that office?—I think in 1821.

585. Can you state to the Committee the date of the first Act of Parliament for the appointing of Commissioners to inquire concerning charities?—I have prepared an account of the series of the different Acts, which, with the permission of the Committee, I will read.

586. State the title and date of the first Act?—The Act of 58th Geo. 3. c. 91, was passed for appointing Commissioners to inquire concerning charities in England for the education of the poor.

587. As to what time was the limitation of that Act?—From 10h June 1818 to 1st August 1820, and the end of the next session of Parliament.

588. Was that Act corrected or enlarged before its expiration?—Yes, in the following year. I was going to state the Commission that was issued in pursuance

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of the first Act, and the number and names of the Commissioners appointed under it. The first Act limited the number of Commissioners to fourteen, of whom, under the fourth section, eight only were to receive remuneration. The date of the Commission was 20th August 1818. The names of the stipendiary Commissioners were John Willing Warren, Esq., Henry Hugh Holbech, Esq., William Grant, Esq., William Roberts, Esq., Withenson Matthews, Esq., Robert Marsham, Esq., James M'Mahon, Esq., and the Honourable Daniel Finch. The 59th Geo. 3., in the following year, c. 81, is an Act for amending the former Act, and extending the powers to other charities in England and Wales; it authorizes the issuing of a Commission to any number not exceeding twenty, of whom only ten were to receive remuneration. The duration of this Act was limited to the 1st of August 1823, and the end of the then next session of Parliament. The two additional stipendiary Commissioners, appointed under this Act by a Commission issued the 16th July 1819, were Sherrard Beaumont Burneby, L. L. D. and George Daniell, Esq. In the same session an Act was passed, chapter 91 of which empowered any five Commissioners to certify the particulars in writing of any cases in which it appeared to the Commissioners that the directions of a court of equity were requisite for remedying any neglect, breach of trust, fraud, abuse or misconduct in the management of any charitable trust, or of the estates or funds belonging thereto, or for regulating the administration of any such trust, or of the estates or funds thereof, to his Majesty's Attorney-General; and thereupon it should be lawful for him, if he should so think fit, either by petition or information, to apply to the Court of Chancery or Exchequer, and to proceed thereon in manner thereby directed. The 5th Geo. 4. c. 58, was an Act to continue the powers of the Commissioners for four years, and thence to the end of the then next session. In the year 1828 Mr. Warren and Mr. Holbech resigned. By the 10th Geo. 4. c. 57, the powers of the Commissioners were continued till the 1st July 1830, at which time the Commission expired. An Act was passed, 1st & 2d Will. 4. c. 34., for appointing Commissioners to continue the inquiries, with the same limitation as to the number of Commissioners and stipendiary Commissioners, as in the Act of 59 Geo. 4. c. 81. The 19th section of this Act limited its duration to the 1s September 1833, and the end of the then next session. On the 22d December 1831, a Commission issued accordingly, directed to ten honorary Commissioners and ten stipendiary Commissioners. The names of the stipendiary Commissioners were William Grant, Esq., the Honourable Daniell Finch, Nicholas Carlisle, Esq., Zachary Macaulay, Esq., John Wrottesley, Esq., Charles Hay Cameron, Esq., John Miller, Esq., Cuthbert Romilly, Esq., Samuel Smith, Esq. and Alexander Macdonnell, Esq.

589. Were all those gentlemen barristers?—Two were not—Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Macaulay. A copy of this Commission is contained in a Return made to the Honourable House, No. 47, Session 1833. By the 2d of William the Fourth, c. 57, the provisions of the Act of the 59th of George the Third, c. 91, as to certifying cases to the Attorney-General, and his instituting proceedings thereon, were continued and extended. On the 15th August 1834, this Commission expired, that being the last day of the last session of Parliament.

590. Will you state in what respect the last Act differs from the first and the following three Acts as to the number of Commissioners which might constitute a Board?—Under the first Act of the 58th of George the Third, three Commissioners were required to constitute a Board; under the Act of the succeeding year, two Commissioners; and in the Act under which the last Commission issued, two Commissioners, but with a clause enabling them in certain cases to act separately.

591. Were there any special powers given to the Commissioners in respect to rent-charges in the last Act?—Not in the Act under which the Commission issued, but by the Act of the 2d of William the Fourth, c. 57, the last section provides, that "when it should appear to the Commissioners that the property belonging to a charity consists only of one or more rent-charges, not exceeding in the whole the yearly sum of 20*l.*, and that there are no existing trustees or persons qualified to give an effectual discharge for such rent-charge, it shall be lawful for any five of the Commissioners, by writing under their hands and seals, to empower the resident minister and the churchwardens or chapelwardens of the parish interested to receive and give discharges, and to apply the same to the purpose of the charitable donations in the same manner as trustees of a charity would have been bound to do." I believe that is all that is material.

592. In

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592. In pursuance of the power given to the Commissioners, have any cases been certified by the Commissioners to the Attorney-General?—Yes.

593. What has been the number so certified?—That I am unable to state to the Committee.

594. Has the number certified exceeded the number of cases in which proceedings have been taken?—Certainly.

595. When a case is certified by the Commissioners as fitting for the interposition of the Court of Chancery, what is the evidence stated to the Attorney-General; what case is submitted to the Attorney-General?—Generally a copy of the report of that charity.

596. When it is so laid before the Attorney-General, what is done with the case?—The usual course has been to lay a copy of it before a counsel, who has assisted the Attorney-General in these matters.

597. Was it your duty, as solicitor to the Attorney-General, to submit such cases to counsel?—It was.

598. Had you the choice of the counsel, or was there some gentleman connected with the Board for that purpose?—Not connected with the Board; named by the Attorney-General; I had no selection.

599. Is the person so named by the Attorney-General from time to time changed by successive Attorney-Generals?—No, he has not been.

600. From the commencement to the present time, has the barrister been invariably the same?—No, he has not.

601. Who was the party consulted in the first instance?—Mr. Pemberton.

602. Who succeeded Mr. Pemberton?—Mr. Pemberton continued until he became a King's Counsel.

603. Who succeeded him?—Mr. William Brougham.

604. Upon Mr. William Brougham's becoming a Master in Chancery, who succeeded him?—Mr. Merivale.

605. And did he continue up to the time that the last Act expired?—He continued till he was appointed a Commissioner of Bankrupts.

606. Who succeeded Mr. Merivale?—Mr. William Russell.

607. When the case was submitted by you to the counsel, was there the usual fee paid with the case?—Yes.

608. Was that fee regulated by the extent of the papers?—Always, to the best of my judgment, by the extent of the papers, and the importance of the case.

609. And were proceedings taken as they might be advised by counsel?—Yes.

610. Was there any case in which counsel deemed it inexpedient to proceed?—Several. The question always proposed to counsel was, whether it was a fit case for the Attorney-General to institute proceedings under his special power, which the Committee will perceive enables the Attorney-General to institute them, without the intervention of a relator, and consequently without any person responsible for costs, in the event of a failure of the suit.

611. Then, in point of fact, proceedings were not advised except in those cases where success appeared certain, and where the costs of all parties might be fairly paid out of the funds of the charity, was it so?—I do not know that I could say that; because there were some cases which were for the recovery of sums of comparatively small amount, and small rent-charges.

612. After a case has been certified by the Commissioners to the Attorney-General, and proceedings taken, do the Commissioners in any way interfere with or control the proceedings?—Certainly not. The Committee will observe that a power is given to the Attorney-General to proceed, if he thinks fit. It is not imperative on him, under the certificate of the Commissioners, to institute proceedings.

613. Then the proceedings are conducted by the solicitor to the Attorney-General, and with that promptitude which his duty suggests?—They ought to be.

614. Have any returns been made to the House of Commons of the number of suits that have been instituted by the Attorney-General, and the result of such suits?—Several such returns.

615. When was the first return made to the House?—The 18th of April 1828, the next on the 15th of May 1829, the next on the 13th of July 1830, the next on the 29th of August 1831, and the next on the 8th of May 1833.

616. And has any other return been subsequently made?—One very recently, which I believe is not yet printed.

617. By those returns will it appear the number of bills which have been filed,

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and petitions which have been preferred by the Attorney-General from the commencement of the Commission down to the latest return, specifying the names of the defendants, the object of each proceeding, the result of each cause terminated, the costs incurred, and by whom and to whom paid, and the present state of the cause in progress?—Generally so; all the returns are not precisely alike. Some returns are more comprehensive than others.

618. By those returns, does it appear the total number of informations which have been filed by the Attorney-General?—Yes.

619. Can you state that number?—The last return includes informations filed since I ceased to act as solicitor. I am not prepared to state the number of them. I can state the number of those filed, whilst I acted as solicitor. I believe, but I am not quite sure, that the number of informations is 82, and the number of proceedings by petition 29, making together 111.

620. When was the first information filed by the Attorney-General under this Commission?—In 1821.

621. When was the suit, in which John Adam and others were parties, commenced?—I cannot state, but I think in the year 1826.

622. When was the information filed against the master and wardens of Brentwood grammar-school?—I am unable to say by this return.

623. Was that cause in existence in May 1828?—Certainly; it is included in the first return.

624. What was the object of that suit?—It was for accounts of the property vested in the school corporation, of its income, and of the defendant's receipts in respect thereof, for decisions of questions as to the rights of the charitable foundation of the school and almshouses, and a scheme for their establishment, and the application of income.

625. Has that suit terminated?—No.

626. What is the state of it at the present time?—The precise state I am unable to mention. It has ceased to be under my superintendence.

627. At the period it ceased to be under your superintendence, what was the state of it?—An appeal presented by the defendants from the decree of the Master of the Rolls was, I think, standing for hearing.

628. But at the present time the suit is still in existence?—Yes. I know this, that the hearing of the appeal has taken place; but I believe no judgment has been given upon it.

Mr. *Archibald Campbell*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *A. Campbell.*

629. DO you reside at Berkhampstead, Mr. Campbell?—I have lived there for the last three years.

630. How long have you known that place?—Oh, I suppose I have known it 30 years, passing through, up and down.

631. Do you know the property which belongs to the Berkhampstead grammar school?—Certainly; not specifically; I have seen the property; I have looked over it; I could not identify the spots.

632. You know them generally?—Yes.

633. That property is in Chancery?—Yes; for nearly 96 years it has been in Chancery.

634. Who is the receiver of the rents and profits?—Mr. William Duncombe, the brother-in-law of Mr. Dupré, the master.

635. When was he appointed receiver?—In the year 1812.

636. Can you state the exact time?—I think his appointment by the Master in Chancery is signed the 25th May 1812.

637. Do you know, or have you reason to believe, that Mr. Duncombe, at any time, was the purchaser of any part of the charity property?—I know that he was.

638. At what period?—The 25th March 1812; about 14 acres of land, belonging to the charity, were conveyed to him.

639. By whom?—By the master, Mr. Dupré, to Mr. William Duncombe, his brother-in-law.

640. Though Mr. Duncombe appears to have been appointed receiver, under the hand of the Master, on the 25th May 1812, do you know how long previous to that day it was in contemplation that he should be appointed?—I have been informed, by most respectable authorities at Berkhampstead, that he knew it at the time he made the purchase, or before he made the purchase of those lands.

641. If I understand, you have only been resident in the parish the last three or four

four years?—I happened to form a committee, in 1833, to examine witnesses; many persons in the parish were brought before us, and consequently I became particularly acquainted with the circumstances.

642. Do you know these things of your own knowledge?—Those I have spoken to I do.

643. You say the property purchased by Mr. Duncombe consisted of 14 acres of land?—About 14.

644. You have seen the conveyance?—I have seen the conveyance.

645. What was the consideration?—We have taken a vast deal of pains to find out the consideration, and we have never been able to find it.

646. Was no consideration stated in the deed?—I do not know, having only seen the deed of conveyance in the hands of Mr. Smith, the solicitor of the charity.

647. Is Mr. Duncombe the present possessor of the property in question?—No.

648. When did he dispose of it?—Immediately after he made the purchase.

649. Can you specify the actual time between the purchase and the sale?—About two months, I believe.

650. Did you ever hear the sum given by Mr. Duncombe for the estate?—Never.

651. Did you ever hear the sum for which he sold the estate?—The purchaser told me, the Rev. Mr. Drake, a most respectable man, that he paid down 1,000 *l.* for it.

652. It appears that the receiver was appointed in May 1812 by the Master in Chancery; how long previous to that time did you understand Mr. Duncombe was a candidate for the office?—For a considerable period, even before the date of Mr. Johnson, the former receiver, who was in bad health.

653. Do you know when Mr. Johnson, the former receiver, died; was it previous to March 1812?—Yes.

654. Then at the time that conveyance was signed, the receivership was vacant, in March 1812?—Yes.

655. Did you at any time make any application to the master, Mr. Dupré, upon the subject of this school?—Very strong indeed, in the year 1833.

656. Did you make any application to him previous to 1833?—None.

657. What was the nature of your application to him in 1833?—To return to his post and do his duty.

658. Where was the master then living?—At Willoughby, in Lincolnshire, about 150 miles from his post, where he has a valuable living.

659. What was the purport of your application to the master?—To return to his post, to open the school and do his duty.

660. Was that application made by letter?—Yes, by letter, of which I can show you a copy.

661. Did you receive any answer?—A very evasive one, which I have got.

662. Can you produce that letter?—Certainly.

663. Have you it with you?—No, I have not. At last, when I pushed him so hard, and said I should report to the visitor strongly, and that he had paid no attention to my letters, he said he had answered them regularly.

664. You received a very evasive answer?—Yes.

665. Did you make any application to the Warden of All Souls, who is the visitor?—Yes.

666. What was the nature of that application?—That I had at last succeeded in getting the master again to return to his post and open the school, on the 12th of October 1833; and that as a commencement of the school, I should send three boys of my own, who had at that moment been deprived of a private tutor; that I should send my three boys to open the school.

667. You were then a resident in Berkhampstead?—Yes.

668. In point of fact, did Mr. Dupré return to Berkhampstead?—He came back.

669. The result of your correspondence with Mr. Dupré was that he came back?—Yes. I told the visitor that my own three boys should be sent there, and I called upon the visitor to be their guardian, and see justice done to their education.

670. Did the visitor interfere?—Not effectually.

671. To what extent, or in what way did he interfere?—He said that he was happy to hear it, and that he did not conceive himself clothed with the authority which I did.

 672. He

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672. He was happy to hear of the arrangement between yourself and Mr. Dupré, but he did not consider himself clothed with the power to carry out the object of your application?—Exactly.

673. In point of fact, did the visitor come to Berkhampstead?—Perhaps six or eight months after that.

674. What was the result of his visit to Berkhampstead; had he an interview with the inhabitants and with Mr. Dupré?—Not with the inhabitants; he went to the schoolhouse and saw Mr. Dupré and certain of the inhabitants.

675. And was any arrangement ultimately come to with the inhabitants and with Mr. Dupré?—Mr. Dupré, when he found we were going to proceed to Parliament, agreed to open the school on a certain day.

676. When was that day?—I think it was in June 1834.

677. Was the school, in consequence of that arrangement, opened?—It was for a very short period, a few weeks, and nearly sixty boys admitted.

678. Are they still upon the foundation?—A few weeks after he contrived to get quit of them all.

679. How was that done?—The holidays came on, and he was disposed to give the same as the Eton holidays to the boys, and when they went home there was a printed circular sent to the parents and guardians of the boys, stating that he would not teach them further unless they paid him five guineas each.

680. Among the documents which you say you can produce, could you produce one of those circulars?—Oh yes, I have hundreds of them in the country.

681. Pray what did he teach the boys?—He taught some of them a little Latin; I do not know that he attempted Greek; he put Latin books into the hands of boys who never wished to be taught Latin, and they sat looking at the Latin books, not knowing any thing about them.

682. Did he teach them any arithmetic?—I believe not; he was to have done, but I do not think he did.

683. When you say he was to have done so, do you mean to say by covenant between the boys' parents and himself?—No, a covenant between us and him. It was arranged between the master and a committee of the inhabitants, that in consideration of being allowed the assistance of an additional usher to be paid out of the funds of the school, boys would be received who, in addition to instruction in Latin and Greek, should they require it, were also to be educated in general literature. In consequence of this arrangement, upwards of 50 boys were admitted in the month of June 1834, but during the vacation which shortly followed, Mr. Dupré addressed a printed circular to the parents and guardians of the boys, to the effect that he should decline receiving the boys upon the terms I have stated, unless they paid five guineas each boy.

684. Who was to receive that five guineas, was it to be paid to the master or to the additional usher?—To the master.

685. Did the master demand that five guineas in consequence of the general instruction which was to be afforded to the boys, or did he demand the five guineas as the master of the foundation, teaching them Greek and Latin only?—I consider the demand was made in consequence of the enlarged system of instruction that was to be afforded to the boys.

686. Can you state how many of the 50 boys who went to attend the school, went with the understanding that they should have education beyond Latin and Greek?—I believe the whole went with that understanding.

687. Are the Committee to understand that at the close of the first half-year, or, at least, at the commencement of the first vacation after this arrangement had been entered into, the parents of every one of these boys received a circular, such as you have described?—Yes.

688. Now having received that intimation from the master, did the boys go to the school subsequently?—I think that five went for a very short period; three or five I think paid the five guineas.

689. It has been stated that you wished your three sons to be instructed in Latin and Greek only, is that so?—It is.

690. Has the master refused to accept them for that purpose?—Yes.

691. Then do we understand that Mr. Dupré has refused to accept your sons upon the foundation, even upon the terms of the original charter?—Yes.

692. That he declines instructing them even in Greek and Latin only?—Yes.

693. What reason has he given for such refusal?—That I do not reside in the circle within which he chooses to conceive they would be entitled to that instruction.

694. In

694. In point of fact, he says you do not reside in the parish of Berkhampstead? —Yes. Mr. *A. Campbell.*

695. Where do you reside?—In the parish of Northchurch. 3 July 1835.

696. Does that parish adjoin Berkhampstead?—It surrounds Berkhampstead.

697. Is it sometimes in fact called a part of Berkhampstead?—It is sometimes called Little Berkhampstead, and sometimes Berkhampstead St. Mary's, and more generally Northchurch.

698. Did any gentlemen's sons, who were clearly in the parish, try the experiment; did any individual try the experiment, which you did, who was acknowledged to be living within the parish?—I do not think any one did.

699. Did you ever know any boys residing in the parish of Berkhampstead who have applied to be admitted upon the original foundation?—No, I do not know any.

700. Does the absence of boys to be instructed in Greek and Latin upon the foundation arise from the indisposition of the master to receive, or from incompetence to instruct them, or from an indisposition in the people there to have their children so instructed?—I am not aware that any boy belonging to Berkhampstead has ever applied for admission upon the foundation, and I am of opinion that if the master were both willing and competent, there are not six boys in the parish of Berkhampstead to whom an education in Greek and Latin only would be acceptable.

Lunæ, 6° die Julii, 1835.

D. W. HARVEY, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Joseph Gomm*, called in; and Examined.

701. WHAT are you, Mr. Gomm?—I am a builder. Mr. *Joseph Gomm.*

702. Where do you reside?—At Berkhampstead. 6 July 1835.

703. How long have you resided there?—Twenty-seven years.

704. Are you acquainted with the estates belonging to the Berkhampstead grammar school?—Yes.

705. Is it your business to value timber?—Yes.

706. Were you at any time employed by any party to value any timber upon the Berkhampstead estate?—Yes, sir.

707. When were you employed, and by whom?—I was employed by the Rev. Thomas Dupré.

708. Was he then the master of the grammar school?—Yes.

709. In what year were you so employed?—The 25th of November 1824. It was in 1825 I valued timber on the school estate. This was a valuation by Mr. Dorrien on the school estate; an exchange of land.

710. Did you, in the year 1825 or at any other period, value, by the direction of the Rev. Thomas Dupré, any timber upon the Berkhampstead grammar school estate?—Yes, sir.

711. Can you state the name of the property upon which the timber was?—Yes, sir. The first place was a place called Amber-lane Farm, a wood in the parish of Northchurch.

712. Did you value any other timber?—Yes.

713. State all the places?—The next was a meadow in the occupation of Mr. Broom, in the parish of Great Berkhampstead; the next was a meadow belonging to Mr. Gordon, Mr. Tomlin, Mr. Smith and Mr. Broom; and then at last Brookay, a small farm in Great Gadsden, and then a meadow belonging to a Mr. Barker, of Northchurch.

714. What was the value of the timber which you so valued?—The value of the timber was 2,176*l.*

715. Upon whose behalf did you make the valuation?—Mr. Dupré's.

716. Did you meet any body on the other side?—No.

717. For what purpose do I understand this valuation was made?—There was an estate called Great Amber-lane, in the occupation of Mr. Sandon, with no homestead on it, no farm-buildings and no house. Mr. Dupré said he would erect buildings on it there, provided there was sufficient timber on the estate that might be fallen to build the house. I was employed to make out the specification and drawings

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drawings for such farm-house; and at the same time I was to value this timber, and see whether it would cover the expenses of that.

718. Did you make an estimate of the expense of the proposed farm-house and buildings?—Yes.

719. What was the amount of them?—1,992*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

720. Now, in consequence of such estimates, was the timber disposed of?—No, sir.

721. Were the premises built?—No.

722. Then, was nothing done beyond the valuing of the timber and the estimate of the house?—Nothing more than that; Mr. Dupré had some sheep-sheds built round part of one of the fields, and he cut down timber out of Amber-lane Wood for that purpose; that was all that was done at that time.

723. Was there no more timber fallen wherewith to build those sheds than was necessary for the purpose; was any sold?—No; none at that time.

724. Do you know of any faggots that at any time have been cut in the woods belonging to the free grammar school estate?—Not to my own knowledge; I never saw any cut; I know nothing more than from hearsay as to that.

725. What became of the timber which was cut for the purpose of the sheep-cots?—That was taken away.

726. By whom?—By Mr. Dupré, I think; I am not certain whether by Mr. Dupré, or the occupier of the land.

727. Do you know whether those faggots were placed in the usher's house?—No, I do not; there were some cut down and taken there, but whether these faggots went with them I cannot say.

728. Some what?—Some faggots and trees.

729. Cut down and taken where?—I suppose they were taken to Mr. Dupré's.

730. To the usher's house, you mean?—To the usher's house or the master's house.

731. Then you mean to say some faggots were taken to the usher's house, but you do not know whether those were the produce of the timber cut down for the sheep-cots?—No, because at the time this was being built there was a sort of shooting-box built opposite this wood, and Mr. Dupré employed some men to cut an avenue through, that he might have a view of the further hills, and this timber was cut down, and the faggot wood that was cut away for this purpose was all taken away; at the same time I should suppose a part of these faggots went to Mr. Dupré's, whether the whole went I do not know.

732. Do you know what became of the timber?—No.

733. That was not timber to build these sheds?—No, that was part of the timber taken from the school estate to Mr. Dupré's house, and used for fencing.

734. You are not aware of any being sold at that time?—There was none that I am aware of.

735. Was that all the small timber cut down to make this avenue?—Yes, there was some not bigger than your arm, some quite tender.

736. What was the length and breadth of that avenue from which the timber was cleared, to open the view to the sporting-box?—It was wide enough to let a carriage down.

737. What was the length?—Why, I should think nearly a quarter of a mile.

738. Would it be about 14 feet broad?—Yes; I have had a carriage up and down it myself.

739. Were you ever in that wood?—Oh, yes, a great many times.

740. Can you give to the Committee any general estimate of what might be the value of the timber standing upon that portion of ground which was cleared for the purpose which you state?—No, I could not, without I was allowed to go over it again.

741. Can you give any general outline of its value?—No, I cannot.

742. When this timber was thus cut, in what way was it disposed of; confine yourself to the timber in this avenue?—I do not know, except it went to Mr. Dupré's house. I suppose it went there.

743. Let us know the grounds of your supposition; have you any fact on which you found it; why do you suppose it went to Mr. Dupré's?—Because what wood has been cut in that part has gone there.

744. That is to your knowledge?—Yes.

745. Do you think, if there had been any sale of that timber at the time, you must have known it?—Certainly.

746. Can

746. Can you state the value?—No, I cannot.

747. Was it 5*l.* or 50*l.*?—I should think perhaps 20*l.*

748. You should suppose somewhere between 15*l.* and 30*l.*?—Yes; it might be a little more or a little less.

749. You are aware it takes a considerable quantity of timber to make sawed posts and fencing in front of a house?—Oh, yes.

750. Was this the large timber sawed up for fencing, or that timber which was of the right size?—Some as large round as this hat.

751. They use the large timber for posting?—Yes.

752. What is the largest girth, should you think?—Fifteen or sixteen inches, I should think.

753. Is the timber you have been speaking of, and which you valued at upwards of 2,000*l.*, still standing?—I cannot say that; I have not been in the wood for five or six years.

754. Do you know any thing to the contrary that it is standing?—No, except that this timber which has been cut down is cut down since I valued it; the timber for the sheep-yard.

755. If any considerable quantity of timber had been cut down in that wood you must have known it?—Yes; they could not have disposed of it without my knowing it.

756. You cannot say, from your knowledge, that the timber which you valued has not been cut down; you probably would have heard of it if it had been?—Yes; except one tree, a walnut tree, growing on the pleasure grounds of the school, it was cut down, a very large one; and, I think, to the best of my knowledge, it was sold for 13*l.* to a neighbour of mine, and he sold it to a person in the Minories for 15*l.*; to the best of my knowledge somewhere thereabouts.

757. Were you at any time employed to value timber upon a portion of the charity estate which was exchanged with Mr. Dorrien?—No, I was employed on behalf of the charity to value the timber on Mr. Dorrien's estate.

758. At what period was that?—That was in 1824.

759. Did you, upon that occasion, meet any surveyor on the part of Mr. Dorrien?—Yes.

760. What was his name?—James Field, the agent of Mr. Dorrien.

761. Did you agree upon the value?—Yes.

762. What was the amount?—963*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

763. Did you value any timber upon the charity property which was to be sold to Mr. Dorrien in exchange?—No.

764. Do you know who was employed on behalf of the grammar school in that valuation?—I cannot speak positively; but I think it was either a Mr. Griffin or a Mr. Creed.

765. Are those persons living?—Yes, one is living at Hemel Hempstead; the other is gone to America.

766. Which is living at Hemel Hempstead?—Griffin.

767. Then, if Griffin is the person who valued it, he is now residing at Hemel Hempstead?—Yes.

768. Who was concerned, on that occasion, for Mr. Dorrien?—His agent, Mr. Field.

769. Do you know what was the value of the timber growing on Mr. Dorrien's property, valued by Mr. Field and the party you have alluded to?—I do not recollect.

770. You have heard?—Yes, I have heard; it is a very difficult matter to get hold of what was the value.

771. Is Mr. Dorrien living?—Yes.

772. Where does he reside?—He resides at Berkhampstead.

773. Can you give any reason why you were not employed in the one transaction as well as the other?—No, I cannot; I cannot give any reason; at the time, I thought it very strange I should be employed in the one valuation and not in the other.

774. Had you any conversation with Mr. Dupré on the subject?—None.

775. Did you remonstrate with him on being employed to do the one, and being excluded from the other, at the time?—No, I never had an opportunity.

776. Can you assign any reason why you were not so employed?—No; no more than my own supposition.

777. What is that supposition?—I thought at the time they wanted to under-

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value that timber, and that was the reason they would not employ me. That was my own supposition.

778. Had you any grounds for thinking so beyond your own impression?—No. I thought it very strange they did not employ me in one as well as the other.

779. Do you know whether that exchange was effected?—Oh, yes; and part of the timber cut down in the following year.

780. In the former transaction, was any dissatisfaction expressed at your valuation?—None.

781. By neither party?—No; both the books were signed. I signed his, and he signed mine.

782. It was considered an equitable valuation by both?—Yes, it was.

783. Did you receive from any person whatever any direction to put an overvalue upon the timber which was standing upon Mr. Dorrien's property?—No.

784. You state the timber was fallen in the following year; do you mean to state on the charity property, or on Mr. Dorrien's property?—The timber that was exchanged for Mr. Dorrien's property, Mr. Dorrien cut down the following year.

785. He cut down the timber which he had purchased of the grammar school? Yes, part of it.

786. Does the timber which was given in exchange by Mr. Dorrien for the property on the grammar school estate still remain there?—Yes; but some of it has been cut down.

787. By whom was that cut down?—By me, or rather by my men.

788. By whose order?—By Mr. Dupré's.

789. What was the value of the timber which you so cut down?—Between 40*l.* and 50*l.*

790. That was cut upon the estate that was had in exchange?—Part of it.

791. What was done with that timber?—I took it away in part payment of my bill.

792. Did you in fact give Mr. Dupré credit for that timber?—Certainly.

793. How much at that time was Mr. Dupré your debtor?—Fifty-nine pounds eleven shillings and a penny.

794. Was that for work done upon the charity estates?—Yes, sir.

795. Was the work which you did upon the farm to which you have alluded necessary to be done?—Yes.

796. Did you at any time build upon a portion of the charity estates a large cattle fold, with sheds round, and which were at the time in the occupation of Mr. Sutton?—Yes; that is the one I have been speaking of.

797. After you had built the sheep-pen and other buildings, were they at any time taken down?—Yes.

798. By whose order?—That I cannot say, any further than that going by the premises, I saw they were gone.

799. But by whose order and to what place taken you do not know?—No.

800. Have you ever made it matter of inquiry?—Never.

801. Was it not a matter of surprise to you to see buildings which you had recently erected cleared away, without knowing by whom or by whose order?—I thought it strange when I was going by; but I have not been by the place above once or twice since they were built.

802. When did you build them?—In 1825.

803. When was it you first missed them?—Three or four years ago.

804. There was land as well as timber exchanged?—Yes.

805. Who valued the land on each side?—I do not know; I presume the two people I have already named.

806. Mr. Field on the one side?—Yes.

807. And Mr. Griffin or Mr. Creed on the other?—Yes.

808. Have you heard, or have you reason to believe, or is it the general impression in the neighbourhood, that this exchange was prejudicial to the charity?—Why, yes, it is.

809. In what respect?—We never could prove it, but we thought the land that was exchanged on the part of the school was so much superior to the land which they had in exchange; it was mere matter of our own supposition, we could not prove it. We could not find out what the value was, because the land that was exchanged is close to the town, which is very lettable, any body would take it, but that land which it was exchanged for, I think, is not let now, they have got it on their own hands, and have had it for two or three years.

705

810. The exchange took place in 1825?—1824.

811. Though that was the opinion, and that was your impression, you cannot state to us any grounds for that opinion?—No.

812. I suppose there is a considerable degree of public dislike to Mr. Dupré in that part of the country?—Yes, there has been for a considerable time, in consequence of his behaviour.

813. Was that bad feeling towards him existing at the moment of this exchange?—No.

814. Was Mr. Dupré disliked in the year 1825?—No, nothing like what he is now; at that time it appeared to us as if it was called Mr. Dupré's own property, and nobody interfered till within the last two years.

815. Was it not known there were proceedings going on in the courts of law with regard to this school?—No, we never heard a word of it till this disturbance which has taken place now.

816. You have been resident there, I think, since 1808?—Yes.

817. And you were not aware any proceedings were going on then in the Court of Chancery, or in any court of law, till within these last two or three years?—No, until we saw it published.

818. You say you thought it very extraordinary you were not employed in this exchange, do you mean to say by that, you only considered you had been acting for Mr. Dupré as a private man, and not with Mr. Dupré as connected with any charity?—I considered I was employed by Mr. Dupré to value this land, and that he had got an order to do it.

819. When you were employed by Mr. Dupré in 1824 or 1825, did you understand he was employing you on behalf of the charity, or did you understand he was employing you merely as proprietor of the land?—No, for the charity.

820. Then at that moment, at all events, you were aware that this was not Mr. Dupré's property?—Yes, we were aware of it; but he went on in such a way as if it was his own. There is property now that appears to have been enclosed within the last fortnight, that they have received rent for, and they have suffered other people to take it; the Countess of Bridgewater's trustees have come and enclosed it.

821. But whether they have any right to do it or not, you know nothing?—No.

822. You have stated before, in your examination, that for a long time it was supposed that this property, which Mr. Dupré was exercising these acts of ownership over, was his own property, and not trust property?—No; we were well aware it was the school property; but in the way he was going on, it appeared as if it was his own property.

823. But there was no strong feeling excited because he went on in this manner till within the last two or three years?—No.

824. Mr. Dupré was not cared about till within the last two or three years?—No; he was very much respected in the place.

825. Was he very much respected in the place in 1824 and 1825?—Yes; I never heard any thing amiss of him.

826. At that time you were not aware you had a right to send boys to the school?—No; the feeling has been since that.

827. Was there any bad feeling towards him excited in the parish of Berkhampstead in consequence of this exchange?—No, sir, I should think not.

828. Then am I to understand, up to the period of 1832, or thereabouts, Mr. Dupré was still respected?—Long before that.

829. When was it then that Mr. Dupré's character began to be disliked by the inhabitants of Berkhampstead?—Three or four years ago.

830. Then up to the year 1830 he was respected in the parish; am I to understand that?—No, longer than that; I say from 1825.

831. Then am I to understand, from the moment this exchange took place, this feeling was shown towards him?—Soon after that they began to wonder how they came to be exchanging the land without consulting the parish officers at all.

832. Soon after that?—Directly after that.

833. Am I to understand the exchange of the land was the first thing that gave rise to dissatisfaction in the parish?—That was about the time people felt dissatisfaction with him, and thought he had no right.

834. Then they were not dissatisfied because the school was not opened, but because the land was exchanged?—They thought he was exchanging the land with

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no advantage to the charity; but if he was doing no good, they thought some one might come who would.

835. Was that the first thing that roused dissatisfaction in the parish?—Yes, he had not been in the place for six or seven years before that; the school-house was shut up.

836. Do I understand you to say, that the timber upon the land upon the charity estate, which he was exchanging with Mr. Dorrien, was cut down in the year subsequent to the exchange, so that no estimate can be made of the value?—No, I knew about its being cut down; I went through the woods; there is a great deal standing now.

837. You can form no estimate of its value from that which is now standing?—Yes, I think I could.

838. Then there was no great quantity cut down?—I do not know; I took very little notice.

839. You say you valued the wood on Mr. Dorrien's property in November 1824 at 963*l.*?—Yes.

840. Now of that 963*l.* worth of timber then standing, how much has been cut down to your knowledge?—I should think not above 5*l.* or 6*l.* worth.

841. Then the timber was very much in the same state as when Mr. Dorrien gave it in exchange, so far as you know?—Yes.

842. With regard to the timber which was standing upon the charity estate which was exchanged with Mr. Dorrien, and is now in Mr. Dorrien's possession, was the greater part, or was there any considerable part of that timber cut down immediately, or a short period after?—Yes.

843. What proportion?—I cannot say.

844. A half or a quarter?—It might be a quarter of it.

845. You cannot form a general estimate of the value of that timber from what is now standing?—Yes, I think I could.

846. Did Mr. Dorrien sell it or use it?—I suppose he has taken it home for his own use; he uses a great deal.

847. So far as you know of Mr. Dorrien's cutting down that timber, was it done in the natural course of cutting, or was it done apparently improperly?—It was done publicly enough.

848. You would not have thought at all of it if it had not been for this particular circumstance of your not valuing it?—I have thought nothing at all of it now.

849. Do you know whether there was any difference paid in money?—No.

850. You know nothing of that?—No.

851. You cannot say that there was not?—I cannot.

852. Do you know the school-room at Berkhampstead?—Yes, very well.

853. How long have you known it?—About 25 or 26 years.

854. Is it in the same state now that it was when you first knew it?—No.

855. In what respect is it different; has any thing been removed?—All the fittings up of the school, the desks, benches and all are gone.

856. How long is it since the fittings-up of the school were removed?—About 21 or 22 years ago, I am not certain.

857. By whom were they removed?—By me.

858. By whose order?—By the order of my master, Mr. Pate.

859. By whom was he ordered to remove them?—By Mr. Dupré.

860. Do you know that of your own knowledge?—Yes.

861. To what place were the fittings-up removed?—They were taken to my master's yard.

862. Did your master give any credit for them in his account with Mr. Dupré?—Yes, he certainly gave credit for them.

863. To what amount?—I think it was about 10*l.*, to the best of my recollection.

864. Did you keep his books at that time?—Yes.

865. What do you consider would be the expense of fitting up the school-room in the same way as it then was?—I think it could not be fitted up for less than from 80*l.* to 100*l.*

866. Were the materials in a dilapidated state?—No, sir.

867. Do you consider it a wanton act of the master?—Yes, certainly.

868. Is the school-room now in any way occupied?—No, sir.

869. What is the present state of it?—Nothing more than an empty room now, like a barn. There is nothing but the bare walls.

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870. Is there any inscription on the outside, to the effect that this is the school-room, the Berkhampstead school?—No, it looks like an old chapel. It is a very fine room.

871. Do you know the master's residence?—Yes.

872. What is the state of that?—That is in very good repair.

873. Have you been at any time employed in repairing it?—I have worked there a great many times during the time I was with Mr. Pate; but not on my own account.

874. What is the present state of the master's house?—The inside is very well. There was a great deal of money laid out on it 10 or 12 years ago. The roof of it is tumbling down. The kitchen and the roof of the school is all tumbling in.

875. Is there also a house for the usher?—Yes.

876. What is the state of that house?—It is very bad.

877. Does any person occupy it?—No, it is empty. The usher's apartment is empty.

878. How long has it been so?—Ever since I can remember.

879. Do you remember Mr. Dupré being the usher?—No, I never saw an usher there during the time I have been in the place.

880. You have told me, Mr. Gomm, you think this mode of proceeding, with regard to these fixtures and so forth, was an improper one?—I did.

881. That being so, how came you to say this took place in 1812; when was this sale; when did the sale of these things take place, the sale of this school-house furniture?—They were not publicly sold. It was 21 years ago.

882. Twenty-one years ago you said this very improper transaction took place, nevertheless, in another part of your examination, you said that up to the year 1825, Mr. Dupré was very much respected in the parish by the inhabitants?—Yes. At that time I was no more than a boy, and I thought to tear an old place to pieces, in the way we were tearing it, was a very great pity.

883. If you thought it so improper a transaction, how came you, ten years after that, when you knew as much about it as you now do, to have so great a respect for this person?—He cleared himself by saying he had a right to take it down; that it was fitted up by his father, the same as the sheds. If that had been the case, I thought it a pity he should do so, but he had a right.

884. Supposing it had been his own property, would it have been a wasteful transaction?—Yes. I do not like to see such old places disturbed and destroyed.

885. I want to know whether you conceived it a positive waste to the property, or you conceived it an improper thing for him, as master, to do that which he had no right to do?—I consider it was improper for him, and a great waste of the property; because, unless it was sold for 10*l.* or 12*l.*, it could not be fitted up again for 80*l.* or 100*l.* On the fitting up of that school by a person of the name of Loader, a few years ago, he used all the materials, which would make 20*l.* or 30*l.* difference, or more than that. Mr. Duncombe accused me of telling a falsehood, in saying that it was not fitted up by Mr. Dupré's father. I said I had seen the contract, and had seen his receipt for the bill, therefore I was satisfied Mr. Dupré's father never paid for it.

886. You had a quarrel with Mr. Duncombe?—No.

887. What was this accusation which he made against you?—This was at one of the public meetings at Berkhampstead. Upon my saying the fixtures were taken away and that Mr. Dupré had no right to dispose of them, he accused me of it, and said I was telling a falsehood; that he had a right to take them away because his father was at the expense of putting them up. I heard the executors say that he never was at the expense, that Mr. Loader had the contract for putting them up, and that they had got the receipt and the bill, and I went to the executors and got the bill and convinced Mr. Duncombe.

888. Who paid the money to Loader?—The receiver, who was Mr. Johnson at that time, now it is Mr. Duncombe.

889. Your statement is this, that the bill you produce is 47*l.* odd shillings, and that that is for putting the school-room into proper repair as to these seats and rostra and so forth, with the advantage of the old materials; and you say, having cost 47*l.* with the old materials, with no materials at all it would cost from 80*l.* to 100*l.*?—Yes.

890. Did you, from inquiry, satisfy your mind that those materials which were so removed by the present master had been put up at the expense of the school,

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and not by the predecessor of the present master?—Yes, I satisfied myself, and saw both the bill and receipt, and the books.

891. You saw the receipt of the contractor, and the payments made to him by the receiver?—Yes.

892. Did you ever fill any parish office at Berkhampstead?—I have filled all but churchwarden and overseer.

893. Do you know, of your own knowledge, of any sum of money ever having been paid out of these charity funds for the use or benefit of the poor at Berkhampstead?—No, no more than seeing it in the old books of the late receiver.

894. When you say you have seen it in the old books of the late receiver, does it appear to be money paid to the churchwardens of the parish for the poor?—Yes, there was an entry of 93*l.* being paid over to the rector and churchwardens, to be given away to the poor, and then that was distributed.

895. Can you state the date of that last entry?—No.

896. Was it in 1809?—Yes, that is about the time.

897. That was in the time of the receiver who preceded Mr. Duncombe?—It was in March 1821, that is just twenty-four years ago since the receiver died.

898. Then he died in 1811?—Yes.

899. And, from that period to the present time, you have never known any money paid to any parties on account of the poor of Berkhampstead?—No, sir.

Mr. *Archibald Campbell*, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. *A. Campbell.*

900. MR. CAMPBELL, were you present at a parish meeting of the inhabitants of Berkhampstead on the 21st of July in last year?—I was.

901. Was that meeting convened by advertisement or public notice?—By public notice upon the two preceding Sundays in the church.

902. Was the object of that meeting stated in the notice?—Certainly; there was a verbal notice given in church, in the usual way, that the meeting was upon school concerns.

903. Did it further state that the conduct of Mr. Dupré would be taken into consideration at such meeting?—Not especially, but it was quite understood that was the object.

904. Was the meeting which was held in consequence of this notice numerously attended?—Yes, sir, as numerously as I ever saw one attended.

905. Who attended upon that occasion?—Mr. Augustus Smith.

906. Was Mr. Crofts, the rector, present?—I think so; I am almost sure he was.

907. Was Mr. Granville Ryder?—I rather think not, as he would have been in the chair.

908. Do you remember whether any resolution was proposed and passed upon that occasion?—I well remember there was.

909. Will you look at this resolution, and see whether this was?—Yes. I now hold in my hand the resolution which was passed and as it is entered in the parish books. It is from the parish record book of Berkhampstead, dated the 21st of July 1834. "Resolved unanimously, that the conduct of Mr. Dupré calls for an expression of the utmost concern and indignation on the part of the meeting, conduct such as it was impossible to anticipate either in the character of a gentleman or a clergyman which proves him to be one totally unworthy of all trust and confidence, and moreover especially unfits him (in their opinion) to hold his present situation of a schoolmaster, to whom the moral and religious instruction of youth is confided." The meeting at which the above resolution was passed was called on Sundays the 13th and 20th of July, in church.

910. Was any statement made publicly in the church, at the time, which led to the adoption of this resolution?—There was. This meeting was not held in the church, we adjourned to a large room in the King's Arms, and then the whole of the master's conduct was discussed very fully, perhaps a couple of hours before this resolution was passed.

911. Had the master any notice of this meeting?—Certainly; he heard it in church the same as the whole parish had.

912. Was he living in Berkhampstead at the time?—Yes.

913. You say that Mr. Dupré was residing at Berkhampstead at the time, do you happen to know whether he was in church on either of the occasions when the notice was given?—No, I cannot say that he was.

914. Did

914. Did Mr. Dupré attend the meeting?—No.

915. Was any person present who advocated his cause?—I do not think there was; the meeting was so unanimous in their opinion that I think there was no person. We have fought a number of battles before that, however, with his friends.

916. Was any inquiry made at the time of this meeting whether Mr. Dupré had had notice of the meeting?—No inquiry was made, but the whole town knew it. The notice was given on two Sundays.

917. What immediate circumstance gave rise to this meeting?—His breaking faith with the committee, his breaking up the school and not going on properly.

918. Is that the part of the engagement to which you referred in your former examination?—Yes.

919. Was a copy of this resolution made known to the Bishop of the diocese?—Yes, a copy of this resolution was made known to the Bishop of the diocese.

920. By whom was the resolution transmitted to the Bishop of the diocese and the visitor of the school?—I believe from the committee, but I know that I myself sent it them both.

921. In consequence of your transmitting that resolution to the Bishop of the diocese, did you receive any answer from the Bishop?—Yes.

922. Did you receive any answer from the visitor?—Oh, yes, many letters; we had a long correspondence with him.

923. Did the Bishop acknowledge the receipt of the resolution?—He acknowledged the receipt of my letter which contained the resolution.

924. A simple acknowledgment?—Yes.

925. Put in the letter from the Bishop of the diocese, the Bishop of Lincoln, of the date of the 24th of March 1834, in which he acknowledges the receipt of your note. What was the purport of that note?—I think I was sending him a statement of figures for twenty-one years' revenues, and some other information.

926. Did it contain the minutes of the relators and the proceedings of the committee at Berkhampstead?—I think it did.

927. Read to the Committee the letter of the Bishop.—"Bugden, March 24th 1834. Sir,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your note and of the extracts from the minutes of the relators and committee of the Berkhampstead free grammar school inclosed in it. The trustees appear to have been eminently successful in defeating all the intentions of the founder. I have the honour, Sir, to be your very obedient servant, J. Lincoln."

928. Who is the usher?—The usher is the son of Mr. Dupré, the master.

929. What is his age?—He is under 21.

930. How long has he been appointed usher?—Since the beginning of 1834.

931. Is he under age now, or was he under age then?—Under age then. In my former examination I forgot to state, that in order to have the benefit of the school for my sons, I took a house in the parish of Berkhampstead St. Peter's.

932. Having so done, did you apply for the admission of your sons into the school?—I did, I made my application by letter to the master.

933. Did you receive any answer?—Never.

934. In point of fact, have your sons been admitted into the school?—Certainly not.

935. When you removed your sons to Berkhampstead St. Peter's, had you any reasonable hope that your children would receive the education which has been alluded to, or was it merely just to strengthen the case against the master?—He first refused them because I was not within the limits of the parish; I said, I will have a house at Berkhampstead, and I shall easily then come within your limits, and then I came down there. I wished to try the point, and have a proper education for my sons, as my letters will show, upon the same system as that pursued at Eton and Harrow; I wished to have competent teachers, in order that my sons might receive a good education.

936. You had a reasonable expectation, when you came within the limits, that that education would be afforded?—Yes, I never lost my hopes that it would be so afforded.

937. It was not merely to strengthen the case against the master?—Certainly not.

938. In your former examination, you stated it had been arranged between the inhabitants and Mr. Dupré, that in consideration of extending the instruction to the boys,

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boys, another usher was to be provided and paid; was it understood that the salary of such second usher should be paid out of the residue of the income?—It was.

939. So that, in point of fact, that usher would have been paid out of the portion to be allotted to the poor, and not in diminution of the allowance made to the master and usher?—The portion to the poor is after all expenses of every description, therefore you cannot say it was to be taken out of the poor's part, because every expense is to be paid before it goes to the poor.

940. Was it understood there was to be deduction in the allowance to the master and usher?—It was understood we were not to attempt any thing of that description, unless the master chose gratuitously to give something.

Mr. *John Hyde*, called in; and further Examined.

Mr. *John Hyde.*

941. WHEN you were last under examination, you promised to produce the circular of Mr. Dupré, sent to the parents and guardians of the boys who were admitted into the school in the month of June 1834?—Yes; I now produce it, it is as follows: "Berkhampstead grammar school, June 1834.—The head master of the grammar school at Great Berkhampstead, Herts, respectfully informs the public, that this school will re-open on Monday, the 4th of August 1834; that all boys to the number of 144, whose parents or guardians reside within the limits of the town of Berkhampstead, have a right of free admission, and will be instructed in the Latin and Greek languages without fee or reward. This limitation is in accordance with the Act of Parliament, the accustomed usage of the school, and the original intentions of the founder. The master, however, being anxious to introduce an extensive, useful and efficient system of education, and such as may be conducive to the general interests of the present rising generation, will engage, at his own expense, and in proportion to the number of scholars, masters of acknowledged talents and acquirements, who shall instruct in writing, arithmetic and every branch of English literature. In the learned languages, the best authors, the examples of classic elegance, will be read, with proper remarks and occasional dissertations, to display their beauties and form the tastes of the young students on the purest models; while, in the English language, they will have the advantage of attaining a sound grammatical foundation, and, at the proper age, of being progressively instructed in ancient and modern history, geography, the use of the globes, and mathematics in general. The scholars will be frequently exercised in speaking and reading, that they may acquire a correct elocution. Over their morals, the most assiduous vigilance will be exerted, and the utmost pains taken to ground them in the principles and doctrines of the christian religion. The school is ancient, lofty, and of noble dimensions.

"Berkhampstead is a healthy and pleasant town, at the distance of 26 miles from London; and boys can be boarded by the inhabitants at a very moderate expense.

"The public will rarely meet with so fair an opportunity of bestowing upon their children the inestimable advantages of a sound, useful and moral education, at the very reasonable undermentioned charges:

	Per Annum.
Foundation boys, who wish to be instructed in classics only - - -	No charge.
Foundation boys of a general education - - - - - -	£. 5 5 –
All other boys - - - - - ditto - - - - - - -	5 5 –

The amount of half a year's instruction to be paid in advance.

"Applications for admission may be made immediately to the head master, at Berkhampstead, Herts; and Mr. William Duncombe, Lincoln's-inn, New-square. —Letters post paid."

942. Do you also produce some papers in reference to the redemption of the land tax, for the redemption of which the estate was sold, as has been alleged, to Mr. Duncombe, the present receiver?—Yes. I was also desirous of producing some papers which I cannot get. They are the account of the whole of the wood on the property transferred from the school to Mr. Duncombe, as well as all the lands. The only individual acknowledged to be in possession of them is the agent of Mr. Dorrien.

943. Who is that person?—Mr. James Field.

944. Have you seen Mr. Field since you were here?—Yes.

945. Did he state to you he had any papers which would explain the transaction?—He said he had the whole of the valuation, both of the land and timber.

I also

I also produce a paper furnished to me by the tenant, Mr. Tomlin, specifying the names and quantities of the different fields conveyed to Mr. Dorrien in exchange. The paper is as follows:— Mr. *John Hyde.* 6 July 1835.

	A.	R.	P.	
Timber Close	8	–	–	James Field.
Doctors' Commons	–	–	–	
Common Field Land	2	–	–	
Dell Field	15	–	–	Tomlin.
Kentish Croft	7	–	–	Dorrien.
Spring round ditto	2	–	–	
Linses	5	–	–	Tomlin.

946. Does that paper describe all the property exchanged?—No; the grammar school was possessed of a piece of land situate in Mr. Dorrien's park, and which was a part of the property transferred.

Mercurii, 8° die Julii, 1835.

D. W. HARVEY, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *James Field*, called in; and Examined.

947. WHAT are you, and where do you reside?—I am a farmer, and live at Berkhampstead. Mr. *James Field.* 8 July 1835.

948. How long have you resided at Berkhampstead?—I have not resided at Berkhampstead long. I lived at Shelley Green before I came to Berkhampstead.

949. Is Shelley Green in the neighbourhood of Berkhampstead?—Yes.

950. How long have you resided in the neighbourhood of Berkhampstead?—All my life.

951. Do you know Mr. Thomas Dorrien?—Yes.

952. Have you at any time been employed by him as steward?—Yes.

953. Are you at the present time his steward?—Yes.

954. For how many years have you been Mr. Dorrien's steward?—Twenty-one years last Michaelmas.

955. Are you acquainted with the estates which belong to the Berkhampstead grammar school?—Yes, most of them.

956. Do you know of any exchange which was at any time effected of some portion of the Berkhampstead estate with Mr. Dorrien for a property belonging to that gentleman?—Yes.

957. How long is that since?—Twelve or 13 years; in the year 1823 I think; I am not certain.

958. Are you acquainted with the respective properties which were the subject of exchange?—I ought to be; I have known them all my life.

959. Were you engaged upon that occasion on behalf of Mr. Dorrien to value the property?—Yes.

960. Did you value both properties for Mr. Dorrien?—Yes.

961. That which he sold and that which he received?—Yes.

962. Was there any timber on either or both of those estates?—Both.

963. Was that timber also the subject of valuation?—Yes.

964. Were you employed in fixing the value of such timber?—Yes.

965. On both estates?—Yes.

966. Can you produce the valuation which was made upon that occasion?—I can produce the valuation of such property.

967. Who met you on behalf of the Berkhampstead grammar school?—Mr. Creed.

968. What was he?—An auctioneer and appraiser.

969. Is he living?—I do not know.

970. Do you know where he resides if he be living?—No, I do not. I believe he has left the country.

971. When you say he has left the country, have you heard that he is gone to America?—There were such reports; I have not heard so to a certainty. He was not forthcoming at the time he was a bankrupt. I have never heard of him since.

972. How long is that since?—Seven or eight years.

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973. Were any other persons besides you and Mr. Creed called in upon that occasion?—No, there was no other person to value the property but him and me.

974. Did Mr. Creed put a value both upon the land and the timber on behalf of the Berkhampstead grammar school, as also survey with you the land and the timber which was conveyed in exchange by Mr. Dorrien?—Yes.

975. Can you now produce the respective valuations of those distinct properties?—I can produce the separate pieces of land on both sides of the question, and I can also tell you what they were both valued for.

976. Put in a description of the property which belonged to the grammar school, as also a description of the property which belonged to Mr. Dorrien; was the quantity of land belonging to Mr. Dorrien, as described in this particular, 64 acres, 1 rood and 18 perches?—Yes.

976*. Was the quantity of land belonging to the grammar school, as described in this particular, 49 acres and 17 perches?—Yes.

977. Were the respective properties measured at the time?—Yes, with the exception of the parcel of land belonging to the school estate, called Linse's Common-field, and which was represented as containing five acres, and at which quantity we took it.

978. Then have you any reason to know or believe that Linse's Common-field contains any greater quantity than five acres?—I have no reason to believe it. I do not know any thing to the contrary. I have no reason to believe there was.

979. Have you ever heard there was good measure in that?—No, I never heard about the measure.

980. What was the money value put by yourself and Mr. Creed upon the 64 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches?—1,885 *l.* 19 *s.* 3 *d.*

981. What was the money value in like manner put upon the 49 acres and 17 perches?—1,704 *l.* 4 *s.* 9 *d.*, making a difference of 181 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* in the value of Mr. Dorrien's land.

982. You have stated that there was timber upon both estates, which was also valued; state what was the valuation of the timber upon Mr. Dorrien's land?—I cannot give the distinct value of the timber, but it is included in the sum I have stated.

983. Do you give the same answer with reference to the charity land?—Yes.

984. The value of the timber was included in the value of the charity land?—Yes.

985. Is it usual in the valuation of estates upon which there is timber, to make the valuation in the gross, and not to separate the value of the land from the timber?—Yes.

986. If that be so, in what way do you regulate the *ad valorem* stamp?—I do not know any thing about that.

987. Were there at the time a house and premises upon each of these properties?—No, upon neither.

988. Has there been a house, with farming premises, since erected on either?—No.

989. Then do these properties remain, except as to cultivation, the same as they were when you valued them?—Yes.

990. You have stated you valued the timber?—Yes.

991. Can you state what were the relative quantities?—No, I cannot.

992. Was the quantity of timber upon the one much or any thing greater than the other?—There was a little difference; but I do not recollect exactly what.

993. Do you know by whom the difference of 181 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* was paid?—The difference was not paid by the charity, it being the intention of the exchange that the charity should be benefited.

994. Do you know, in point of fact, and of your own knowledge, that the 181 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.*, being the difference in favour of the charity, was not paid by the charity to Mr. Dorrien?—I believe not. I think I can take on myself to say not.

995. Then do you consider that exchange to have been beneficial for the Berkhampstead grammar school?—Certainly; we thought so at the time.

996. Do you know what the respective properties let for at the present period?—A part of the land is in Mr. Dorrien's own occupation; Mr. Dorrien's land lets for 61 *l.* a year.

997. The

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997. The land he had of the school?—The land Mr. Dorrien gave to the school.

998. The land which Mr. Dorrien transferred to the school is let for 61 *l.* a year?—Yes.

999. How much of the land conveyed to Mr. Dorrien by the school is in his occupation?—A little over 15 acres: 7 A. 3 R. 1 P. in Mr. Dorrien's park, that is in his own occupation; 7 A. 1 R. 20 P., which is a field called Kentish Croft, which is in Mr. Dorrien's, junior, occupation, and 2 R. 20 P. is a little spring of wood that is in Mr. Dorrien's own possession.

1000. Then there being something more than 15 acres in the occupation of Mr. Dorrien and his relation, for how much are the remaining 34 acres of land let?—Exactly at 1 *l.* an acre upon lease, which the school had let upon lease before Mr. Dorrien took it.

1001. He took it, subject to a lease for the remaining period of 31 years?—Yes, subject to that lease.

1002. Do you consider that that land was at the time of more value than the rent reserved?—Yes, at the expiration of the lease.

1003. Would it be so now?—Yes, a little, not much, some of it would.

1004. If the 34 acres were to be let now, what do you consider would be a fair rent?—It would let for rather more than 34 *l.*

1005. How much more?—Not a great deal.

1006. Would it let for 50 *l.*?—No.

1007. Would it let for 45 *l.*?—I do not know whether it would or no.

1008. Would 45 *l.* be an outside rent for it?—I think 40 *l.* would.

1009. How many years of the lease were unexpired at the time of this transaction?—About 20, I think.

1010. Are the 15 acres of land in the occupation of the Messrs. Dorrien, a part of which has been thrown into Mr. Dorrien's park, better in quality than the 34 acres of which you have been speaking?—No, save and except the land in Mr. Dorrien's park, which is grass, I consider it of more value and better in quality.

1011. Has it been made grass since he purchased it?—No, it was grass at the time he purchased it, he put it to grass.

1012. Was it held under lease?—It was arable when Mr. Dorrien took it; he had it in his possession before he purchased it.

1013. How long before he made the exchange did he have it in his possession?—He has had it all the time upon lease; he had it before his old lease, I cannot tell how many years.

1014. A great number of years has he had it?—Yes, it was arable land when he first took it.

1015. At the time Mr. Creed met you on behalf of the grammar school, was he a surveyor in general business, and a man of good reputation?—He was reckoned so, the first man we had in the neighbourhood.

1016. And did you so consider him?—Yes, I did. He had much more practice than myself.

1017. How long is it since Mr. Creed became a bankrupt?—I think seven or eight years.

1018. Two or three years after this exchange?—Four or five years after this exchange.

1019. At this moment, which should you say was the most valuable, the property that belonged to the school, or the property which Mr. Dorrien gave in exchange for it?—That which Mr. Dorrien gave up to the school was of more value than the land he took from the school.

1020. Then you thought it was a beneficial arrangement for the school then, and think so now?—Yes, the land that Mr. Dorrien gave to the school was intermixed with Amber-lane farm.

1021. Then, in point of fact, Mr. Dorrien, for the purpose of convenience, chose to give about 180 *l.* to the school in exchange?—They were not satisfied without.

1022. He had the possession of this land and the park under lease?—Yes.

1023. Did you at any time during this exchange value any timber with Mr. Gomm?—Yes, after this exchange; it had nothing to do with this. I valued some timber with Mr. Gomm on some of Mr. Dorrien's land, which he sold.

 1024. Where

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1024. Where was the timber which you valued with Mr. Gomm situated?—It was situated with some other lands of Mr. Dorrien, some land that Mr. Dorrien sold.

1025. Sold to whom?—Sold to Mr. Dupré; that was after this exchange had taken place some time.

1026. When did that take place?—I cannot tell exactly.

1027. Can you state whether it was on account of Mr. Dupré, or on account of the charity this took place?—Oh, Mr. Dupré, unconnected with the charity, sold out and out.

1028. Do you know of any other conveyance of property from Mr. Dupré to Mr. Dorrien?—No, there was nothing else between Mr. Dorrien and Mr. Dupré respecting any exchange.

1029. But do you know of any property having been sold apart from that which was the subject of exchange by Mr. Dupré to Mr. Dorrien?—No; there was some property sold by Mr. Dorrien to Mr. Dupré.

1030. On his private account?—On his private account.

1031. But you know of no transaction in reference to any part of the Berkhampstead grammar school estate, between Mr. Dupré and Mr. Dorrien?—No.

1032. Except that of which you have been speaking?—No.

1033. You have stated that you met Mr. Gomm to value some timber?—Yes.

1034. Upon whose estate was that?—Mr. Dorrien's.

1035. Was that the estate which Mr. Dorrien sold to Mr. Dupré?—Yes.

1036. For whom were you concerned upon that occasion?—Mr. Dorrien.

1037. Who was concerned for Mr. Dupré?—Mr. Gomm.

1038. Was that timber which you so valued, and the land upon which it was growing, the private property of Mr. Dorrien, and formed a distinct transaction between Mr. Dorrien and Mr. Dupré, having no reference to the grammar school estate whatever?—Yes, quite; I declare I knew nothing of them, and I do not believe Mr. Dorrien did; Mr. Dupré applied to Mr. Dorrien to sell the remainder of the estate; we gave to the grammar school such part of the land as they required to exchange with Mr. Dorrien; after that was sold, Mr. Dupré called on Mr. Dorrien, and asked him to sell the remainder of the estate.

1039. What was the quantity of the remainder of the estate?—Sixty acres, I think.

1040. Does that property which Mr. Dupré purchased adjoin the Berkhampstead school estate?—Yes, some part of it.

1041. Is it held by the same tenant, and incorporated with it?—Yes, part of the school estate is. Mr. Dupré afterwards sold that land to Mr. Sutton; Mr. Sutton, I believe, became the tenant of the school property, and bought this part of the estate of Mr. Dupré.

1042. Then has Mr. Dupré since sold the estate which he purchased of Mr. Dorrien?—Yes.

1043. To whom has he sold it?—Mr. Sutton.

1044. Is Mr. Sutton a tenant of a part of the grammar school estate?—He was not at that time; I think he is now.

1045. Do the two estates, that which he occupies as tenant and that which he purchased, adjoin?—Yes.

1046. Are they incorporated with each other?—Yes.

1047. How long after the transaction to which you have alluded, as to the exchange, was the sale from Dorrien to Dupré?—Some time within a twelvemonth, I think.

1048. You were concerned upon that occasion, to estimate the value on behalf of Mr. Dorrien?—Yes.

1049. Was Mr. Gomm employed upon that occasion to do the like for Mr. Dupré?—Yes, for the timber, nothing more than the timber.

1050. Who valued the land on behalf of Mr. Dupré?—There was no one.

1051. Do you know what Mr. Dupré gave for it?—I do not know the exact sum now.

1052. Whereabouts?—I do not recollect.

1053. State, to the best of your recollection?—I think it was about 25*l.* an acre for the land; I think that was somewhere near the price for the land; the timber came to a great deal of money; I forget exactly what.

1054. Was the timber valued separately upon that estate?—Yes, it was.

1055. What was the reason that led you, being the party concerned in both transactions, to value the timber with the land in the charity exchange, and to value

value them separately in the transaction between Mr. Dupré and Mr. Dorrien?—The land that Mr. Dupré bought of Mr. Dorrien he bought at so much per acre, and the timber was valued afterwards. We gave it all in as one sum. We did not value the land; the land was sold at so much per acre.

1056. That was agreed between the parties?—That was agreed between the parties; the timber was valued by Mr. Gomm and myself.

1057. How much land was sold upon that occasion?—I think about sixty acres, if I recollect rightly.

1058. Then the sum of money given for the land only was about 1,500*l.*?—Yes.

1059. Now what was the amount of the timber?—I do not recollect exactly; but I think the timber came to a good deal of money.

1060. Did it come to 1,000*l.*?—Nine hundred odd, I think; I am not certain.

1061. Is that the land with the timber that was sold to Mr. Sutton?—Yes.

1062. Was any of the timber fallen before Mr. Dupré sold that estate to Sutton?—No; the land was conveyed from Mr. Dorrien to Mr. Sutton at once.

1063. By the direction of Mr. Dupré?—By the direction of Mr. Dupré.

1064. Did Mr. Sutton pay the same money as Mr. Dupré was to pay Mr. Dorrien?—I do not know.

1065. Did you ever hear there was any difference?—I never heard.

1066. What reason can you assign, therefore, for Mr. Dupré being a party to a transaction with reference to property in which he had no interest, if there was no consideration passed between him and Mr. Sutton?—I know what I thought at the time; it was only surmise, and therefore I hardly think I am at liberty to speak what I think; I had no grounds for my supposition; but if I am to tell you what I thought at the time, I thought Mr. Dupré had a mind to bring his son up to be a farmer; I thought he had it in view, in making a farm of the school property, to put his son into it; I have no grounds or reason for saying so, it was only my idea at the time, whether I was right or not, I am sure I cannot say.

1067. Tell the Committee whether you consider the property exchanged was an advantageous property for the charity to possess?—Yes, because there were holme stalls, and I thought Mr. Dupré wanted those holmes for the farm; the estate was occupied by a person who had holmes, and I thought Mr. Dupré wanted those holmes of Mr. Dorrien to make a farm of the school estate for the purpose of convenience for occupation.

1068. Then the occupying farmer of the school estate would have been benefited by the addition of this property which Mr. Dorrien sold to Mr. Sutton through Mr. Dupré's agency?—Yes, Mr. Sutton became the tenant of the school property at the next letting.

1069. Now, Mr. Sutton possessing this property, would he or not be inclined to give a larger rent for the charity property than any other person not in possession of that property?—Yes, of course; he had the holmes to occupy the land with.

1070. Was there any timber upon that portion of the estate occupied by Mr. Sutton which belonged to the grammar school; and if so, was the timber upon that part of the estate valued by you at the time?—The whole of the timber growing upon the land which Mr. Dorrien sold was valued at the time Mr. Dupré took the estate.

1071. You state that there was timber upon that portion of the estate occupied by Mr. Sutton belonging to the grammar school; I ask you whether, at the time the timber upon the other part of the estate which was purchased of Mr. Dupré was valued, whether the timber upon the grammar school estate was valued at the same time?—Mr. Sutton holds the whole of the land which Mr. Dorrien gave the school in exchange.

1072. Keeping your mind apart from the exchange, you are now speaking to the transaction which took place between Mr. Dupré and Mr. Dorrien, when Mr. Dorrien sold a part of his property to Mr. Dupré, by whose direction was it conveyed to Mr. Sutton?—By Mr. Dupré's direction.

1073. Is the property which was thus sold to Mr. Sutton now in his possession, as also a part of the adjoining estate belonging to the grammar school?—Yes.

1074. You have stated, when this sale took place, the timber was valued at upwards of 900*l.*; did you then, or have you at any time, valued any timber upon that part of the estate belonging to the grammar school in the occupation of Mr. Sutton?—Yes; I was employed by Mr. Griffin last year, or the year before last,

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last, to value the whole of the timber upon the grammar school estate, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the timber to be taken down and sold to repair the buildings.

1075. Is that the only time when you valued the timber upon Mr. Sutton's farm belonging to the grammar school?—Yes.

1076. When you valued the timber upon the grammar school estate last year, with a view to the erection of buildings on the estate, where were those buildings to be placed?—I presume it was for the repairs of the school. I understood so.

1077. Only?—Only; I understood so.

1078. Is there any home-stall or house upon that part of the land occupied by Mr. Sutton, and which was purchased by him?—Yes.

1079. Is there any house or home-stall upon that part of the property occupied by Mr. Sutton belonging to the grammar school?—No.

1080. Have you been in any way engaged to value timber, the produce of which was to be applied to the repairs of those premises upon Mr. Sutton's farm?—No.

1081. Have those premises been repaired?—Not to my knowledge; not that I know of; I know very little about it.

1082. You have stated you have a suspicion that the reason for the conveyance of the property purchased by Mr. Dupré of Mr. Dorrien directly to Mr. Sutton was as an inducement to Mr. Sutton's taking the son of Mr. Dupré; is that so?—No, that is not what I stated. I thought at the time, as Mr. Dupré had a son coming up whom he had put as an apprentice to a farmer, I thought his ideas were, at some time or other, when the son grew up, to get this farm and put his son in it; but the son did not like it; and I thought at the time, when I found the son had been put as apprentice to a farmer and did not like it, that was the reason Mr. Dupré gave up the holmes to Mr. Sutton.

1083. You have stated the parties agreed that the land should be taken at 25*l.* an acre, and you had nothing to do with the valuation of the land, only the timber?—Yes.

1084. Did you at the time consider the 25*l.* an acre was a full value?—Yes, a great price; it was beneficial to Mr. Dorrien; he got money undoubtedly by it.

1085. Have you any reason to believe, or do you surmise, or have you any suspicion, that Mr. Sutton gave to any body more money for that land than was paid to Mr. Dorrien?—No.

1086. Did you ever hear it?—No; I think it was very dear to Mr. Dupré; it was not worth the money by several hundred pounds.

1087. Do you know of any other sales of the Berkhampstead estate which have been made by Mr. Dupré to any person besides Mr. Dorrien?—No.

1088. Did you ever hear of any?—No.

1089. Did you ever hear of a purchase of any part of the land belonging to the grammar school by Mr. Duncombe?—No, that was before my time; I know there was some of the land sold to redeem the land tax, but that was before my time; I used to be at plough at that time.

1090. Then you know of no other transaction in which the master of the grammar school, Mr. Dupré, has sold any portion of the Berkhampstead grammar school estate?—No.

1091. In this exchange between the grammar school and Mr. Dorrien, Mr. Dorrien, for the advantage of having this property, which was intermixed with his, separated from it, consented to give a little more money than its real worth; he consented to give an advantageous bargain, in point of value, for the sake of a little convenience?—Yes.

1092. That was the groundwork of the whole?—Yes; there was a little land in Mr. Dorrien's park, and it had been considered of very great advantage to the public; so that that was one thing which made Mr. Dorrien anxious for the exchange; I believe Mr. Dupré was the person who offered Mr. Dorrien this exchange; I am not certain; Mr. Dorrien's land laid apart and intermixed.

1093. Though it was a convenience to Mr. Dorrien with regard to this piece of land in the park, it was also a convenience to the charity property, because Mr. Dorrien's property was very much intermixed?—I considered the accommodation was mutual.

1094. Mr. Dorrien, for the sake of his own convenience, chose to give a little more than the value?—I believe, by Act of Parliament, he could not give the exchange without.

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1095. Is any portion of the land which Mr. Dorrien gave to the school now unoccupied?—No, and has not been since.

1096. Do you happen to know whether any of the expenses attending the exchange were paid by the grammar school?—No, Mr. Dorrien paid the whole of the expenses.

1097. Do you know that of your own knowledge?—I am pretty certain of it; it was as fair a transaction as ever was done, I believe.

1098. Were you examined upon it?—Yes, and put to my oath.

1099. Where?—At Berkhampstead, before the Commissioners.

1100. Appointed by whom?—Appointed under the Act.

1101. You were examined on oath as to the value?—Yes.

1102. Mr. Creed also?—Yes, Mr. Creed also.

1103. Was there any objection then made on the part of any of the inhabitants of Berkhampstead?—No, and never has been since till now. With regard to the land in the park, there were land marks, by which the quantity was always ascertained; it also appeared in Mr. Dorrien's private plan of his property; it was accurately mentioned in the lease which Mr. Dorrien took of the land.

Mr. *William Duncombe*, called in; and Examined.

Mr. *W. Duncombe.*

1104. WHAT are you?—A law stationer, living in Lincoln's-inn, New-square.

1105. Have you any other residence?—At Northchurch, near Berkhampstead.

1106. Do you know the estates belonging to the free grammar school at Berkhampstead?—Yes.

1107. Are those estates under the superintendence of the Court of Chancery?—Yes.

1108. Have they been so for any considerable time?—I should think upwards of 60 years; considerably more than that.

1109. Do you hold any appointment in reference to those estates?—The receiver of the estates.

1110. Who was your predecessor as receiver?—A Mr. Johnson.

1111. When did Mr. Johnson die?—He died about a year before I was appointed.

1112. When was that?—I cannot exactly say the date.

1113. When were you appointed?—I have the original appointment by the Court, by which it appears I was appointed the 27th May 1812.

1114. You state that your predecessor had been dead about a year previous to your appointment?—Yes. I think it was rather more, because the executors carried on the receipt after his death a year.

1115. In what way was it notified that the Court would receive proposals for the appointment of the new receiver?—At the death of Mr. Johnson, it was considered the appointment of receiver was vacant, and an application was made to the Court I believe at that time. My Lord Eldon was then Chancellor, and it was referred to the Master for him to report whether I was a proper person, upon having proper security entered into for the performance of the office.

1116. Were there any other applications besides your own?—Oh, yes. I do not know whether there was more than one. I understood there was one.

1117. How long previous to your appointment was your application made to the Court?—It was not long; I cannot exactly state that; I should think the papers would show. It was referred to the Master to appoint a proper person, and we attended before him two or three times, with our solicitors and sureties.

1118. Did you know Mr. Johnson?—I knew him by seeing him; but I never had communication with him. I have seen him pass by my house.

1119. Was he an old man?—About 60 or 65, or something of that kind.

1120. Had he been indisposed any considerable time before his death?—No; I believe his death was very sudden. I am not certain about that.

1121. What circumstance first led you to make an application to the Court to be appointed receiver?—Why, living in the neighbourhood, and knowing Mr. Dupré and the family, and being always in that neighbourhood, I thought it would be a little appointment to me of 20*l.* or 30*l.* a year.

1122. Are you connected with Mr. Dupré, the master?—He is my brother-in-law. He married my sister.

1123. Did it never occur to yourself, or was it ever intimated by Mr. Dupré, before the death of Mr. Johnson, that in the event of a vacancy this office might be

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be acceptable to yourself?—Never; because the death of Mr. Johnson was so sudden that nobody was aware of it.

1124. How long after Mr. Johnson's death was your attention called to it?—As soon as ever it was ascertained that the appointment was vacant, an application was made to the Court for the appointment.

1125. As soon then as Mr. Johnson's death occurred, it suggested itself to your mind it was an appointment worthy of your acceptance?—Certainly.

1126. Did you take the necessary steps to bring your claim before the Court and before the Master?—Exactly so.

1127. Have you, or any relation of yours, at any time purchased any portion of the grammar school estate of Mr. Dupré?—That was before I was receiver.

1128. Did you ever?—Yes.

1129. What was the description and extent of the property that you purchased?—It was, I think, about 19 or 20 acres, something of that kind.

1130. Was there any house or premises?—No.

1131. Was there any timber upon the estate?—No, I do not think there was; there might be a tree or two.

1132. What sum did you give for that property, including whatever timber there might be?—I think it was 1,050*l.*; I am not exactly aware what it was.

1133. In what manner was the value of the property ascertained?—It was referred to a most respectable surveyor in that neighbourhood, a Mr. Sedgwick; he valued it.

1134. On whose part was Mr. Sedgwick employed?—I rather think it was on my part.

1135. Was any person employed on behalf of the school?—That I cannot say, because it was left entirely with the solicitors and surveyors.

1136. Was any other person besides Mr. Sedgwick employed in ascertaining the value of the property in question?—I think there must have been; but that is easily ascertained; I do not know myself, because I left it to the agent to do what was right; I took no part in it.

1137. Was that property, in point of fact, conveyed by Mr. Dupré to yourself?—He signed the conveyance with the Commissioners.

1138. When you speak of Commissioners, was this property sold for the redemption of the land-tax?—Yes, that is why it was sold.

1139. Are you in possession of the property at the present time?—Some of it.

1140. Have you sold any portion of it?—Some part of it I have exchanged; some I have sold.

1141. How much, and to whom, have you sold any?—I sold some to Mr. Geary, and some to a Mr. Drake; that I believe was all.

1142. When did you sell the part you sold to Mr. Geary?—Some 15 or 16 years after my purchase.

1143. What was the amount of the purchase-money of Mr. Geary's part?—I cannot say exactly; but I think it was about 250*l.*

1144. Is Mr. Geary living?—No, he is dead.

1145. Who is in possession of that property?—His representatives, I suppose.

1146. You say you sold a portion to Mr. Drake?—Yes, I did.

1147. How much did you sell to Mr. Drake, and for what consideration?—About 16 or 17 acres.

1148. What was the consideration money paid by Drake?—I think it was 1,000*l.*, or thereabouts.

1149. You have stated you exchanged some?—That was with Lord Bridgwater.

1150. How much of the property purchased in the manner before stated did you exchange with the Earl of Bridgwater?—I think he had seven or eight acres, something of that kind, that lie near his own property.

1151. What was the quantity you sold to Mr. Geary?—I think two or three acres.

1152. How much did you retain in your possession?—About one acre.

1153. Then the total quantity you sold, exchanged and retained, would be, how much?—As follows: To Mr. Geary, about three acres; to Mr. Drake, fifteen or sixteen; exchanged with the Earl of Bridgwater, about seven; and one I retain; making between twenty-six and twenty-seven acres.

1154. Then there must be some error in your previous statement as to the quantity

quantity you purchased?—Certainly, the quantity I purchased must have been equivalent to the quantity I sold and kept. Mr. *W. Duncombe.* 8 July 1835.

1155. Did your negotiation for this property commence something more than a year previous to your appointment?—Certainly.

1156. How long after the death of Johnson did the negotiation commence?—I should think it must have been before his death; I cannot tell you the dates; but I could if I had the valuation here.

1157. You should think it was before his death?—I am sure it was.

1158. Was the transaction completed between the time of his death and your appointment as receiver?—No, it was before his death.

James Hine, Esq. called in; and further Examined.

1159. WILL you proceed with the statement you were making on your former examination?—In my former examination my attention was called to the proceedings by the Attorney-General, at the instance of the Commissioners. I find the number of informations filed was 85, the number of petitions presented 29, making 114 proceedings; of these 39 causes are entirely concluded, and 20 petitions, making 59 together, which would leave 55 pending in Court; but of those 55 there are 25 causes in which decisions have taken place, or the rights of the charities have been established, and seven petitions under the same circumstances, making 32 together, so that only 23 would be remaining for decision. *James Hine*, Esq.

1160. Up to what period is that return?—Till the time that I ceased to act as solicitor.

1161. When was that, 1832?—There are some things I proceeded with after that time, as my successor was not prepared to take them up; his appointment did not immediately take place.

1162. Were any of the causes which have terminated settled by arrangement between the parties?—Some were.

1163. What are the general objects of these informations which are filed by the Attorney-General at the instance of the Commissioners?—They are for various purposes; some for setting aside leases; some for establishing the rights of charities to the whole income of estates instead of fixed payments out of them; some to remove trustees for misconduct, and call them to account; some for the recovery of rent-charges withheld, and many proceedings for the regulation of charities, and settlement of schemes for conducting them; some for the appointment of trustees, others for accounts, and to charge trustees with interest for retaining balances in their hands improperly.

1164. Are those cases which are for taking accounts, settling schemes, and inquiring into the consideration of leases, as also for an inquiry after heirs at law, and the appointment of trustees, referred to the Master?—Usually; almost always.

1165. Is the delay in the progress of causes greater before or after they leave the Court for the Master's office?—I think after they are in the Master's office now, because there is not the same delay now in bringing a cause to a hearing that there was some years ago.

1166. Do you mean to say there is more delay positively in the Master's office, or only comparatively?—Comparatively, and I am not imputing blame to the officer by my statement.

1167. When you speak of delay, you mean as to the time consumed in the prosecution of the inquiry?—Yes.

1168. Are there any cases where causes are referred to the Master when the Attorney or Solicitor-General is directed to attend by counsel?—Not in those in which I was concerned.

1169. In those cases where informations are filed by the Attorney-General at the instance of relators, does the Attorney-General appear by counsel, and his solicitor?—I am informed that he does, under a late regulation adopted within two or three years.

1170. Is the effect of such regulation to increase the costs in the cause?—It must be.

1171. Have you ever directed your attention to any mode which might be more simple and more prompt in its administration, by which matters referred to the Master might be disposed of?—Yes, I have.

1172. Have you at any time reduced your views into writing?—Yes, I have.

1173. Do your remarks embrace any other points, by which you consider the objects

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objects of this inquiry might be better effected?—No, they do not go to the mode of continuing the inquiry.

1174. To what points was your attention chiefly directed?—The suggestions I made were of things to be engrafted upon some measure for the completion of the inquiry.

1175. In taking accounts and in the settlement of schemes, and in the appointment of trustees, do you consider some mode might be devised by which those objects would be attained more quickly and at less cost than in the course now pursued before the Master?—That is my impression.

1176. Do you consider those objects might be effected by a Board established for that purpose, with the aid of an accountant and suitable persons to take the accounts?—I do not consider the aid of an accountant would be requisite.

1177. In what way are the accounts taken before the Master?—The accounting party is first charged with what he admits, or is proved to have received, and he afterwards discharges himself by stating and proving his payments; to substantiate which he is required in the Master's office to produce vouchers for every payment exceeding 40*s*.

1178. Is it usual in the prosecution of an inquiry into accounts, to take out warrants upon separate charges or a series of charges?—In the first instance, what is termed a discharge, which is the defendant's accounts of payments, is proceeded upon on warrants. If questions arise with regard to particular items, they are generally then the subject of separate warrants, on which the Master is attended.

1179. Is not that process attended with much delay and considerable expense?—Undoubtedly.

1180. What should you say, from your experience, would be the time in which the Master would be engaged in taking the accounts of a charity extending over a considerable period of time, and embracing considerable amounts?—Three or four years, possibly more. When accounts extend back for a period of 20 years or more, and questions arise, it must be obvious to the Committee the difficulty in getting evidence in support or explanation of them is greatly increased, parties require more time then to clear up difficulties.

1181. When you say that an accountant is not an officer contemplated by you, in what way would you propose to take the accounts with a view to despatch and economy?—I consider the Commissioners would inspect the accounts, as in fact they have been in the habit of doing in the course of their investigations; the propriety of payments would be rather the subject of their inquiry than, as it appeared to me, to call for the assistance of a professional accountant.

1182. Do you not consider that the duties and office of an accountant might be discharged at a considerable less expense than the salary paid to a Commissioner, and at the same time the inquiry itself more within the province of such an officer?—It has not struck me.

1183. When schemes are submitted to the Master, do counsel sometimes attend to support and oppose them?—Sometimes they do; there has been no such attendance in the cases I have been acting in.

1184. But in those cases where there is a relator, does the Attorney-General attend by counsel or solicitor when schemes are brought before the Master?—I believe he does; but I know nothing of my own knowledge on that subject.

1185. Do you consider that it would tend to check expensive litigation and to further desirable improvements, if all cases were in the first instance brought before a permanent Board, with a view to the adjustment of disputed accounts, the settlement of schemes and other matters connected with the administration of charities?—I should think so. It was one of the suggestions I offered, that, previously to the institution of any suit, there should be an application to such a Board, unless in cases which were of such urgency as to require immediate proceedings, such as applications to stay waste, or for a writ of *ne exeat regno*.

1186. Then, except in particular circumstances, such as you have described, you consider it would be advantageous that an inquiry should first of all be instituted before a Board?—Yes.

1187. Have you found instances where parties have admitted their liability to pay sums of money, and expressed their readiness to pay, but, for want of parties to give a proper receipt, the money has not been paid?—Yes.

1188. And are those sums so comparatively small as to render an appeal to the Court of Chancery unadvisable?—Great numbers of them.

1189. But if a Board were established of the nature alluded to, might not accounts

accounts be adjusted and receipts given to the satisfaction of the parties?—I should think so.

1190. During the time you were solicitor to the Attorney-General, to whom did you deliver your bills?—To the solicitors of the Treasury.

1191. From the period of your appointment to the time that you ceased to be solicitor, can you state the aggregate amount of the bills you so delivered?—£. 21,503. 11*s*. 11*d*.

1192. Have you received any portion of that money as costs in the several causes?—Yes.

1193. Have you given credit for such sums?—I have.

1194. Having given credit for those sums, what is the amount of money for which the Treasury was in advance at the time you ceased to be solicitor?—£. 10,580. 3*s*. 9*d*.; but decrees and orders had been made for the taxation and payment of some considerable portion of that sum.

1195. By whom are the costs of the solicitor to the Attorney-General paid, who appears in matters in which there is a relator?—I do not know.

1196. Do you know by whom the bills of the solicitor are taxed?—I do not.

1197. Who is the solicitor who attends for the Attorney-General in such cases?—Mr. Derby, as agent to the solicitor for the Treasury.

1198. Is Mr. Derby, the agent of Mr. Maule, the solicitor to the Treasury?—Yes.

1199. Is Mr. Maule the party by whom your bills were taxed?—Yes.

1200. Would Mr. Maule be the party by whom the bills of Mr. Derby would be taxed?—I cannot say that.

1201. Have you seen a return made to the House of the bills of costs delivered by Mr. Derby?—I have seen it.

1202. Does that paper contain the bills of costs delivered by the agent of Mr. Maule?—I cannot state that. I saw it at the Treasury as part of a return to an order of the House of Commons. It purports to be "a Return by the Solicitor of the Treasury, and his agent, of the Costs received in such proceedings, whether by information or petition, since the year 1818 to the present time, whether the same have been instituted at the instance of the Commissioners appointed to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales, or by relators, with the sanction of the Attorney-General, stating the name or title of such proceedings, with the amount of costs respectively, distinguishing the amount before and after taxation, and whether such costs have been paid out of any Charity Fund." It is signed by Mr. Maule, and just before his signature is this statement: "All these proceedings are exclusive of any which have been instituted at the instance of the Commissioners for inquiring into Charities."

1203. Does that return give the total of each cause, with the costs of each cause, specifying the amount charged, and the sum allowed upon taxation?—Yes.

1204. What is the aggregate amount of the bills delivered?—It appears to be 3,586 *l*.; the amount allowed upon taxation is 3,499 *l*.

1205. Are the reports from the respective Commissioners sent to you as secretary to the Commission?—Yes.

1206. Does each Commissioner or each Board sign their several reports?—No.

1207. Are the reports sealed and delivered to the Secretary of State as the reports of the entire Board?—The Act directed the Commissioners to certify the result of their investigations to His Majesty half-yearly; a half-yearly Board was held, and the Commissioners present then set their names and seals to the whole half-yearly report, which it was my duty afterwards to transmit to the Secretary of State.

1208. Might it not strengthen responsibility, as well as stimulate inquiry, if each Commissioner or Board of Commissioners signed their own reports?—I have not considered the question.

1209. Did it ever happen that the Board of Commissioners entertained different views from each other in the several reports?—Cases were brought before the Board for discussion constantly.

1210. Then the opinion of the Board in general is taken upon these points?—Yes.

1211. It does not at all follow that the opinion expressed in the report is necessarily unanimous?—No.

1212. After proceedings have been taken by the Attorney-General upon the certificate

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certificate of the Commissioners, do the Commissioners take any part in superintending or urging on the inquiries which are before the Court?—No; I stated in my former examination that they exercised no control, not conceiving themselves authorized to do so, the proceedings being those of the Attorney-General, but on all occasions when I applied to the Commissioners for information or assistance in the conduct of causes or proceedings, it was always most promptly afforded to me.

1213. Have you been requested at any time to supply the Secretary of State or the Lord Chancellor with any suggestions which your experience might supply, as to an improved mode of conducting this inquiry?—I forwarded suggestions to Lord Brougham, through his secretary, but I did that without any request being made to me, having been given to understand, previously to my appointment as secretary to the Commission, that his Lordship, who was at the head of it, contemplated the appointment of a permanent Board, with certain powers, which should prevent the necessity in many cases of expensive proceedings in equity.

1214. Does your communication contain any suggestions which you have not as yet given in evidence, and to which you may wish to refer?—Yes.

1215. Have the goodness to state them to the Committee?—I have reduced my suggestions into writing, and beg to present the result to the Committee:

> " On application or complaint in writing made to the Board, the Commissioners, or any three of them, of whom the chairman to be one, to proceed to hear the parties, or their agents, as to any matter relating to a charity or charitable trust, and to make such order thereon as to them shall seem meet.
>
> " In cases where parties or witnesses reside beyond the distance of 10 miles from the office of the Commissioners in Westminster, the Board may direct one, two or more Commissioners to repair to the spot, and proceed to the examination of parties, witnesses and documents; such Commissioner or Commissioners in all cases, either in town or country, to have the same powers as to enforcing attendance, and examination of persons and production of documents, and under the same restrictions, as the Commissioners under the 1st & 2d of William IV. chap. 34.
>
> " In all cases where the Commissioners make any order, they shall previously make a report of the facts of the case.
>
> " Notice of the preparation of such report to be given to the parties, and the draft to be open to their inspection, and they, or such of them as shall desire it, to be supplied with copies thereof, at the rate of 1½*d.* per folio of 90 words.
>
> " Unless, within a time to be limited after notice of preparation of the report, objections to the same in writing are delivered to the Commissioners, the report shall be signed by three or more of the Commissioners, and no such exception thereto as hereinafter mentioned shall afterwards be received; but the same as to all the facts therein found and stated shall be final and conclusive.
>
> " Every report when signed to be filed with the Master of reports and entries of the High Court of Chancery in England, in the same manner as reports of Masters of said Court.
>
> " Every order to be drawn up and to be signed by the Commissioners, or any three of them, of whom the chairman to be one, and to be filed with the said Master of reports and entries.
>
> " He is to keep one or more separate indexes for the entry of such reports and orders, which are to be searched for, and to be open to inspection, and copies thereof, or extracts therefrom, are to be furnished in the same manner and on payment of the same fees as reports of Masters, or orders of the Court of Chancery."

[It may, perhaps, be more advisable to confer powers of decision in general terms on the Commissioners than to specify particular objects of their jurisdiction. The enumeration of objects here given will serve to show that the cases are not few nor unimportant which may, with proper guards, be advantageously submitted to a tribunal less dilatory and expensive than can, in the existing state of the law, be resorted to. With regard to schemes for the administration and application of the revenues of charities, the correction of abuses in the management of schools, and the conversion to beneficial purposes of such of them as by neglect or lapse

of

of time have ceased to be useful, it cannot be doubted that, independently of considerations of time and expense, such matters might be better and more satisfactorily arranged by Commissioners having the opportunity of personally informing themselves of all the circumstances of cases, and free from any bias that might turn them aside from seeking for and adopting what would be most conducive to the real and permanent interests of the charities. It is undeniable that these interests are too frequently lost sight of when the machinery of courts of equity is put in motion at the instance of individuals entertaining views or actuated by motives more or less objectionable. No small benefit, it is apprehended, must result from a prompt and inexpensive mode of determining to useful purposes, such as the establishment or extension of schools, &c., the sums now uselessly or mischievously squandered in indiscriminate distributions, often disapproved and regretted by those who find themselves compelled to continue them, from a want of power, either in themselves or by resort to any existing authority, to substitute a better system.]

" The orders of the Commissioners to extend to the appointment or displacing of trustees, the taking of trustees' accounts, the settlement and establishment of schemes for the regulation and management of charities, and the estates and funds belonging thereto, and the application of the income arising therefrom, the removal or restoration of masters of schools, the regulation of schools, and other similar objects.

" In all cases of orders made by the Commissioners by which new trustees of any charity shall be appointed, and where the property belonging thereto, consisting of lands, hereditaments or rent-charges, shall not exceed the annual value of the Commissioners may, if they shall see occasion, instead of directing a conveyance to such new trustees to be executed, declare and direct by such order that all such property shall be by virtue thereof absolutely vested in such new trustees, and the same shall be thereupon so vested accordingly. The Commissioners in such cases to annex to the order a schedule containing a particular or description of the property to which the same is intended to apply.

" Rights of parties not called before or attending the Commissioners previously to such order to be saved.

" Exceptions may be taken by any party to any report, provided he shall, previously to the signing of the same, have lodged objections in writing thereto in manner before mentioned; and exceptions may also be taken to any order made by the Commissioners.

" Such exceptions to be filed with the said Masters of reports and entries.

" Deposits to a limited amount to be made on filing them.

" Exceptions to be argued before the Master of the Rolls or Vice-Chancellor, whose decision to be final, unless he shall give leave for further appeal.

" No information to be filed, nor any petition preferred, in or to a court of equity relating to any charity without previous application to the Commissioners, unless in cases where there shall be occasion for an application for an injunction to stay waste, or a writ of *ne exeat regno*, or unless leave to file such information or present such petition shall be given by the Court on previous application.

" Commissioners to be empowered to direct payments to be made and acts done by parties as shall be just, and also to award costs, also to direct payment to an officer to be appointed by the Commissioners, out of the funds of any charity, where it shall appear to them that such payment can be properly made without detriment to the permanent interests of such charity, of a sum of money in or towards reimbursement of the expenses that may be necessarily incurred by the Commissioners in the investigation of any matter relating to any charity or charitable trust.

" All sums received by such officer in pursuance of such directions, to be accounted for to the Treasury on oath.

" Obedience to orders made by the Commissioners to be enforced by subpœna, and, if necessary, by process of contempt issuing out of the Court of Chancery.

" Whenever, from the difficulty of the questions to be determined, the complexity of interests, minority of parties or other causes, it shall appear to the Commsssioners that the decree or directions of a court of equity are requisite in any matters relating to a charity, the Commissioners shall make a certificate

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ficate to that effect, recommending the institution of proceedings either generally or for specific objects, as they shall think fit; such certificate to be filed as before directed with regard to their reports."

The frequent losses which happen to charities of sums deposited in the hands of individuals, or advanced on personal security, the losses or ruinous expenses frequently attendant on investment (especially of sums of small or moderate amount) in the funds, in the names of trustees, where care is not taken on their decease to renew the trust, the expense so burdensome to small charities attendant on such renewals when regularly made, and on powers of attorney generally required to effect transfers, and for receipt of dividends; all these evils, and several others which might be enumerated, operate most injuriously on the smaller charities, whose funds are of a pecuniary nature, and call loudly for a remedy. It is to be recollected, that the general rules of the Bank of England do not allow of the investment of stock in more than four names, nor of its being described in their books as held in trust for a charity. It seems very desirable that, if practicable, an arrangement should be made with the Bank, by which stock might be allowed to stand in the names of permanent official trustees, such as the incumbent and churchwardens of a parish, designated as trustees of the particular charity, and that a simple and inexpensive mode of receiving the dividends should be devised; or possibly an officer might be appointed, in whose name investments of stock might be made in trust for any charity, such trust to be noticed and recognized in the Bank books, and the stock not to be sold or transferred, except by an order issued by a given number of the Commissioners of Charities, or some court of competent jurisdiction. Such officer might be required to give adequate security for the dividends that would come to his hands; there might be some, but probably no insuperable difficulty in arranging a plan for his paying over periodically the dividends so received; and as to his remuneration— but it is apprehended if a measure of this kind were adopted, and especially if it were acted upon to any considerable extent, not only would security be afforded to the funds of charities, but a great saving effected in their income.

After sending this in, one or two other things occurred to me, which I made the subject of a letter to his Lordship's secretary; I will state shortly those, in addition to the former suggestions.

1216. Were those suggestions to which you are alluding, made under the authority of the Commissioners or by their desire, or did they spring from yourself alone?—From myself alone.

1217. Have they been submitted to the Commissioners?—Some of the Commissioners have seen them; I have shown them since to some of the Commissioners.

1218. But whether the entire body of Commissioners approve or disapprove of them, you cannot say?—No.

1219. Have they been the subject of conversation between you and some of the Commissioners?—I have shown them to some of the Commissioners.

1220. Does it meet with the approbation of those to whom you have shown it?—They have been generally favourable to the plan, some more and some less so, as to the details: I was going to take the liberty of stating, that the Board did not feel themselves called upon, unless they received some requisition, to enter upon the propositions collectively; and it appeared to me I ought rather to take on myself the responsibility of sending in what suggestions occurred to me, than consult any individual Commissioner. After sending in my original suggestions, I added a proposition, that the Commissioners should be authorized, on due investigation of the circumstances, to sanction the sale or exchange of charity land, and, in cases of sales, to direct the investment of the produce in new purchases or on government or other securities. With reference to this proposition, I observed that the existing mode of effecting exchanges under the Act of 1st & 2d Geo. IV. c. 92, was so cumbrous and expensive, as to preclude its application to property of small amount, and generally to deter persons from resorting to it; that a sale of charity land can at present only be effected under the authority of a court of equity, and that under peculiar circumstances, or by resort to Parliament; and I stated, that in numerous cases where charity land is intermixed with the property of individuals, or is, from other local circumstances, desirable to them, sales or exchanges

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exchanges might often be effected with great pecuniary benefit to charities as well as with the advantage of terminating disputes, particularly where, as in the case of common lands, the specific portion belonging to the charity, although its quantity may be known, has become indistinguishable.—Another suggestion I offered was, that parties holding property subject to rent-charges for charitable purposes, might be enabled to redeem such rent-charges at a given number of years' purchase, the contracts for redemption, and the investment of the purchase-money, to be with the assent and under the direction of the Commissioners.

1221. From your experience, do you find considerable sums of money upon personal security in the hands of individuals?—Yes.

1222. Do you know of any instance in which money has been endangered or lost by being out upon personal security?—Yes, many such instances.

1223. Does your plan contemplate an authority in the Board to call upon parties who may hold charity money upon personal security to invest it in real security?—I threw out a general suggestion with regard to such sums.

1224. Do you consider such an authority might be exercised usefully in protecting the property of charities?—I should think very much so.

Frederick Yates, Esq., called in; and Examined.

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1225. ARE you a solicitor, and where do you reside?—I am a solicitor, and reside at No. 7, Great George-street.

1226. Has your attention been specially directed to the reports of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning charities?—It has.

1227. Have you had under your superintendence any suits, by way of information and petition, in connexion with those charities?—A considerable number.

1228. When it is proposed to institute a proceeding by relators, what is the course which is necessary to be taken in the first instance?—It has always been my practice to submit a case for the opinion of eminent counsel, before any proceedings have been taken. If counsel should advise that it was a proper case, and necessary to come under the adjudication of the Court, that opinion has generally been acted upon.

1229. Must the sanction of the Attorney-General be given, before any information or other proceeding can be taken?—Always, both to the petitions and the informations.

1230. Does he require the certificate of a barrister?—Always, that the case is proper for his sanction.

1231. That the case is proper, and a fit subject for inquiry?—Exactly so.

1232. Upon the production of the certificate of the barrister as to the fitness of the inquiry, does the Attorney-General give his fiat?—Yes.

1233. Is any fee paid to the Attorney-General for his fiat?—Yes, there is a fee regulated by the number of defendants. I think if there are more than four defendants, there is an additional sum. The usual sum paid to the Attorney-General, if there are not more than four defendants, is 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, including his clerk.

1234. What has been the principal objects sought by the informations under your superintendence?—Either to establish trusts which, from altered circumstances, have become obsolete or suspended, or to establish and give a more general operation to charities, and to investigate accounts with a view to settle schemes for appropriation of increased revenues. The prayers of the informations call upon the Court to make such decrees, and direct such inquiries, as the circumstances of the case require.

1235. In cases for the settlement of a scheme, and the taking of accounts, or an investigation into the validity of leases, are such cases referred to the Master?—Yes, always.

1236. When the proceedings are before the Master upon such cases you have now enumerated, is the Attorney-General let in by his counsel and solicitor?—Yes, they are. The Attorney-General is there to watch the scheme that is settled by the Master.

1237. When you say the Attorney-General is there, is he there in person or by his counsel?—If it is necessary for counsel to attend, he is there by his counsel, if not, he is represented by his solicitor.

1238. Is the effect of the appearance of the Attorney-General in the way you state materially to add to the costs of the cause?—Considerably.

 1239. Are

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1239. Are such costs invariably paid out of the charity?—They are invariably paid out of the charity when the Attorney-General is there.

1240. Whatever are the merits of the case, or however it may be ultimately dealt with, the costs of the Attorney-General are paid out of the funds of the charity; is that so?—They are.

1241. Is the cost of inquiry before the Master, as to the accounts of charities and the settlement of schemes, a dilatory and expensive process?—Both dilatory and expensive, and rendered peculiarly so if there is any adverse proceeding.

1242. Can you state to the Committee, from your experience, when a case is adversely defended, and is before the Master, whether the object be to take accounts or to settle a scheme, the length of time a suit remains before the Master?—I could mention several cases which have been in the Master's office a considerable length of time. In fact, I have now under my direction several suits which have been in the Master's office ever since I have been in practice.

1243. Does that embrace a period of three, four or five years, or what other period?—That embraces a period of seven years.

1244. Do you generally look to the relator as your client for payment, or do you wait for your costs until the suit is in some way partially or wholly disposed of?—I always consider the relator responsible to me for costs, but I hesitate not to say, if the case be good, that I am willing to wait the result of the suit for the payment of my costs.

1245. Then, in point of fact, if your practice be to wait the result of the suit for your costs, does the delay in the prosecution of those inquiries rest with yourself?—No, I am most anxious always to see the termination of the suit, because upon that depends, in a great degree, the discharge of my costs.

1246. Then are we to understand that the mode of taking accounts, and the general proceeding in the Master's office in matters of this description, is in its nature dilatory and defective, without meaning to impeach the conduct or the attention of the Masters?—Yes, the mode of taking accounts is singularly slow and tardy.

1247. Not more tardy than all law proceedings are, are they?—No.

1248. Have you perused minutely the reports of the Commissioners?—The greater portion of them.

1249. Have cases come under your notice in which the reports as to the legal statement, or as to the records upon which the charities are founded, or the deeds by which they have been perpetuated, have turned out upon inquiry to be erroneous?—A few instances.

1250. Have you known any instances where proceedings have been taken where the report did not recommend, or did not even suggest that proceedings were necessary?—Where the report has been silent, I know a great number of proceedings taken at the instance of relators, the result of which have been extremely beneficial.

1251. Were you concerned in an information against the Girdlers' Company?—I was, in three or four cases.

1252. In one of those cases, was the event to obtain any considerable sum of money, and was the same applied to charitable objects which were not intimated in the report of the Commissioners?—It was.

1253. To what extent?—If the Committee will permit me, I will shortly state the heads of that case: this was a charity founded by a man of the name of Beeston, by which he gave a portion of land in the city of London to the Girdlers' Company, upon charitable trusts. That land was sold to the Commissioners of the new London Bridge; it produced 10,000*l.* and upwards; that produce the Girdlers' Company, upon the information to which I allude being filed against them, were ordered to pay into the Court of Chancery, and it was ultimately appropriated according to a scheme settled by the Master, the trusts of which scheme were the purchasing of ground and the building of six almshouses, giving to the inmates of each almshouse 30*l.* a year. This is one case, but I could mention a great many others wherein the result of such proceedings by relators have been equally beneficial.

1254. Did the Girdlers' Company in that case contend, that after paying a small specified annual payment, the estate devolved to them?—Yes, the company contended that by law they were beneficially entitled to the residue, paying a comparatively small sum, which was the exact sum the testator had originally set apart for charitable purposes.

1255. Do

1255. Do the Commissioners in that case report any opinion as to the liability of the company to account for the whole of this property, or do they recognize the interpretation of the company?—I am not sure whether they gave any opinion whether the company or the charity were entitled to the increased income, nor do they suggest that any proceedings were necessary.

1256. Was that payment and appropriation the result of an arrangement, or was it defended to a final hearing by the court?—It was at first defended, afterwards arranged.

1257. Was it not an arrangement with the company?—Yes, there was an arrangement with the company on the accounts of receipts and payments, but the opinion of the court was taken on the question of law. The question of law was reserved for the consideration of the court. The court construing the law of the question against the company, they submitted to account.

1258. How long was this cause going on?—I think this was commenced about the year 1827, and I think that the purchase of the land on which the almshouses were built was completed in the year 1833.

1259. If the company had been indisposed to recognize the judgment of the court and determined to resist to the last, would the means which the Court of Chancery afford for delay have supplied them with them?—Oh yes; they might have appealed from that decision to a higher tribunal, the Lord Chancellor.

1260. In what court did this take place?—I think this was a decree of the Master of the Rolls, whether the Vice-Chancellor or the Master of the Rolls, I do not perfectly recollect, having so many causes to attend to.

1261. Was the scheme for the management of these almshouses amicably settled, or was that opposed before the Master?—It was opposed at first by the Girdlers' Company.

1262. But was it eventually amicably settled?—Yes, it was adjusted.

1263. Did the relator, in the first instance, contend for a larger sum of money in the Master's office?—Yes, he did.

1264. In fact, did not the estate to which you have alluded produce a considerably larger sum than that which was eventually applied to the charity?—It did, a considerably larger sum.

1265. Was it not, then, in point of fact, an arrangement to the effect that if they would give 10,000*l.* for the building and endowment of these almshouses, that they should keep the rest?—Yes, the company accounted for 10,608*l.*

1266. Then it was a compromise?—No; it was a question which was raised in the Master's office whether the whole of the property which was sold by the Girdlers' Company was charity property, or whether it was not part of their own property, and there was evidence brought in before the Master which the Master said was sufficient to convince him that the whole was not charity property, and he therefore apportioned the sum set apart for the charity at 10,608*l.*, as being the whole produce of the charity property sold.

1267. What was the annual sum which the Girdlers' Company had been for years accustomed to pay?—It was under 20*l.*, I think about 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

1268. Can you state what was the amount of the costs in that cause?—Not precisely. I should say that the costs, taking it in round numbers from the commencement to the end, both the costs of the relator and the costs of the defendants (I mean taxed costs, these costs are strictly taxed) are not less than from 700*l.* to 1,000*l.*

1269. What might the gross costs be; you are talking of taxed costs now?—That would be a very difficult question for me to answer; for, in my practice, I have seen such extraordinary bills taken into the Master's office—in several instances I know 120*l.* per cent. taxed off—that I could not speak with exactness.

1270. When you say that you see bills from which 100*l.* to 150*l.* per cent. is taken off, do you mean to say that is the character of the bills delivered in on behalf of the relators?—Oh no, not by the relators, I mean the costs of the defendants.

1271. Do you allude to those cases where the relators, being unsuccessful, are directed to pay the costs of the adverse party, and when those costs are brought in to be taxed they are of this nature?—Yes; and that what I have stated is the case I can show to the Committee, if it be thought necessary, by the production of the bills.

1272. Are the costs of the defendants greatly increased by the number of counsel

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counsel they employ and by the largeness of the fees?—They are very much increased by that circumstance.

1273. Does it come within your experience to know or to observe that the defendants, when dealing with charity funds, are more liberal in the number of counsel they employ, and in the fees that they pay, than where they might be parties themselves?—I cannot draw that comparison between solicitors representing a charitable institution and representing individuals to say that they would be more liberal with one than the other; but I can produce a solicitor's bill in which a solicitor was concerned against me for one of the city companies, and in which case I, as the relators' solicitor, was unsuccessful, and the relators had to pay the costs. The production of the bill of costs to which I allude would, I think, be the best answer to that question. If the Committee will allow me, I will state that this is a bill of costs of the Grocers' Company: the total is 269*l.* 4*s.*

1274. Was that bill taxed?—This bill was taxed.

1275. How much was taken off?—173*l.* 14*s.*

1276. What were the items chiefly disallowed?—Counsel's fees. The Grocers Company had three counsel, the relators had only two. Only two counsel, on taxation, were allowed to the Grocers' Company, and the fees given to the other were all taken off; and the fees of the other two counsel much diminished.

1277. In what cause was that?—That was the cause of the Attorney-General, at the relation of Thomas Spencer Hall and George Smith, against the Grocers' Company.

1278. What was the value of the matter in dispute?—It was for the purpose of charging the Grocers' Company with different sums of money left to them to lend out by way of loans to young freemen of their own company commencing business; these sums were charged upon their real estates; the information sought to establish those loans, and to set the charities in operation; the information sought to charge the company with a considerable sum, I think to the amount of 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.*, which they had in their hands for the purpose of giving those young men the benefit of increased loans.

1279. Before that information was filed, was counsel's opinion taken on the facts?—It was, on a case submitted to counsel.

1280. Was it so certified to the Attorney-General as a fit case?—It was.

1281. It being so certified to the Attorney-General as a fit case, he gave his fiat to it?—He did give his fiat to it.

1282. Have you had occasion to observe the difference in the amount of fees paid by relators and those paid by defendants?—I have.

1283. In such cases do the briefs appear to be of similar length?—The briefs appear of similar length; the pleadings would run the same length as near as possible.

1284. What is the difference between the fees you have seen given to the leading counsel for the relator and the leading counsel for the defendant?—A fee which I thought remunerated a leading counsel sufficiently in one of my cases was five guineas; I found the leading counsel on the opposite side, the counsel for the defendants, was paid thirty guineas.

1285. Out of what funds are the disallowed costs paid?—That I cannot tell. In the case of the Grocers' Company, which I have before mentioned, I had only two counsel; to my leading counsel, Sir William Horne, I gave five guineas; to my second counsel, Mr. Anderdon, I gave three guineas. The Grocers' Company gave Sir C. Wetherell twenty-two guineas, Mr. Knight sixteen guineas, and they gave Mr. Jacob eleven guineas, three King's counsel, besides conference fees.

1286. Are you concerned in an information which has been filed against the Ironmongers' Company?—I am concerned, as solicitor for the relators, in several informations against the Ironmongers' Company.

1287. Has one of them reference to money given for the redemption of slaves on the coast of Barbary?—Yes.

1288. Was that case reported by the Commissioners?—Yes, it was reported.

1289. Do you remember whether they suggested that any proceedings should be taken?—No, there was no suggestion by the Commissioners that proceedings should be taken, or that they were necessary.

1290. What was the object of that information?—It was to establish the charity, that inasmuch as the trusts were obsolete, new trusts might be created, and the

the whole fund put in play for charitable purposes, according to schemes to be settled by the Master.

1291. Has the result of that information been to bring into Court any considerable sum of money?—Yes, a very large sum of money.

1292. To what amount?—120,000*l.* and upwards, cash, with estates producing several thousands a year in addition.

1293. Was the original destination of this property for the redemption of slaves on the coast of Barbary?—Yes, British slaves on the coast of Barbary.

1294. Have inquiries been made, by direction of the Master, to ascertain whether there are any such objects?—Every inquiry has been made that we could through the Colonial Office, and other places where we thought we should be able to obtain information.

1295. Is that case now before the Master with a view to a scheme?—It is.

1296. Has it been intimated by the Court that it cannot be dealt with without the sanction of Parliament?—It has; the late Master of the Rolls, Sir John Leach, thought it could not.

1297. Then it would appear that large sum of money and these considerable estates remain to be dealt with as Parliament should think fit?—Yes, or as the Court may hereafter approve, if no Act of Parliament shall be thought necessary.

1298. Has it been referred to the Master to inquire whether the sum can be dealt with without the interference of Parliament?—It has; a special reference on that point was made by the late Master of the Rolls.

1299. How long has that suit been in hand?—I should think seven or eight years at least.

1300. Are you concerned in any proceeding connected with Morden College, Blackheath?—I am the solicitor to an information filed against the trustees of that institution.

1301. Has the result of your proceedings been to discover any considerable sum of money in the hands of the trustees, applicable to the purposes of that college?—A very large surplus income, as also a considerable accumulation of property, will by the proceedings be made available in extending the uses of this institution.

1302. How many persons are there in that college at present?—I think there are 32.

1303. What is it they receive annually?—Forty pounds a year each member now receives.

1304. Has it been ascertained what the income might be for each, if they were in receipt of the entire income?—Yes, we have made calculations in the Master's office.

1305. And what does it appear the fund would supply to each person?—It will supply to forty people, that is eight more than are at present in the college, at least 6*l.* a month each; that is, 72*l.* a year instead of 40*l.*

1306. Has there been considerable time consumed in the investigation of that charity?—About four years.

1307. Have any of the relators and other persons occupying the college died since the information has been filed, and who were looking to an augmentation of allowance?—Three or four members have died during that period.

1308. Do you consider that the cases you have alluded to, and similar cases under your superintendence, if they were brought before a competent and permanent Board, might be adjusted at little expense, and with promptitude?—A Board properly constituted, I have no doubt in my own mind, might be of great service, both in the saving of enormous expense and very great time.

1309. That Board, of course, must be vested with special powers by Parliament?—Yes.

1310. I think, Mr. Yates, you are in partnership with Mr. Turner?—Yes.

1311. You are the senior partner?—Yes.

1312. When you began business as a solicitor, did you find many of these transactions in the office, or did they commence with you?—Some of them were commenced by the gentleman I succeeded; for instance, that of the Girdlers' Company was, and also that case of Morden College, which I have just been speaking of.

1313. You took up some of them, others you commenced?—Yes.

1314. When you state that the Attorney-General gives his sanction to these proceedings, do you mean to say he gives it as a matter of course, provided a barrister certifies their propriety, or does he in any way investigate the case so as

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to come to a right judgment upon the subject?—What I stated was this, that a certificate of counsel was sent to the Attorney-General, and upon that I obtained from him the information, with his signature; what he does with it while in his chambers, I know not.

1315. Do you believe that, practically speaking, the Attorney-General knows any thing more upon the subject, when he gives that sort of formal acquiescence in any proceeding than arises from seeing there is a certificate, signed by a barrister?—I believe that the Attorney-General knows nothing of the merits of the case on which he gives his fiat.

1316. Therefore, whether the case is an improper one to proceed with or not, the Attorney-General expresses no opinion whatever upon it?—No written opinion.

1317. What I want to know is, whether you believe if the case was the most improper in the world, provided it had the certificate in question, whether or no the Attorney-General would refuse his fiat?—I have never yet had any of my informations sent back from the Attorney-General without his fiat.

1318. I want to know whether you conceive if an improper information were to be submitted to the Attorney-General for his signature, he would be in a condition to say no to that information, or give any grounds for his refusal?—I really cannot answer that question.

1319. Are there any documents sent to the Attorney-General upon which he is to ground his fiat, to enable him to come to an understanding of the case?—All the documents which I send is a copy of the information for the Attorney-General, which is accompanied by the parchment engrossment, with a certificate of counsel, that it is proper for his sanction, and the certificate of the solicitor that the relators are of competency.

1320. Supposing you sent documents to that extent, in any matter of common practice, to the Attorney-General, *qua* a barrister of his standing, would you not convey a larger fee than 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*?—Yes, certainly, if he had to peruse them and to give an opinion.

1321. With regard to the Attorney-General attending before the Master, I suppose his attendance, or some one on his behalf, may be of importance, to see that the charity interests are taken care of?—Where there are relators, I do not think, in my practice, I have ever seen any reason why he should attend before the Master.

1322. Is it not possible there may be individuals in the character of relators who may have objects of a private as well as of a public nature, and is it not necessary that there shouldbe some one holding an independent situation, like that of the Attorney-General, who should watch the proceedings on behalf of the charity, to see that neither the trustees nor the relators are acting improperly towards the charity?—Yes; I think there ought to be a discretionary power with the Master of the Court for the Attorney-General to attend or not; he should not attend as a matter of course.

1323. Can a scheme be settled, and can accounts be disposed of in any information at the instance of a relator, which has not the sanction of the Attorney-General?—The Master will not make his report without the Attorney-General is there, if new trusts are to be created.

1324. But where it is the result of private arrangement, must not the Attorney-General's sanction be given to the arrangement?—Always.

1325. And upon such occasions, is he not attended by all parties upon a summons of his own?—Where any arrangement takes place out of the Master's office to obviate the expense of going through voluminous accounts, there is a memorial presented to the Attorney-General, setting forth the terms in which it is contemplated the arrangement should take place. The Attorney-General, upon this memorial, gives a summons for the parties to attend him. We generally attend by counsel if it is a complicated case, for be it observed, this arrangement takes place with the full cognizance of the counsel on both sides. If the Attorney-General sees it is proper, he gives his fiat to it, and the Court will, on application, afterwards confirm the arrangement, which has been recognized by the Attorney-General as a fit and proper one.

1326. The Attorney-General in point of fact exercises an equitable jurisdiction, I understand?—Exactly.

1327. But the case I was putting was this, that he should watch that neither the relators on the one side, or the nominal defendants, or the real defendants, the trustees,

trustees, on the other, should do any thing prejudicial to the objects of the charity?—The answer I give is this: I think there should be a discretion exercised.

1328. Since which time has it been a matter of course or of necessity that the Attorney-General should attend before the master, either by himself or through the means of his solicitor?—I cannot state the period, I am sure, with precision; I think it was a direction of the late Master of the Rolls, Sir John Leach.

1329. Has it been ever since you have been in practice?—Yes.

1330. Is it not within the province, and does it not appear to you to be the duty of the Master to whom the cause is referred, if the Attorney-General were absent, to see that no arrangement should be made which shall be prejudicial to the interests of the charity?—Certainly.

1331. In point of fact, must he not report to the Court upon the propriety of the scheme?—Certainly, the schemes are always settled by the Master himself, and never before the Master's clerk.

1332. Then in that case there can be no instance in which the Attorney-General's presence is necessary?—No; presuming the Master takes care that the charity is not abused, and that there is not any improper arrangement come to.

1333. I presume the Commissioners' Reports have caused many persons to come forward in the character of relators, who would not otherwise have come forward?—Yes, they have brought to light many charities which were not known to exist before.

1334. And therefore, of course, has caused more anxiety on the part of the public to investigate the mode of proceeding?—Certainly they have.

1335. To your knowledge, has that feeling been growing or diminishing of late years, I mean has it been found that more persons have come forward latterly than in the former part of your experience as relators; can you state any opinion upon the subject?—No, I do not think I can.

1336. Do you find persons disinclined to become relators from the apprehension of the costs of a Chancery suit?—Yes, most people are anxious to avoid the costs of a Chancery suit; they are glad to see the charity which they consider abused set right; but they are afraid of incurring the costs.

1337. Have you found instances and cases in which correction was obviously required; but parties have been prevented from pursuing inquiry from the apprehension of the costs?—A great number of cases.

1338. Has there ever been in your office a compromise or settlement of any information which has not been submitted to, and had the sanction of the Attorney-General?—No compromise has ever taken place of any suit in my office since I have been in practice, which has not received the full concurrence and approbation of the Attorney-General.

1339. Was the property of the Girdlers' Company, which was the subject of litigation, more or less valuable before the building of the new London Bridge; did it produce as much before the building of the new London Bridge as the compensation money has produced since?—I cannot say.

1340. You do not know whether the 10,608*l.* was a greater sum produced than would have been produced if London Bridge had been left as it formerly was?—I do not recollect what the rents of the property were before that time.

1341. I think a proportion of Betton's charity is dedicated to other purposes than the redemption of slaves?—One moiety to education, the other for the redemption of slaves.

1342. Is there any reversionary interest with regard to that intended for the redemption of British slaves?—No, no reversionary interest, as I remember.

1343. That is ascertained, is it?—It is.

1344. When you say one moiety of Betton's trust is to other purposes, do you mean to say those purposes have any reference to the sum of money which you have spoken of as being in court, and the estates?—Not at all.

1345. Were you ever employed in defending any suits against either informations or petitions in the case of charities?—I have been so employed.

1346. Will you state any one?—The Bideford Bridge case, which was a petition presented by the Charity Commissioners. I was employed in that case for the defendants.

1347. What was the result of that?—It is still in court, in the Master's office.

1348. Then the costs have not been taxed?—No.

1349. Have you proceeded on the same principle with regard to employing

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counsel in that case as you have with regard to other cases in which you were relator?—I have employed two counsel, the same as if I was concerned for the relator.

1350. What was the amount in question there?—The chief question in that case was, whether certain leases, granted by the trustees of the charity, ought to be cancelled, or not.

1351. Is the amount under litigation considerable?—It is a very valuable property.

1352. With regard to these London companies, is it their habit to have standing counsel?—Yes, two or three of them have.

1353. Have the Grocers' Company standing counsel?—I believe none of the counsel employed in the cause which I have mentioned were standing counsel.

1354. In what court was that proceeding had?—In the Vice-Chancellor's.

1355. Did all those counsel mentioned in the accounts which were taxed attend in court?—Yes, and all spoke in court.

1356. Was the Bideford case brought to your office by Mr. Buck, the late member for Exeter?—Yes, it was brought to our office by Mr. Buck, the late member for Exeter, whom I consider my client, as one of the trustees.

1357. Are you in any way concerned in the Brentwood school case?—Yes.

1358. Have you been applied to by a considerable number of the inhabitants of Brentwood to superintend that case?—I have had a petition, signed by I should think 200 people, inhabitants of Brentwood, calling upon me to watch their interests, and protect them in the proceedings which have been adopted by the Commissioners of Charities against the defendant, Mr. Tower.

1359. Have you at present been able to get in before the Master in Chancery so as to protect the interests of the inhabitants?—No; I presented a memorial to the late Attorney-General, Sir William Horne, setting forth the circumstances under which I was called upon to interfere. The Attorney-General fully recognized the petition of the inhabitants, but expressed his regret that he could not let them into the cause till it came into the Master's office; he had not the power, but directly he had the power, he should certainly take care my clients were represented, to watch the interests of the individuals who signed the petition.

1360. Have the goodness to explain why the Attorney-General would not admit you to proceed in this case at this time?—Because the Attorney-General thought he had not the power to do so; but he gave me permission to attend on behalf of these individuals when the cause came into the Master's office.

1361. Then why is the cause not in the Master's office by this time, seeing that it was instituted some years ago?—Because the judgment has been appealed against; and the late Lord Chancellor Brougham has not given judgment on that appeal.

1362. It was heard then by Lord Chancellor Brougham, but he did not give his judgment?—Yes; but he did give his judgment, though he heard the appeal during the time he had the seals.

1363. Have you been informed that the matter is in negotiation for settlement?—I have heard that some arrangements are on foot.

1364. But do the parties for whom you are concerned know what is the nature or purport of the proposed terms?—They do not, as I am informed.

1365. Have they represented to you they are anxious no settlement should take place without their knowledge?—They have.

Veneris, 10° *die Julii*, 1835.

D. W. HARVEY, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *William Duncombe*, called in; and Examined.

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1366. HAVE you ascertained the precise time when your predecessor, Mr. Johnson, died?—I understand he died in March 1812.

1367. Do you know where he was buried?—At Berkhampstead.

1368. You stated, in your former examination, that the conveyance of the property which you purchased from Mr. Dupré was completed before the death of Mr. Johnson; is that so?—It was completed on the 25th of March 1812; the original conveyance I have with me, which I will produce. It is the conveyance by

by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to me of that property; this is the actual conveyance, which is dated the 25th March 1812.

1369. On your former examination you represented the quantity of property purchased by you to be under 20 acres; was that correct?—I can state it was exactly 30 acres, which appears by the deed.

1370. Was the property you purchased, and which was conveyed, as you state, on the 25th of March 1812, first offered by public sale?—I am not aware that it was; it was first offered to my brother, John Duncombe. He had his house lying contiguous to it, and it was offered to him, and it was supposed to be a detached part of the property, and unconnected with the other part of the property.

1371. Is the property you purchased described as consisting of six distinct parcels of land?—Yes.

1372. Are they all adjoining?—No, they are miles from each other. It was selected as the most detached part.

1373. Did you sell a portion of that property to Mr. Geary?—Yes.

1374. Was it for the sum of 250*l.*?—I do not know exactly what the sum was.

1375. How long is it since that?—I think it was about 1829.

1376. What was the description of property sold to Mr. Geary?—One lot was two acres, two roods.

1377. Was that all you sold to Mr. Geary?—No, there was one other lot of two acres.

1378. What was the portion of the property you sold to Mr. Drake?—The property sold to Mr. Drake was one lot.

1379. What was the name of that property?—Painesfield.

1380. Is that the property which was described in the conveyance to you in 1812, called Painesfield?—Yes.

1381. Is that the only property you sold to Mr. Drake?—Yes.

1382. What was the sum at which Painesfield was valued to you?—The rental was 5*l.* 8*s.* a year, and it was valued to me at 405*l.*

1383. Is that the property which, on your former examination, you stated you sold to Mr. Drake for 1,000*l.*?—Yes.

1384. When did you sell that property to Mr. Drake?—About 11 years after I purchased it.

1385. Was there any lease on that property at the time you purchased it?—Yes, a lease granted upon the payment of a very large fine, consequently the tenant had an interest in that field for 13 years, independent of the 5*l.* 8*s.* rent.

1386. From when?—From the time I purchased it, for which I received 400*l.*

1387. Who was the tenant of that property?—Isaac Dell.

1388. Was he the tenant of the property when you sold it to Mr. Drake?—I know he was when I sold it.

1389. Was the value of that property at rack-rent more or less, at the time you sold it to Mr. Drake, than at the time you purchased it?—I consider it to be just the same.

1390. At the time the valuation was made in 1812, did the party employed estimate the difference between the existing rent of 5*l.* 8*s.* and the actual rent?—Certainly, he did.

1391. Then that brought the value of the property as it were into possession, by putting the actual annual value at 19*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*?—Yes, it was with a lease upon it.

1392. And was that the property valued to you at 405*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*—Yes.

1393. If, then, the value of the property upon rack-rent at the expiration of Dell's lease was not greater than in 1812, how do you account for the difference in value between the sum at which you purchased, and the sum for which you sold it to Mr. Drake?—I cannot account for it in any way than by the interest and compound interest.

1394. Do you mean to state to the Committee that you account for the difference by the difference in the rent you received, viz. 5*l.* 8*s.* a year and the 19*l.*, which was the full value?—I think so, I consider it nothing else but that.

1395. You stated that you exchanged a part of this property for other property with the Earl of Bridgwater, when was that exchanged?—In the year 1824.

1396. What was the description and quantity of the property that you received in exchange?—Six acres, two roods, five perches.

1397. Are you now in possession of that property?—I am.

1398. Is

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1398. Is it in your own or a tenant's possession?—My own.

1399. What is the description of it?—Arable land.

1400–1. Are there any buildings on it?—No.

1402. What do you consider to be the value of that property?—I think it worth 1 *l.* an acre; I let land as good for 15 *s.* an acre in the same parish.

1403. What was the name of the property which you gave in exchange to the Earl of Bridgwater?—Putt's Close, eight acres, two roods; there is another small piece, a small piece of arable land in Greenway Common-field, about three roods.

1404. At what sum were those two lots valued to you in 1812?—295 *l.* 4 *s.*, and 27 *l.* 0 *s.* 4 ½ *d.*

1405. Do you consider the relative value of the property you exchanged the same now as it was at the time you exchanged it?—Much about the same, perhaps not quite so good, because farming was better then.

1406. You have stated that the land you exchanged it for, and which is in your possession, to be of the value of 1 *l.* an acre?—I think so.

1407. What would be the amount of it by the year if it was let?—6 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.*

1408. What do you consider would be the value of that land to be sold, the rental being as you state 6 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.*?—Land is generally considered to be worth from 28 to 30 years' purchase.

1409. Now at 30 years' purchase the value of the land in question would be about 150 *l.*, and you have estimated the land you gave in exchange, and which you purchased at the sum of 322 *l.*; what induced you to exchange property for which you had given 322 *l.*, for that property which you state to be of the value of about 150 *l.*?—Because it was contiguous to my own house, and there was timber on the property; on what I sold there was not a bit of timber, but upon what I bought there was a good deal of timber.

1410. Was the timber valued on the property which you received in exchange from the Earl of Bridgwater?—Yes, and the difference of 32 *l.* 17 *s.* was paid to me in cash by Lord Bridgwater.

1411. Do you consider the difference between the value of the property you exchanged and that you received was in the timber growing on Lord Bridgwater's property?—I suppose so, unless I purchased it too dear; and in my opinion it was too dear, for I lost money by the transaction.

1412. Was that a sort of accommodation land which you exchanged with the Earl of Bridgwater?—I considered it so; it was adjoining my property.

1413. Then, was it not worth your while to give rather more than the positive value for the purpose of enjoyment?—I think so; but I do not think Lord Bridgwater had that impression.

1414. Was the land which you sold to Mr. Drake subsequently purchased as accommodation land by Mr. Drake?—Certainly.

1415. Then, do you mean to say it was more valuable to him than any indifferent purchase?—Certainly.

1416. Was that land, when purchased by you, of more value to you than any indifferent purchase?—Not a bit more.

1417. Was Mr. Drake living in the parish when you made the purchase?—No, he lived in the adjoining county; the property did not belong to him; he had no property in the county.

1418. How long subsequently to the purchase did Mr. Drake come to live in Berkhampstead?—I think eight or ten years.

1419. He had nothing to do with the parish or county when you made the purchase?—Certainly not.

1420. Was there any body living in the same spot where Mr. Drake now lives, or in the same house where Mr. Drake now lives, when you made the purchase?—Yes.

1421. Who?—Mrs. Carrington; she being the tenant of the property, we offered it to her and to her landlord, thinking it would be an accommodation to the landlord, and they refused to purchase it.

1422. It was offered to Mrs. Carrington's landlord, and also to Mrs. Carrington, who was a tenant upon lease, and they both of them refused, the one to purchase and the other to rent?—There was an existing lease upon it.

1423. When did the existing lease terminate?—It was a thirty-one years' lease, and it had thirteen years to run when I purchased it.

1424. Then, in point of fact, when you bought the lease, and the property with the

the lease upon it, you did not buy the lease, but merely the property?—No, merely the property.

1425. Which was not valuable for the purpose of occupation till thirteen years after that time?—Certainly.

1426. And it was valuable, for the purpose of accommodation to Mr. Drake, one year after he purchased it?—Yes, the lease expired one year after he purchased it from me.

1427. What did you mean when you said it was offered to the proprietor?—We thought, if he purchased it at the end of the lease, it might be valuable to him.

1428. You say it was offered to the proprietor, and he refused it?—Yes.

1429. This offer was made to the proprietor of that property which Mr. Drake now holds previous to the sale being concluded with you?—Yes.

1430. How long before?—A year.

1431. That was during Mr. Johnson's lifetime?—Yes.

1432. How long before the purchase was concluded had you been in treaty for the property?—It was surveyed in August 1811 and February 1812.

1433. By whom?—By Mr. Sedgwick.

1434. Of Rickmansworth?—Yes, of Rickmansworth.

1435. And he swore to that valuation?—Yes.

1436. When did he swear to the valuation?—On 14th March 1812.

1437. Was it before or after Mr. Johnson's death?—Before his death.

1438. He died in March?—Yes, and it was before his death.

1439. Are you quite sure that Mr. Sedgwick swore to the contents of these particulars before Mr. Johnson's death?—I think so.

1440. You say Mr. Sedgwick signed this valuation on the 1st March 1812, and swore to it on the 14th March 1812; can you state accurately the day in March upon which Mr. Johnson died?—No.

1441. Are you quite clear it was some day in March?—I think so.

1442. Can you state whether Mr. Sedgwick was usually employed for the charity in matters of a similar nature, previous to this particular valuation?—I cannot give an answer to that question, because at that time I was not receiver.

1443. What was the name of the gentleman who valued the land when Mr. Drake purchased it?—There was no value put upon it; it was not valued; I made a demand of 1,000*l.*, and he gave it.

1444. You now state that Mr. Johnson died in the month of March 1812; that you were appointed receiver upon the 30th of May of the same year; now in your former examination you stated that Mr. Johnson had been dead a year previous to your appointment, and that his executors carried on the business during that period; how do you reconcile that statement with your present evidence?—At that time I had no dates or papers to guide me; upon referring to the documents I found it was a mistake.

1445. Do you produce the account of the grammar school estates from Lady-day 1811 to Lady-day 1812?—Yes, as carried on by the executors.

1446. Were they begun by Mr. Johnson, and were they carried on from the period of Lady-day 1811 to Lady-day 1812, by John Parsons and Charles Lambert, who were the executors of Mr. Johnson?—Yes.

1447. Do you state that upon the authority of the accounts which you have now produced?—Yes, and they were passed before the Master.

1448. Do you mean to say that by the accounts you now produce, it appears that the executors of Mr. Johnson passed the accounts of the late receiver between the year 1811 and the year 1812?—Yes, they received it, but I was responsible for it.

1449. You having now stated that the late receiver, Mr. Johnson, died in March 1812, how do you reconcile that statement with your former evidence, in which you say your predecessor had been dead about a year previous to your appointment?—It was a mistake.

1450. Then is the Committee to understand the negotiation for the property belonging to the Berkhampstead school, and which was conveyed to you by the deed of 25th March 1812, was going on in the lifetime of Mr. Johnson?—Yes.

1451. You have stated in your former examination, that as soon as Mr. Johnson died, you became a candidate for the office of receiver?—Yes.

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1452. And that the conveyance was executed to you after the death of Mr. Johnson?—I cannot say that; I do not know the day of his death.

1453. Did you not agree, according to the paper, to make this purchase on the 28th February 1812?—Yes, with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and it was made in March.

1454. From that period you were bound, though the conveyance was not executed till the 25th of March?—Yes.

1455. Were the Rev. Thomas Dupré, clerk, and Michael Dupré, the master and usher of the free school, conveying parties to you?—Yes, by the conveyance now produced it appears so.

1456. Was Mr. Johnson in possession of his faculties up to the period of his death?—I believe he was; I never spoke to him in my life; I only knew him personally as he passed.

1457. By an account produced to the Committee, purporting to be an account of receipts and disbursements from the year 1813 to the year 1830, it appears on the discharge side that you have paid considerable sums of money for costs and repairs; your attention is now called to that account. Who is George Richard Marriott?—He was the relators' solicitor.

1458. Who is Mr. Garrod Roche?—He is the solicitor for the defendants in the suit, the master and usher.

1459. Who are Messrs. Grover and Stuart?—Mr. Marriott, in London, is Messrs. Grover and Stuart's agents, who are the solicitors in the country for the relators.

1460. Did you, as receiver, employ any solicitor?—No; Mr. Roche has my accounts every year, and the Master passes them.

1461. Who taxes the costs of the solicitor for the relators and for the defendants on behalf of the school?—The Master in Chancery.

1462. And when so taxed they are paid by you and carried to the account?—Exactly.

1463. What portion of the rents do you pay to the master?—Their salaries; the master's is 250*l.* a year, and the usher's 125*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

1464. How long has the Court ordered specific payments to be made annually to the master and usher?—Since the year 1826.

1465. Since 1826 have you paid either the master or usher any other sum of money?—No.

1466. Who is the usher of the school?—Michael Dupré, the son of the master.

1467. When was he appointed?—I do not know the precise time when he was appointed, but my first payment to him was from 1832 to 1833.

1468. Did you pay the salary to the usher personally?—Yes.

1469. Did you take from him a receipt?—Yes, and produced it to the Master.

1470. Is the usher your nephew?—Yes.

1471. What is his age?—I think about 22.

1472. Who was his predecessor as usher?—Mr. Ramus.

1473. Is Mr. Ramus living?—Yes.

1474. How long did you pay him a salary as usher, from what period?—I cannot exactly state, but for many years up to Lady-day 1833.

1475. During the time you paid Mr. Ramus his salary as usher, was he residing at Berkhampstead?—No, not always.

1476. Was he residing there as usher during any part of the time you paid his salary?—I am not aware he was.

1477. Was that his place of residence?—During his father's lifetime he never left his father; where his father resided I do not exactly know, but he never left his father during his lifetime.

1478. In point of fact, was Mr. Ramus the usher ever at Berkhampstead during the time you paid him in the character of usher?—I cannot say, I do not know.

1479. Have you seen him occasionally there?—I have seen him there frequently.

1480. Have you seen him there professionally, performing his duties as usher of the school, or was he merely a visitor to the master?—I could not say, because I never went into the school to inquire what they were doing.

1481. In point of fact, was there any school?—There were no scholars, certainly not, till lately.

1482. Was there any school during the time Mr. Ramus was usher?—Only the latter part of his time; the latter part there was.

1483. For

1483. For how long was there a school during the time Mr. Ramus was usher?—Till the vacation.

1484. What vacation?—When they broke up.

1485. What year?—I cannot state the year.

1486. Can you state that at any time while Mr. Ramus was the usher of the school, there was a boy on the foundation?—Only some few months, the latter part of his time before he resigned.

1487. How many boys were there during the few months of which you speak?—I cannot say exactly; I know there were 55 boys there eventually.

1488. Do you mean to say there were 55, or any other number, on the foundation for three months during any of the time that Mr. Ramus was usher?—There were some; I do not know whether the whole were there.

1489. Do you mean to say that before June 1834, there were 55 boys on the foundation, or any other number?—I cannot state that.

1490. Who is the land surveyor to this property, who fixes the rent and settles the covenants of the leases?—The Master in Chancery.

1491. Who supplies the Master with evidence, as to the value of the property, and suggests the nature of the covenants on which it ought to be let?—The solicitor of the master of the school.

1492. Who is the surveyor employed by that solicitor?—I am not aware that there is any; the Master has the management of it entirely, the Master in Chancery.

1493. I ask you, who is the surveyor employed to ascertain the value of the property, and to determine the nature of the covenants on which it is to be let?—The solicitor in the country.

1494. Do you mean to say the solicitor reports to the Master the covenants, or does he employ a land surveyor for that purpose?—I think the solicitor does that.

1495. Have you, during the period you have been receiver, paid any sums of money for repairs done on any part of the property?—None, except for the school-house.

1496. Was the sum of 1,050*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* which is passed in your account in 1819 as having been paid to Robert and Charles Gerrard, paid for repairs done to the school?—I never had such a sum in my account; it was paid to them, but by the order of the Court, I believe; it did not come out of my hands.

1497. Did you pay that sum by order of the Court?—The Court paid it; I never paid it, and I never had the money.

1498. Did you not receive all the rents of the estate?—Yes, but not the fines.

1499. To whom are the fines paid?—Into the Accountant-General's office, thereby diminishing my profits.

1500. What sum of money have you paid during your receivership on account of repairs?—A few small trifling bills, which have always been examined by the Master, and certified to be just and correct.

1501. Are you precisely acquainted with the state of repairs on the grammar school property?—Yes.

1502. What is the general condition of the premises?—I should say good; they are let on a repairing lease.

1503. Is there any funded property belonging to that school?—A small sum of 223*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, which produces 6*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* per annum, which was the balance remaining after the redemption of the land tax.

1504. Did you ever receive any fines?—Never.

1505. Not from your appointment up to the present day?—Never; when those fines were first paid they were given into my hands, but the solicitor took it, and paid it to the credit of the cause.

1506. Did they ever come into your hands?—No, I should say not; I merely took it from one solicitor to the other.

1507. Did you ever account for them?—No.

1508. Have you any means of stating their amount, or how they have been disposed of?—No, I have not.

1509. Since 1824, and by an order of the Court, has all the property been let by public auction?—Always before the Master in Chancery.

1510. When was it that nearly the whole of the grammar school property was put up for sale before the Master to be let on a lease for 31 years?—There are three different lettings.

 1511. Have

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1511. Have you got the particulars thereof?—Yes.

1512. State them?—There was a part let upon lease from Lady-day 1793, that was one letting; then there was another letting on Lady-day 1813; and the third letting was the last, from Lady-day 1820. Those are the three lettings.

1513. What was the date of the re-letting of 1793?—It was for 31 years.

1514. In 1820, on the last letting before the Master, were any fines received?—Yes.

1515. What was the amount of the fines received in 1820?—I cannot tell you. There were different lettings; 20 or 30 lots. I cannot tell you.

1516. Were there any fines paid upon that occasion?—The last letting was a rack-rent. The Master abolished the fines. He thought the better plan would be to let it on rack-rent.

1517. Has there been any letting since 1820?—No, sir.

1518. Was there not a letting at Lady-day 1834, of Hamberland's farm?—I see the last letting was from Lady-day 1826, for 31 years, on a rack-rent.

1519. What, at the present time, is the gross rental of this estate, and which you receive?—The amount of rents and profits for one year, namely, to Lady-day 1834, was 637*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

1520. Of that sum how much do you pay to the master?—250*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

1521. And how much do you pay to the usher?—125*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

1522. How much did you pay Messrs. Roche and Plowman for costs on that occasion?—5*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

1523. And how much to Messrs. Grover and Stuart?—5*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

1524. And how much for costs did you pay in the year 1829?—From Lady-day 1829 to Lady-day 1830, I paid 266*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* to Messrs. Roche and Plowman.

1525. And how much to Messrs. Grover and Stuart?—139*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

1526. In what character was the 266*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* paid to Messrs. Roche and Plowman?—As the solicitors of the defendants, the master and usher; and the 139*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* was paid to the solicitors for the relators.

1527. How much did you pay in that year, or any subsequent year, on account of the poor of Berkhampstead?—Nothing, there being nothing left.

1528. You state that the gross rental is 637*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1834, what was it in 1829?—616*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* was the gross rental.

1529. Is all or a greater part of the property from whence you derive this rental now on lease?—Yes; and the principle which has been adopted by the master has proved to be ruinous, for we have let the estates to beggars on large rentals, and in fact they have run away. We have not lost 1*s.* since I have been receiver of the estate, except upon that principle.

1530. Do you consider the property belonging to this school, at this time, to be over or under let?—Over let, I should think. The landed property over let, and the houses, if let without fines, would produce a little more.

1531. Are not the houses, as well as the land, at the present time let at a rack-rent?—I think they are nearly so. I think they are fairly let.

Joseph Parkes, Esq., called in; and Examined.

Joseph Parkes, Esq.

1532. ARE you the solicitor to the Attorney-General under the Charity Commission?—I am.

1533. When were you appointed?—I think I was appointed in the autumn of 1833, but I did not receive the old suits till some time afterwards.

1534. Did you succeed Mr. Hine?—I did.

1535. Have you got the papers in reference to the different suits and matters which were under Mr. Hine's superintendence transferred to you?—I believe that, with very few exceptions, they are all now transferred to me. They have been transferred at different periods.

1536. Have you, since your appointment, filed any informations?—Yes, I have.

1537. What is the number of informations you have filed since your appointment?—I have filed 14.

1538. What is the total number of informations now under your superintendence?—Informations and petitions 44.

1539. Is that the total number?—Yes; I believe it to be the total number.

1540. Have you seen the return made to the House of Commons in May 1828, purporting to be a statement of the number of bills filed in the Court of Chancery,

cery, and specifying the names of the defendants, and the present state of each cause?—I have a copy, and have read it, and can call it to mind.

1541. Have you lately made a return to the House of Commons, stating the present state of the causes referred to you in the return of 1828?—I have.

1542. Calling your attention to certain causes contained in the return of 1828, the object of the present inquiry is to ascertain their state in reference to the cause in which the name of the defendant is Thomas Allen, esq.; what is the state of that cause?—I think, if the Committee will allow me, in reference to the state of any old cause, to attend them on another day, when I shall be able much more distinctly to answer the questions. You are aware there are 44 cases, the papers in a great number of which have only been transferred to me during the last year; and I cannot give from memory, and without reference to the papers, an accurate answer to the question.

1543. Has your attention been called to an information, in which the master and wardens of Brentwood school are parties?—It has particularly.

1544. Is that one of the informations contained in the return of 1828?—It is.

1545. Is that cause still in progress?—It is.

1546. In reference to a cause in which Mr. Brickdale and others are defendants, and a cause in which the corporation of East Retford are the defendants, and a cause in which the Right honourable the Earl of Lonsdale and the governors of St. Bees' school are the defendants, and a cause in which William Morland and another are defendants, and a cause in which Isaac Solly and others are defendants, and a cause in which Edward Thompson and others are the defendants, and a cause in which the corporation of Totness are the defendants; are the proceedings in those several causes still pending?—They are.

1547. Are they referred to in the return made to the House of Commons in 1828?—I cannot speak to all of them separately; but I believe the greater number are.

1548. What are the purposes for which informations are generally filed?—Various objects, of misappropriation, misapplication, defect in trusts, improper alienation, sinister leases, dishonest leases, very important questions of grammar schools, and excessive funds beyond the original objects of the endowments, and frequently disputes between the trustees and the official persons who act under the trusts.

1549. From the object of the suits now under your superintendence, has your attention been called to the reports of the Commissioners generally?—It has for many years before I was solicitor.

1550. Has it appeared to you, on a perusal of those reports, that the different objects which you have just enumerated, as being those for which informations have been instituted, and where correction appears to be necessary, are of the nature you have alluded to?—Yes.

1551. Has it occurred to you, from the perusal of those reports, that there are many cases which have required from time to time similar interposition to those cases which have been the objects of informations?—I can state one instance within my own knowledge: I believe the Charity Commissioners have not gone into parts of Lincolnshire; and I am particularly acquainted with the borough of Stamford, from having been concerned in three election contests there; I know the state of the charities there is exceedingly bad, and I know there is a great obscurity in the town, upon the question of the administration and all the different objects of the charities, and I have had many occasions to observe it in other places. I do not speak of charities under any particular administration, but of charities generally. The Committee are aware that many important questions arise on election registration with reference to charities, and I have given laborious attention to the registration of the borough of Stamford for 23 days; and I do say that there was hardly one single charity upon which we could get correct or satisfactory information, and in many instances we found the charity's appropriation altogether contrary to the original direction in the endowments.

1552. Are the suits, when brought before the Court, generally referred to the Master?—Almost all of them; of course I speak with less experience than Mr. Hine. It appears that all the suits have been in the Master's office.

1553. Do you consider the present mode of inquiring into charity abuses and their correction that which is best adapted to the object?—By no means.

1554. Have you turned your attention to any plan by which abuses in charities might

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might be corrected and their funds administered with more efficiency and less expense?—I have.

1555. Can you suggest to the Committee any mode by which you would effect that object?—I have always been of opinion that some permanent Board in connexion with Government was essential for the proper administration of the charities; and, for many reasons, I further consider that the powers of a court of equity are in many respects very defective as an instrument of correction.

1556. State to the Committee in what respect you consider them defective, with reference to the inquiry?—I consider the inquiries of the last two years, however costly or, in some respects, defective, to have produced a great deal of good. I speak not with reference to the legal adjustment of many of the charities, but particularly to the important publicity given to all the documents connected with the charitable trusts, and which, in my own knowledge, in many towns and rural districts, have led to very extensive remedies and improvements in the administration of charities, improvements that have been effected, not by the Commissioners in London, or by the instrumentality of the Attorney-General. I consider the inquiry has been extremely important, as so large a portion of the country is uninvestigated and uncompleted. I think that the Commission has been very protracted and unnecessarily expensive. From what I have observed from the inquiry, and especially in the Corporation Commission, I am of opinion that one barrister, or one competent Commissioner, would generally fully answer all the purposes of two. I think, also, that much local inquiry might be accomplished by appointing a local resident barrister; and if there was an objection to employ him in the investigation of charities in his own particular county, two counties might be crossed, and one resident barrister of one county sent to the neighbouring one, and *vice versâ*. I also think that very extensive investigation might be made through a correspondence of the London Board, and which would greatly facilitate any necessary subsequent inquiries of the Commissioners. I consider a standing Board essential, and that it might be placed under very economical management for various purposes in connexion with charitable uses. I think that such a Board ought to be periodically informed of, and ought to report every year, the state of all the charities in the country. I think they ought to have very extensive and summary powers in reference to the administration of charities. I think no application to Parliament, no estate bills respecting charitable trusts and estates should be allowed to proceed in Parliament without having been previously submitted to such a Board; and I am of opinion that such a Board would greatly increase the value of the charity property of the country; and I will illustrate this opinion, particularly in reference to a great portion of the charity estates which are contiguous to the large towns in my own knowledge. I know in my own county town, Warwick, and in reference to Coventry and Birmingham, and all the towns of the midland districts I am acquainted with, that the most valuable property now lets at a surface rent, an agricultural rent, which such Board, by selling at its present value, would in many instances, double, treble, quadruple, and even produce much beyond the rented value. Such a Board might be intrusted with the future management of the funds. I consider, also, such a Board might perform the duties of directing and superintending all necessary legal powers. I consider such a Board would also be extremely important, in reference only to the free grammar schools of the country, which, with very few exceptions, are in a most disgraceful condition; such a Board ought to have full powers to order and direct or extend the mode of instruction agreeably to the intention of the donors and the founders. I consider the great majority of the endowed grammar schools of the country are, comparatively with their funds and the objects of their founders, of very little use. I have had an opportunity of observing this from the reports and documents sent up from the Corporation Commissioners, and as solicitor to the Board of Charity Commissioners. The Committee are aware, that in fact little equity power exists of enlarging the original objects of the trusts, and applications to Parliament are extremely expensive. One petition alone, in my own personal knowledge, in reference to King Edward's school in Birmingham, a contest in Parliament, the opposition to which I conducted, cost the governors several thousand pounds, and a delay of many years in the Master's office before they went to Parliament; and the cost of the opposition to the inhabitants, in which the inhabitants were successful, was upwards of 1,500*l.* In that instance, the Court of Chancery could not give the governors, though in possession of funds of upwards of 4,000*l.* a year, any power to appropriate a portion of the funds

funds to useful commercial schools. The classical school at that time had not 100 day scholars, and whose instruction was entirely confined to classical education. That Act of Parliament, after many years of expensive litigation, gave a large sum of money to rebuild and endow the grammar school, and in two years from that time, 30,000*l.* to build and endow a commercial school, and the sum of 5,000*l.* for four primary schools for the poorer classes. The Committee are also aware, that there is no security for the publicity of the accounts of charity trustees, and that, in point of fact, the trustees are all but irresponsible, excepting in instances of discovered malversation, the rectification of which by any parties interested is at a very great personal risk, and very rarely resorted to. I think it would be the duty of such a Board to require the publicity of the accounts and administration of every charity in England and Wales, and I know no greater security for the due conduct of them. The Committee are also aware, that in very few instances have the inhabitants and parties interested in the proper management of the objects of the trusts sufficient powers of being represented in any suit. For example: if the inhabitants of any town interested in an important trust, such as a grammar school, know of a suit pending between the governors, the master or other officers, they cannot procure, except from the parties to the suit, the papers, or any knowledge of all the documents and circumstances going on in the Master's office. I should think, that if Parliament made any objection to such a Board in regard to its cost to the country, that such cost might be very reasonably borne by a small annual per centage on the funds of charities above a certain sum, say one or two hundred pounds; and I do not apprehend that such a Board would cost more than from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* every year; and I speak of all the cost; and I consider that if, in connexion with the Home Office, there was such a permanent Board, with two or three Commissioners, one competent secretary, and a salaried solicitor, not a solicitor paid by fees, that not only the charities, but the whole country, would reap very great advantage indeed from such a Board. I think also, that if certain limited powers were given by the Legislature, that such a Board might be intrusted very beneficially with the completion of the inquiry into charities of such parts of the country as have not been visited.

1557. Are you secretary to the Municipal Corporation Commission?—I was secretary to the Municipal Corporation Commission.

1558. How many persons was that Commission composed of?—Twenty, besides the secretary.

1559. Were the inquiries conducted by more than one Commissioner?—The Commissioners left town, with instructions in all cases, excepting in cases which were comparatively unimportant, to pursue their inquiry in couples; but from various circumstances, and the impossibility of completing the inquiry within the time, and from other accidental causes, in the death of one Commissioner, and the absence of three or four more upon occasional private business, some of the most important inquiries were conducted by one individual; and the proceedings being public, I am of opinion, that in the great majority of instances one would have been sufficient, although it was not originally deemed such, either by the managing Commissioner, Mr. Blackburne, or the Home Office, from which the Board emanated.

1560. Did each Commissioner sign his own report, or was it the report generally of the Commission?—Each Commissioner signed his own; when two visited, both signed; when only one went, one only signed. No Commissioner, as far as I am aware, signed the report when he did not attend the inquiry; and some of our best reports are the productions of one Commissioner; and comparing them with the reports of the same Commissioner, when another Commissioner was joined in the inquiry with him, it does not appear to me that any thing has been lost by the inquiry being conducted by one Commissioner. But that is assuming the Commissioners are competent persons. And I would state, that the whole expense of the Corporate Commission, including every thing, has been within 24,000*l.* or 25,000*l.*, and the period occupied from the commencement of the inquiry to the termination and the publication of the whole of the reports, was nineteen months. They were all barristers.

1561. Has it been one of the objects of the inquiry by that Commission to examine into the state of charities?—Not exactly so; Mr. Blackburne's instructions to them were, not to make any particular inquiry into charities, excepting so far as it might regard the administration of them by any corporate bodies, and in order to do that, our operations were exceedingly facilitated by the publication of the Reports of the Charity Commissioners. Indeed, I think it very possible but

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but for those reports we should have been occupied many months longer in several important towns. Immediately upon the forming of the Commission, we had an order from the Speaker for the different sets of the reports, and they were all cut up in their respective districts, and furnished in sets to each Commissioner. Therefore you will see that the reports much facilitated the municipal inquiries, and we found a great inconvenience arising, and delay in the inquiry into the corporations, the charities of which had not been reported on.

1562. Did the Commissioners discover any charities in towns which had been previously visited by the Charity Commissioners, which had not been the subject of investigation?—I am not aware they did. I think I may say in some instances they reported many evils, the traces of which do not at all appear upon the face of the Charity Reports. I think it would be agreeable to the Committee, and I should be glad to do it if they deemed it so, to give them an abstract of the whole of our reports relating to charities, in which facts as to charities of grievous mal-administration, not reported in the Charity Reports, are recorded in the Report of the Corporation Commissioners. I can do that in a few days; I can arrange the extracts, and hand them in to the Committee as the result of what is reported by the Corporation Commissioners.

1563. To what do you attribute the silence of the Charity Commissioners on the abuses to which you are now alluding?—I think their silence is to be accounted for, in so far as it was not part of their duty to inquire into the political motives of the administrators of charities. If the charities were administered *primâ facie*, according to the will of the donor, its mal-administration for municipal or political purposes was not within the natural province of the Charity Commissioners. Nor do I think the Charity Commissioners would have been justified in calling for all that evidence, which is the basis of the report of the Corporation Commissioners. I think that whatever may be the ultimate decision of Parliament upon the administration of charities by Municipal Corporations, such a Board as I have suggested would be most important, and operate as a check, and remove many objections to the administration of charities by the proposed town councils.

1564. When proceedings are brought to a hearing before the Court, do you deliver briefs and pay fees to the Attorney and Solicitor-General, or either of them? —I do; but the Committee are aware that very frequent changes of late in the appointment of the Crown officers have taken place, which have been a great inconvenience to me, and occasioned much occasional delay and expense in the suits. And I may state with reference to the judges of the Court, that the removal of one or two Chancellors during the last two or three years has occasioned a rehearing and delay of important suits, particularly the case of the Brentwood School. That suit stands over now, with reference to a negotiation between the parties; but it was fully heard before Lord Brougham, and will have to be re-heard on a future day before another Lord Chancellor, or the Commissioners of the Great Seal, if we cannot make an arrangement, which I am afraid we cannot make. I offered to the parties to go before Lord Brougham, and receive his determination, but it was refused.

1565. Are the fees, on such occasions, regulated by the importance of the cause and the length of the brief?—They are; I should state that, with regard to Mr. Hine's fees, whose principle I have adopted, that the fees are rather inferior to usual professional fees.

1566. When briefs and fees are given to the Attorney-General, and he is practising in the common law courts, is it usual for him to attend in the Court of Equity on the hearing of a cause?—It is not, excepting in some few cases, none of which have occurred during my solicitorship.

1567. Are those fees paid to him officially, or is he expected to attend to or advise on the proceedings?—It is never expected that he should even open the papers; and I should think, in the majority of cases, he does not open them.

1568. Are the expenses of the briefs and fees paid out of the charity funds?—They are paid either out of the charity funds or ultimately by the defendants, evil-doers, who are made responsible for the costs, or paid by the Treasury, and there is equal loss and hardship in either case.

1569. Where proceedings are instituted by the Attorney-General, at the instance of the Charity Commissioners, and which fail, are the costs paid in that case to the defendants?—No, under the Act no costs are payable. I should state, with reference to the observations which I have made upon the fees to the Crown Common Law Barristers on briefs in Chancery cases, that the Committee are of course

course aware that it is part of their official remuneration; they have no salaries attached to their political office or Crown office; but I think it is a most objectionable mode of payment, and all those descriptions of fees would be very desirably commuted for a fixed salary. I think, also, the remuneration by payment of fees to the solicitor extremely objectionable; as the solicitor of the suits I am amenable to no Board and no Commissioner; and the payment by fees naturally exposes any solicitor to undue influence. If paid by a proper salary, the interest of a solicitor would be, in many instances, very contrary to what it is at present. I do not mean to make any reflection upon myself, but every body knows what a solicitor can do both to delay suits and increase costs; and in a very heavy suit, how much it might be the interest of the attorney to prolong the suit instead of to compromise it.

1570. Would you, therefore, suggest that in any future plan for the administration of charities, that before any proceedings are taken in equity, that the matter should be brought before such Board; and when proceedings are deemed necessary, would you suggest that their superintendence should be under the Board?—Certainly; I have experienced the greatest inconvenience from the change of the Crown officers; the changes in the Crown officers for the last two years have been particularly remarkable. In some instances I have lost my counsel in equity; and in a heavy suit I have been obliged to consult and inform a new Attorney-General or Solicitor-General; and there were many weeks during which appointments have been suspended, and the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General *pro tempore* would not advise or take any responsibility in the suits, and I have been obliged to wait until a new appointment was made. In some cases the Crown officers would only attend in one equity court, sometimes in another. Our junior counsel, Mr. William Russell, however, goes into all the courts, and is informed particularly on all suits; but the great inconvenience arises from the change in the Crown officers.

1571. If the Attorney-General does not open such briefs, why is the change so inconvenient?—The Attorney-General opens the briefs whenever he is an equity counsel, which was the case with Sir Edward Sugden and Sir William Horne, both of whom have been concerned in these cases. In the case of Sir Frederick Pollock, and in the case of the present Attorney-General, although they do advise upon all cases of important compromise, to which they always give particular attention, still they have the briefs in the equity suit without knowing any thing or opening them.

1572. Then to that extent you qualify your former answer?—I am not aware that my former answer was incorrect.

1573. When was the case of the Brentwood School argued before Lord Brougham?—In June or July last year; no judgment was given; but the Chancellor intimated to the parties his desire, that they should, under circumstances of considerable difficulty and perhaps hardship in giving a judgment against both the patron and incumbent of the school, negociate an arrangement, which arrangement has been exceedingly delayed by the occasional change of the Crown officers advising upon it; and I am afraid we shall fail to make any terms, and that the matter must be re-heard before the present Commissioners.

1574. It is a case of considerable difficulty?—Very considerable difficulty, under the circumstances. It is a very valuable preferment of a clergyman, who has almost a sinecure, and against whom the enforcement of the strict rule of law might be deemed considerable hardship. Indeed, the proposition made to me during the last month was, that he should be allowed 500*l.* a year for doing as I conceive nothing as master of the school; that is the proposition on which we are likely to fail to make an arrangement. He is the head master of the school; and I do not consider he performs, in point of fact, the duties of the situation, or that he is substantially resident; I should however say, that the patron of the school is perfectly willing, in my opinion, to consent to any fair terms; but the difficulty rests with the incumbent.

1575. Under whose orders are you acting?—I act under the Attorney-General as attorney.

1576. The Attorney-General for the time being?—Yes.

1577. In what way is the appointment of yours made out?—It is made out by the Attorney-General.

1578. Are you responsible to the Attorney-General for the due performance of your duties?—I am.

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1579. Were you not originally appointed under the Commission?—No; the original appointment is in the Attorney-General; the appointment to the solicitorship when vacant is vested in the Attorney-General.

1580. Was not the original appointment with the Charity Commissioners; and so long as they are existing in a body, do you not consider you are responsible to them?—No; the Act of Parliament authorizes the Attorney-General to appoint a solicitor, who is to conduct all the suits.

1581. In point of fact, you have always been responsible, or the parties filling the situation have been responsible to the Attorney-General for the time being?—I consider that I am responsible to him officially; but I do not apprehend that I am practically responsible; if I were made responsible to a Board, and made to report to the Board periodically the state of the suits, I have no hesitation in saying, I should occasionally more strictly perform my duty.

1582. You are paid by fees?—Yes.

1583. Can you state to the Committee what you consider to be the emoluments of your office?—I cannot state the amount; I have not sent in my bill of costs; they are not taxed. I was exceedingly engaged when I was first appointed, and I requested Mr. Hine to hold all the old suits till I could take them. I should state to the Committee that I have in my house two rooms especially appropriated to the Commission suits; I have two clerks who never do any thing but attend to the suits; I have one competent Chancery clerk, who manages all the process, and my directions to him are, to endeavour to make as much progress as possible in the suits, not to delay a single suit, or any process which is not altogether unavoidable; I daily superintend, and I have also daily minutes kept of the whole proceedings, and my minute books are quite ready for the inspection of the Committee. I have always had letter books kept with references to the letters in all the suits; all such letters are filed, and copies of all letters written in answer are every morning filed in books especially appropriated to it; and all my books are open to the inspection of the Committee.

1584. Has any account been rendered of the costs of proceedings, with regard to charity suits conducted by you, or since your appointment?—None whatever; I could only have rendered it last year in September, and I should say, that nearly all the informations I have lately filed were from cases which, from various causes, were not sent in till some months since by the late Commissioners.

1585. By whom are the costs taxed?—By Mr. Maule.

1586. The solicitor of the Treasury?—Yes; I consider from my experience of taxation in that office, it is any thing but ultra liberal; I have taxed many Treasury bills, and they will not allow a single money payment without vouchers, and without being shown a receipt, and they require a strict inspection of the papers. In many respects I do not think it a competent place of taxation. You are aware they tax many Parliamentary bills, and all Treasury bills, without exception, and which is frequently done by the deputy in the office; at least I never saw any principal in the office.

1587. How long after you were appointed to the solicitorship of the Charity Commission did you continue to act as secretary to the Commission for Corporate Inquiry?—I acted as secretary to the Corporation Inquiry for about 16 months afterwards.

1588. Upon a salary?—Yes, upon a salary. I should state to the Committee that when I took the secretaryship of the Corporation Commission, we did not think it would endure more than four months, nor had we any idea of the labour which it gave us. I can take the merit of having done as much in the night as I did in the day, with reference to the Corporation Commission. I have been at work till very late, past midnight many months together.

1589. I think you have said that the Corporation Commission derived great advantages from the labours of the Commissioners of Charities?—I have known various instances in the country which never have come before the Board of Charity Commissioners.

1590. You have also said that the Corporation Commissioners derived considerable benefit from the reports of the Commissioners of Charities?—Yes.

1591. And in some instances they have almost adopted the report of the Charity Commissioners?—Wherever they have done so, they have referred to the report of the Charity Commissioners.

1592. They

1592. They have adopted the Charity Commissioners' Report, so far as it respected the particular charity which they were investigating?—No; I think that the Inquiry and Reports of the Corporation Commissioners have been much more with reference to the administration.

1593. They have frequently referred to the Reports of the Charity Commissioners?—They have frequently referred to them, and found great use from them.

1594. With regard to the Corporation Commissioners, you say they were twenty in number?—Yes.

1595. And no inconvenience was found from their going singly?—I speak that from my own conviction, and I believe I may state it is the opinion of many of the Commissioners.

1596. Is there not one branch of the inquiry still unreported on?—Not that I am aware of, except the circuit of one Commissioner.

1597. There is one circuit unreported on?—Yes.

1598. That was the circuit of a single Commissioner?—Yes, a single Commissioner, and I fear a very unfortunate choice it was.

1599. Does that not rather invalidate your view, that it is always safe to intrust one Commissioner with an investigation of that sort?—I think the object of such an inquiry would be protected by the power of a Board to see in what way each Commissioner discharged his duty. I am certain of this, that in the instance to which I have alluded, the gentleman could not have been a whole month on his Reports without his incompetency being discovered.

1600. How long was he in the Commission?—Unfortunately nineteen months; he is now at work upon it.

1601. Did I not understand you to say that the Board, composed as you have already suggested of a small number of persons, might divide itself and proceed safely to finish the investigation?—I think so; you are aware there is a considerable security for the due performance of the duties of the Corporation Commissioners by the publicity of the inquiry, and I am decidedly of opinion that it would be, under all the circumstances, the most beneficial course for conducting the Charity Inquiry.

1602. Was there any instance of the publicity of the inquiry not causing, in your opinion, the due execution of the investigation?—That was the case in another Commission, in which two were found incompetent.

1603. Supposing, according to your suggestion, the Commission was to divide itself into different divisions, one Commissioner taking a separate investigation, what security would there be for the whole Board correcting the improprieties of one Commissioner?—I apprehend, if the Commissioner drew on the spot his report in writing of a particular charity, that any intelligent Board could not fail to discover his competency or inefficiency to discharge his duty. I might say, that the correspondence of a Commissioner will in every instance, without exception, show competency and the degree in which he discharges his duty.

1604. By the correspondence, you mean that sort of public correspondence in discharge of their duty which ought to subsist between such public officers?—Yes, there was every security taken for the due discharge of the duties of the Corporation Commissioners by periodical communications of every thing they had done, and much security was taken to ensure the further knowledge of what was going on, and they were paid only for what they did.

1605. Was that invariably the case?—I believe those rules were first adopted by the Boundary Commissioners, but I improved upon them, and we found it a very great security for the proper discharge of their duty, and I am sure we should not have got it done in three or four years without it.

1606. Do I understand by your former answer that you suggest the propriety of the Commission in London dividing itself for the purpose of the investigation into charities now unexamined, or do you suggest that that Commission shall appoint individuals in the country or individuals from London to carry on the investigation?—My notion was that a permanent Board should be established in London, of two or three Commissioners; that either they or the Government should be authorized to appoint barristers delegated to take the necessary steps to complete the inquiry in the country; and I think it extremely desirable that the whole inquiry should be completed in two or three years. The Committee will be aware that delay is a very great loss in cases of uninvestigated charities, and I see no reason why the whole inquiry should not be accomplished within two or three years. And I should remark, that when I suggested that I thought much time and

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expense would be saved by delegating such power to local barristers; and I might say there are numerous charities in which the inquiry is not laborious or responsible; there are few charities in any given district that are of a very material amount. It does appear to me, however, from what I have seen in the Reports of the Charity Commissioners and what I know as secretary of the Corporation Commission, that the Commissioners have not reported any thing like the extent of the abuses of charities. I could point out a number of particulars in which the Charity Commissioners have not certified the most glaring abuses.

1607. In order to diminish the expense of the Commission in future, and to ascertain more fully the local circumstances connected with charities, you would recommend the appointment, in many instances, of county barristers; but you did not, I think, explain to the Committee what your views were as to the mode in which those barristers should be remunerated?—My idea of remuneration is very decided; I think all working public men ought to be liberally remunerated.

1608. Do you mean that they should be remunerated by a specific payment for a specific inquiry, or a general retainer at so much per annum?—They might have so much per annum or so much per day or week which they devoted to the inquiry. A local barrister could not be expected to devote the whole year to the inquiry; and if you give a resident barrister a division, for instance, a hundred in a county, and you said you would allow him so much on the basis of the Charity Report of all the charities in that hundred, I think a good deal would be done, effectively done, and economically done. I have only thrown it out as a suggestion to assist in the completion of the inquiry. The Charity Reports are invaluable as a record of all eleemosynary documents. I think that their utility is not confined alone to the mode by which the Attorney-General's private interference has been effected. I think they are a great security against malversation in future; and as a proof, there is hardly a single town of considerable population in the kingdom in which the Reports are not locally reprinted; in all corporate towns in the kingdom where the Corporation Commissioners have been, and the charity inquiries are finished, they found such reprints.

1609. Has there not been an octavo edition published?—One has been partly published; the Reports are a very curious record of the statistics of the country, and I beg particularly to call the attention of the Committee to the effect of a permanent Board, in extending the publicity of charities. I know a few fields in the immediate vicinity of Warwick and Leamington belonging to a charity, which I am sure in the course of a few years would sell for from 20,000 *l.* to 30,000 *l.*, being within 300 yards of the new buildings at Leamington on the Warwick road; I believe the farm to be let now on a lease under 200 *l.* a year. A permanent Board, upon a proper representation of the circumstances, and upon inquiry, would either at present or at a future time realize all this great property.

1610. You do not impute any impropriety in the present mode of letting, but only the inconvenience of the present system?—Not the least, the municipal governors of the town or other charity trustees have no power of alienation.

1611. Unless by alienation they could not realize it?—They could not now unless by application to Parliament; I think if they had the power and properly managed, that these municipal bodies would obtain a far greater value for their local estates; for instance, I would undertake to double the value of the whole property of many Corporations in two years.

1612. Do you mean charity estates?—Both municipal as well as charity.

1613. In what way can a person who is interested in the correct administration of a charity, not a party to the suit, convey his sentiments either to the Court or to the Attorney-General?—In point of fact, in no way; and as an illustration of that, I would again refer the Committee to the suit, with reference to the Birmingham School. I was several years endeavouring to obtain a knowledge of what went on in the Master's office. I applied to the Master and offered to pay for copies of the documents, but I never was allowed them, being no party to the suit, though beneficially interested in the charity; but as soon as the Master reported the expediency of applying for an Act of Parliament, then we had an opportunity of investigating the charity.

1614. Do you know of considerable funds as to which there is no specific appropriation which might be brought into a general fund?—I do, to a very large amount, and I often wonder what becomes of them. By a recent Act of Parliament, the Committee are aware that all droits of the Admiralty and many of the Crown

Crown revenues which used formerly to be the private property of the Crown are now public property, and there are constantly large intestate estates with no next of kin or legal heir-at-law which are passing through the hands of the Treasury, and there are one or two which I have no doubt, at this very moment, would form a sufficient fund to defray all the expenses of the appointment of the Board which I have suggested; there is the Angel property, the large East India property, well known in the Court, and within the last two years I have reported a fund of Laurence to the Treasury, from which I know they have received nearly 5,000*l.*, and are entitled to 15,000*l.* more, and as to which it is probable no representation can be made; what becomes of those funds I do not know.

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1615. Do estates and property occasionally revert to the Crown in the absence of heirs and legal representatives, where the charity is declared to be void?—They do; that was the case with regard to the Troutbeck estate, which is now in my hands, not in connexion with the charity estate, but in an endeavour by the parties to obtain relief from Parliament. In that case, in 1797, by the late Mr. Troutbeck, considerable property in Madras was left to endow a grammar school at Wapping; that will was set aside in the Court of Chancery by the Crown Solicitor in 1806, as being in contravention of the mortmain statute, and the property came into the hands of the Crown, I believe. There was an appropriation under a Treasury Minute, which is on the files of the House of Commons, applying 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* of that property in effect for the purchase of the Pavilion at Brighton, and that, in point of fact, prevented the heirs from obtaining justice and redress. Where the remainder of the property went we are not able to trace. Large sums of money occasionally come into the hands of the Crown, on which the Crown officers, not having information, behave liberally to the parties informing them; or if professional men who, having failed in legally sustaining any claim, report to the Treasury, the Treasury are accustomed to pay the solicitor, and where there is a probable next of kin, but a want of legal proof, they have allowed the party a pension or allowance out of the fund; what becomes of the funds I do not know. I should state also, that I consider a very large class of charities do harm instead of good, particularly where overseers and churchwardens of parishes are the administrators. I am aware of great abuses in charities for specific purposes, being made, in point of fact, mere means of relief of the poor's-rates.

1616. Have you any suggestion to make to the Committee as to the registration of charity deeds, and the mode of preserving them?—I have; I think every charity deed ought to be registered in London; I think that would be practicable with regard to charity deeds. I think also the statutes require a considerable revision in reference to charities, and ought to be entirely digested and revised, and the rules of common law reduced to test.

Lunæ, 20° die Julii, 1835.

D. W. HARVEY, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. *Thomas Dupré*, called in; and Examined.

1617. YOUR petition, Mr. Dupré, has been read to the Committee, who request to know whether you have any statement to make in addition to what that petition contains?—No, I do not know that I have any thing to add.

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1618. Have you read the petition from the inhabitants of Berkhampstead which was presented to the House some time since?—I have read it just now; I never saw it before.

1619. Have you any observations to make upon that?—No, I have not. I ought however to say that I have to complain in the first instance that I have heard, and it has been reported, that I was presented to this school by the King in the year 1811, and that from the year 1811 to the year 1832, I never once made my personal appearance or resided in the school-house. Now it happens I was appointed in the year 1805, and not in 1811, and that I resided from the year 1805 to 1829; from the year 1805 to 1815, I had no other place of residence whatever. I was curate also of the parish of Berkhampstead for many years; and from 1815 to 1829, having been presented to a living in 1815, I had no less than four successive resident curates upon my living, and I only occasionally went down at times when those curates were either relinquished or preferred.

1620. During

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1620. During that time how many boys did you educate at the free grammar school at Berkhampstead?—Not one; I never had a single application for a boy, and I can prove by the affidavits, if it were necessary, of some of the most respectable people of Berkhampstead, that I have oftentimes expressed my surprise that none of the inhabitants of Berkhampstead took advantage of the foundation. I was ready to teach them, and if they had sent their boys, I would have done my duty with zeal and fidelity.

1621. What would you have taught them?—Latin and Greek certainly, and nothing else. I did not like however to trust to my own judgment upon that point, fearing it might have done perhaps an injury to some person. I was very far from wishing that; but when I found the statutes of the school were attempted to be broken in upon, I considered I had no right myself to do so; for if I had broken in on the statutes, I might perhaps have been accused by another party that I had no right; a common lawyer might have taken it up and prosecuted me for attempting so to do.

1622. What qualification did you require for the admission of a boy?—I had no application.

1623. When was the first application made to you for the admission of boys?—It was on the 21st of October 1833.

1624. What was the qualification that you required for their admission?—I should certainly have been most liberal in allowing any thing I could, but I believe it has usually been the custom in all grammar schools that boys should at least be able to read and write.

1625. The question you are expected to answer is, what qualification did you require when the application in 1833 was made to you?—I do not recollect that any thing of the sort passed; I really am not quite certain of it, but I should certainly have expected that boys before they came to learn grammar would have been able to read and write; I believe that is usual every where.

1626. Did any boys come to you in consequence of their application?—I think I admitted the first day nine, and the next day three.

1627. How long did you continue to instruct them?—I continued to instruct them regularly from that period, that is, from October 1833 till, I think, it was some time about the latter end of September 1834.

1628. In what did you instruct them?—I instructed them in Latin; they made no progress in Latin, they were obliged to begin their Latin grammar.

1629. What else did they learn?—Nothing else.

1630–1. Was there a writing-master attached to the school?—There was afterwards. I had occasion, from certain circumstances, to alter a kind of permissive agreement I had entered into with what was called the committee at Berkhampstead, and then I established on my own account a master.

1632. What was this master to teach?—This master was to teach writing and arithmetic, I paid him at my own expense; and I offered (as the petition states) to admit all boys upon the foundation free, without paying fee or reward, to teach them classical literature.

1633. What did you demand from the scholars for instructing them in general literature?—For a general education, five guineas a year.

1634. That of course did not include Latin?—Oh yes, it did.

1635. The payment, I mean?—No, certainly not.

1636. The payment was exclusively for writing and arithmetic?—Reading, writing and arithmetic, and I found the master at my own expense.

1637. You state those boys remained with you till October?—The generality of the foundation boys did; some of them were taken away at a rupture we had after the conclusion of the Midsummer holidays.

1638. Had you any subsequent applications after this rupture which took place?—The committee brought me about 40 or 50 parents and a certain number of children with them, desiring to be taught Latin and Greek and a general English education. I of course acted upon the same principles, and I did not think proper to admit them. I said that every child that wished to be instructed in the learned languages I was willing to receive, provided they were children of the inhabitants of the town of Berkhampstead.

1639. You conceive then that the school is limited to the inhabitants of the town?—I do decidedly,

1640. Has there been any action tried upon that point?—Never.

1641. Do

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1641. Do you still object to take any boys that are not inhabitants of Berkhampstead?—I do.

1642. Were the children of a Mr. Campbell presented to you; three boys?—They were.

1643. What was your reason for refusing them?—Because Mr. Campbell lived in the parish of Northchurch, a totally distinct parish from Berkhampstead, and perhaps it may be also necessary to add, that I had a full case laid before Sir Charles Wetherell on the subject.

1644. Did Mr. Campbell subsequently remove within the limits of the parish of Berkhampstead?—He never removed; he only came there, I believe, for one night.

1645. Having then resided there for one night, did he subsequently to make an offer of his boys?—He did.

1646. Why did you then refuse them?—I did not refuse them.

1647. Did you receive them?—He came to me, sir, first in October 1833, as being a non-resident inhabitant, and I refused to receive his sons on the grounds I have stated. He came to me again on the 23d of October, and the conversation that passed at that time was committed to writing and signed by witnesses. I said to him this, "Mr. Campbell, are you at the time of making this application a resident in the town of Berkhampstead?" His answer was, "I disdain to answer that question." "Mr. Campbell," I said, "did you not come for the first time to reside last night in the town of Berkhampstead?" To which he said, "I disdain to answer that question." Upon which I said, "Mr. Campbell, in the absence of all evidence of your residence in the town of Berkhampstead, you must permit me to delay till Monday, (for I think this was on Saturday) and mind you this, that I neither accept nor refuse the boys; but till I can ascertain whether you are a resident in the town of Berkhampstead, you will permit me to delay my answer as to the acceptance of your boys till Monday." I went immediately afterwards and inquired whether he had taken a house in the town of Berkhampstead the same day, and I was informed he had. I wrote him a letter that same afternoon and told him I had found he was an inhabitant of Berkhampstead and that I should be happy to receive his boys on the Monday morning; and I requested him to send one of his boys down to me the same day, as I did not wish them to lose a moment of their time, that I might ascertain what books they had read, because they were boys rather grown up. He sent me an answer saying he was not well, and that he would send me an answer to my letter in the morning; I never received another answer from him till after the Christmas vacation, and he never sent his boys.

1648. What happened after the Christmas vacation?—After the Christmas vacation he sent me another letter, and then demanded to have the admission of his boys as a non-resident of Berkhampstead. That was a point that had already been settled.

1649. Have you that letter?—I have got it in my possession at home.

1650. Did you keep a copy of the first letter you received?—No, I am afraid I did not; but I have just prosecuted Mr. Campbell for a libel, and he has been found guilty, and he had all the letters in court at Buckingham.

1651. Who did you succeed as head master of the grammar school?—My father, the Rev. Thomas Dupré.

1652. How long had he been head master?—About twenty years.

1653. Did he reside at Berkhampstead?—Always.

1654. During the time your father was head master, were there any boys upon the foundation?—I think during the whole course of his mastership there never were more than three.

1655. No more than three at one time or altogether?—Altogether.

1656. Who was the usher at the time you succeeded as head master?—My uncle, Mr. Michael Dupré.

1657. How long did he continue your usher?—Until 1820.

1658. Who succeeded your uncle as usher?—Mr. Ramus.

1659. By whom was he appointed?—By me.

1660. Did he reside at Berkhampstead?—He did not. I was always resident.

1661. Did he receive his salary as usher?—He did, every farthing of it.

1662. Where was he living at the time you appointed him?—He was living, I think, at Camerton, in Gloucestershire.

1663. Did he never reside at Berkhampstead?—He did not. I made this agreement with him, that if ever I wanted him, if he was called on, that he should

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should come and reside and discharge his duties, for I had no son at that time old enough.

1664. What were his recommendations, or your inducement for appointing Mr. Ramus?—I was first of all one of his early friends, he was at school at my father's, he was the best scholar in my father's school; I was afterwards with him at Exeter College, Oxford, and he was the most distinguished scholar at Oxford, and I had a gentleman, a doctor of divinity, to prove it.

1665. Were you at Berkhampstead school when Mr. Ramus was there?—I was.

1666. Did your father take pupils besides those on the foundation?—He did; he had above 100 or 150.

1667. Was Mr. Ramus upon the foundation, or one of your father's pupils?—He was a boarder.

1668. He was not upon the foundation?—No.

1669. Is Mr. Ramus living?—He is; but he is in a dying state, I am sorry to say.

1670. Upon what occasion did he retire?—He retired when I succeeded as head master, in 1833. He was then in a most deplorable state of health; he said "It is too late in the day, I cannot do my duty, and I must resign: your son is now sufficiently grown up to hold the office, and is properly educated for it, and I resign it."

1671. Who is the present usher?—Mr. Samuel Dupré, my son.

1672. When was he born?—I can tell you his age, he was born in October.

1673. October, in what year?—He was 21 last October.

1674. When was he appointed usher?—He was appointed usher at Christmas, 1833.

1675. Who was the receiver of the estate when you were appointed master?—Mr. Johnson.

1676. How long did he continue so?—I was appointed in 1805, and he died on the 21st of March 1812.

1677. Who succeeded him?—Mr. William Duncombe.

1678. What age was Mr. Johnson when he died?—I think he was about 63.

1679. How long had Mr. Johnson been ill previous to his death?—Oh, I should think perhaps a week; he was a very strong hale man was Mr. Johnson, I knew him perfectly well.

1680. Is Mr. Duncombe, the present receiver, your brother-in-law?—He is.

1681. Were there any other persons who presented themselves to the Master in Chancery to be appointed receiver?—No, I think not; I recommended him myself to the Master in Chancery; the Master in Chancery said, knowing Mr. Duncombe, who lives in Lincoln's Inn, that he knew him in fact to be a proper man, and he said, "You, having the best part of the interest in the estate, have certainly a right to recommend the receiver."

1682. Who were Mr. Duncombe's sureties?—Indeed I do not know.

1683. Were you one?—No; not to my recollection.

1684. Have you read or heard any of the evidence which has been given before this Committee?—Not a syllable.

1685. Have you heard of any persons who have been examined before this Committee?—I have.

1686. Have you heard that Mr. Joseph Gomm has been examined here?—I have.

1687. Has it been stated to you the evidence that he gave?—No.

1688. You have neither seen or heard of it?—No; I have neither seen him or heard his evidence.

1689. Pray, Mr. Dupré, where was your son, Mr. Samuel Dupré, educated?—He was first of all at Dr. Butler's, of Shrewsbury, afterwards with the Rev. Dr. Holloway, and afterwards with Mr. Mede, who was a class man at Oxford.

1690. Has he been at either of the Universities?—No, not yet.

1691. Is he your eldest son?—No; I have 11 children; he is my fourth son.

1692. You have stated that there were certain boys removed from your school who had previously been in attendance after the Midsummer holidays of last year, 1834?—There were.

1693. Now what was the ground of their removal?—Some of them that had been previous to the June vacation went to another school; a master was brought down from London, who took pupils, and the parents preferred sending some of those boys who had been previously with me to this gentleman who was brought down from London.

1694. How many of those boys who had been scholars previous to the June vacation returned to you subsequent to the June vacation in 1834?—I should think, as near as I can guess, five or six.

1695. Did any fresh boys come to you after the June vacation; I mean by "fresh" those who had not been in your school previous to the June vacation, upon the foundation?—Yes, I think there was one boy, the son of the curate of the parish.

1696. How long did they continue to be admitted in the grammar school?—Till about the following September. I went into the school one morning (I had then my own son as usher, and I had an assistant English master)—I went into the school one morning and he said, "Sir, Mr. Campbell's son has been here, and he desires me to tell you that the committee have been asking them, whether they choose to continue at school at Mr. Dupré's and learn Latin and Greek, or whether they choose to go to Mr. Scott's, the new master in the place, and they said, 'We all determine to go to Mr. Scott's,'" and the boys went away that very morning.

1697. Did you have any communications with the friends or relations of the boys upon the subject of their sons' departure from your school?—No, I did not.

1698. Did they write to you or make any application to you?—No, they never gave me the least information.

1699. Then have you made no inquiry as to the cause of the departure of all your scholars?—No; because this youth, by the order of his parents, stated to me the general reason.

1700. He stated it to your son?—No, to the writing master, and I have it down in writing what he did state.

1701. And you made no inquiry, and they made no declaration?—No.

1702. Now you have been accused of not having acted up to some arrangement which you made with this committee to which you have alluded, with regard to the future conduct of the school; what explanation have you to offer on that subject? In the first place, perhaps, you will state what you admit to have been the arrangement?—In the first place, I came to Berkhampstead in 1833, by a monition from the Visitor, after having been some time in Lincolnshire. I found much uproar in the parish, and a vast deal of excitement, in fact a great deal of party spirit. A gentleman of the name of Smith came home, I think about the month of March, and he called upon me; but previous to his coming to me, I had no one communication whatever; they never came to me to ask what I would do or would not do till he came home; he, by calling upon me, rather introduced the matter, and that finally led to a negotiation; that negotiation I acceded to, and one fortnight before the Midsummer holydays I admitted 48 boys into the school upon a general system of education. Soon afterwards, I was surprised to receive personal applications and letters from every part of the kingdom, desiring me to admit boys into the Berkhampstead school. I asked one person who came down from Leather-lane, in London, a person of extremely low origin (for some of them were coachmen, some journeymen blindmakers, in fact men of the lowest description in society); I asked one (who was a woman who came with two boys) what was the reason of her coming all the way from Leather-lane in London to bring down her boys for education. Says she, "Sir, there is an advertisement in the newspapers, stating that this school is open to the whole kingdom." I said, "It must be an error; I have made a certain agreement with the inhabitants of Berkhampstead, who have taken up this matter, but there is no such stipulation in that agreement; I never made such an agreement." "Well," (she said) "it really was so, and she would send me down a paper," but which she never did. Several other people came, and one man said, "I cannot conceive who it is that has put this advertisement in the paper." I said, "I have heard now who it is, it is Mr. Campbell who has put this advertisement in the paper." This man went to Mr. Campbell, and asked him, "Did you put this advertisement in the paper? you have brought me down here at a great expense, and for no purpose;" and he said "I did put it in." That was one cause of my secession from the agreement. The next circumstance was, I was at a loss to account for the circumstance of this advertisement appearing, for I had never seen it, the woman never having sent it me. When I made the agreement, Mr. Ryder was present, who lives about three miles from Berkhampstead, in fact I considered him almost the only gentleman who was present; he drew up the agreement unitedly with me, and the first regulation to which I agreed was this, that all boys who can read and write, and are above the age of eight years, shall be admitted into

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into Berkhampstead school from the whole neighbourhood. Now I wish, gentlemen, you would pay very particular attention to this; this agreement was sent to the parish clerk to be copied and to be inserted in the church books of the parish; and also he was to send a copy to the visitor and the warden of All Soul's College for his approbation.

1703. This was some time in June 1834?—Yes, it was in June 1834. One of the committee went (for I was there and saw it myself) and altered the agreement after it had been, as you may say, solemnly agreed to in full committee between myself and them; he scratched out the word "neighbourhood," and put in the word "kingdom;" he substituted "kingdom" for "neighbourhood," and made it "the whole kingdom."

1704. Somebody did, but you do not know who?—Oh, yes, I know perfectly well; I can guess who it was.

1705. What did you mean by the word "neighbourhood?"—Why it was rather an indefinite term, as I considered it, but they took a very comprehensive view, nine or ten miles off they considered it included.

1706. By the word "neighbourhood," did you mean any thing within eight or ten miles?—According to my construction of that, I apprehended, of course, that it meant those who were within an easy distance, because boys at a day school could not come nine or ten miles off to receive instruction and return every day.

1707. Then you found this word "kingdom" substituted for the word "neighbourhood" in that agreement?—I did.

1708. How soon after the agreement was framed did you discover this substitution?—It was some time after we broke up, when the Midsummer vacation terminated; it might be a fortnight or three weeks after the Midsummer vacation.

1709. That would be in about a month after the arrangement?—Six weeks, perhaps; they were there a fortnight previous.

1710. It was, then, from a month to six weeks after the arrangement that you discovered the substitution?—Yes.

1711. Had you a previous intimation of the substitution, or did you discover it?—No, I did not, I went up myself.

1712. What happened on your discovering that substitution, did you have any communication with Mr. Ryder, or any other gentleman on the subject?—Yes, I came up to London on the subject; I called upon Mr. Ryder at the Duke of Beaufort's, in Grosvenor-square, respecting it, and explained the circumstance to him; but he did not appear to me to attach that degree of importance to it that I did.

1713. What happened subsequent to that?—Then, sir, afterwards, Mr. Hyde, who was one of the leading men on the committee, and one of the most active men on the committee (that was previous to the rupture), Mr. Hyde said, "Mr. Dupré, you have done all things very much indeed to our satisfaction, and you have one thing more only to do." I said, "Pray, sir, what is that?" He said, "Why, I do hope, I wish, indeed I would beg of you, that you would not introduce the Church Catechism into your religious system of education." I, of course, said, as a clergyman, I was bound not to accede to his request.

1714. Did you have any other communication with any other member of the committee on the subject of the substitution?—No; I said, as this was the case, they should not want a school in the town of Berkhampstead, that I would have an additional master or masters, in proportion to the number of boys, and I would establish a school of general literature.

1715. And then you issued the circular which has been laid before the Committee?—Yes, and it was published in all the newspapers of the kingdom.

1716. How soon subsequent to this time did your school meet?—It met on the 4th of August.

1717. And then you say you had six of your own scholars and one boy of the charity?—About six. They all met me; part of the committee came to my house; a vast number of people were outside my gate, and they took away what boys they pleased, and left what they pleased.

1718. When you say they took away the boys, which boys are you alluding to?—They took away their own; their own party.

1719. How did those boys come there?—They came attended by their parents.

1720. Then I understand the transaction was this: that a certain portion of persons at Berkhampstead tendered a large number of boys for reception, and that

that you refused to receive them as not belonging to the parish, was that it?—No, they brought them to me to receive them and give them a general education beyond the classics.

1721. What happened then?—Then I refused them on this principle; I said, every boy is entitled to come here belonging to the town, if his parents belong to the town, I shall be most willing to receive him, and instruct him in the Latin and Greek languages, but further I do not proceed.

1722. Now supposing this substitution of the word "kingdom" for "neighbourhood" had not been made in the original agreement, were you prepared then to instruct the boys in any thing beyond that?—There was a master in the school on purpose to instruct them in general literature.

1723. That was with extra pay, was it not?—No.

1724. Are we to understand that supposing this alteration of the word "neighbourhood" to the word "kingdom" had not taken place, you were prepared to go on in the spirit of that agreement, and to have educated the boys in the school as well in other matters as Latin and Greek without extra pay?—It was never understood by the committee or myself that I was to take any other part beyond the classical department.

1725. All the rest was to be paid for?—No; there was a master found for the purpose, an English master, who was to be paid.

1726. You have alluded to an agreement; have you got that agreement here?—No, I have not.

1727. Is it in existence?—No; though I charged the parish clerk to keep the agreement, he has destroyed it.

1728. Now, was it a part of that agreement that upon the admission of boys upon the foundation who might live in the neighbourhood of Berkhampstead, a master should be provided to instruct such boys in general literature, who was to be paid out of the funds of the school?—No, not out of the funds of the school, not at first.

1729. Was it at any time arranged between you and the inhabitants of Berkhampstead, those who composed the committee, that a master or second usher should be provided, who should be paid out of the surplus funds of the school?—No; the arrangement was this, as I understood it at first,—the committee said we will find the master, and they did find the master; proposals were submitted to the gentlemen engaged and they agreed to find the master, and they said among themselves they would make an arrangement for the payment of this master in the hope that I would afterwards consent to an application to the Court of Chancery to allow him to be paid out of the funds of the school.

1730. Was this the arrangement, that until an application could be made to the Court and its sanction obtained for the payment of the second usher out of the funds of the school, the inhabitants were willing to pay out of their own resources such second master?—I would not say the inhabitants.

1731. The committee?—Yes, the committee.

1732. Then was this the result, that you were at all times ready to receive boys residing in the town of Berkhampstead and gratuitously instruct them in the classics (Latin and Greek)?—Always.

1733. You were further willing to receive children from the neighbourhood and to instruct them in general literature, upon being paid an additional sum of five guineas each boy; is that so?—That is true.

1734. And that was the proposal of your circular to which you have alluded?—Certainly.

1735. Were those boys that you engaged to take under that agreement merely day scholars?—Merely day scholars.

1736. What difference did it make then whether "kingdom" or "neighbourhood" stood in the resolution?—Why, in the first instance, if that resolution had been carried into effect, it would have been a total and entire exclusion of all boys in the parish of Berkhampstead, because the resolution did not extend the number limited by the founder to 144 to those coming from all parts of the kingdom, there would not have been even a chance for boys from Berkhampstead being admitted into the school.

1737. But do you think day scholars would be sent from all parts of the kingdom?—They would have boarded them at Berkhampstead for 15*l.* a year; there were houses open to board them for 15*l.* a year, and consequently boys at Berkhampstead would have been excluded.

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1738. How many applications had you from individuals not being in the neighbourhood of Berkhampstead?—We had two boys (as I said before) from Leather-lane, and we had a vast many besides.

1739. How many do you think?—They were coming in very rapidly till I stopped the thing, I think 20.

1740. If they had established boarding-houses in Berkhampstead, and boys residing in those houses had been tendered to you for instruction in Latin and Greek, should you have felt yourself authorized to reject them?—I think I should, as understood by the opinion of Sir Charles Wetherell.

1741. I want to ask you, was it your intention when you issued those proposals for additional instruction to keep the two departments entirely distinct?—No.

1742. You would give a certain portion of your time to the other branch?—The school is in one very large room.

1743. I mean with regard to supervision and superintendence, would you have devoted any portion of your time to those boys?—I should have discharged my duty equally to those boys as to the others, because a school like this requires the superintending care of a head master, there must be a person at the head in all schools.

1744. Under those circumstances you think you have been acting up strictly to the spirit of the statutes, which require you only to give your attention to grammar?—Yes.

1745. You said at the beginning of your evidence, "I at first declined to give any instruction, except in grammar, as contrary to the statutes," I ask you, what induced you subsequently to change your opinion, and offer to give additional instruction on certain terms?—Because I considered "the labourer is worthy of his hire," and I thought I should have a great many boys, the terms being so light and easy, and also I should have been at the expense of obtaining masters, according to the proportion of boys.

1746. Then you would have thought yourself justified in diverting your attention from grammar to other branches of literature?—I should have done that, provided I had competent men in talents and acquirements to assist me, as in other schools.

1747. Then you think the tuition in grammar, according to the statute, would not have suffered by this occasional devotion of your attention to other branches?—No, certainly not.

1748. Have you any objection to lay the case which you submitted to Sir Charles Wetherell for his opinion, before the Committee?—Not the slightest.

1749. Have you a copy of it?—I have one copy; I think I have in fact his own writing; I should be most willing to lay it before the Committee.

1750. Have you a tenant upon the grammar school estate of the name of Sutton?—Yes.

1751. What is his christian name?—Robert.

1752. How long has he been a tenant?—I think since 1824.

1753. Have you at any time purchased property of a Mr. Dorrien?—I have,

1754. What was the nature and extent of that property?—I forget exactly now the number of acres; it was a farm called Shooter's-way farm, I bought it of Mr. Dorrien.

1755. Was there any timber upon that estate?—Oh yes, there was some.

1756. Do you recollect the total sum that you paid Mr. Dorrien for the land and the timber?—I think it was nearly 3,000 *l.*

1757. When was that purchase?—I really have not the particulars by me at present, I really do not know the date.

1758. Was it before or since 1824?—Since 1824.

1759. Was that property conveyed to you?—I signed the agreement for it.

1760. But after you signed the agreement, was a conveyance regularly executed to you by Mr. Dorrien?—So much depended on a subsequent agreement which I made with another gentleman.

1761. First answer the question whether the property was conveyed directly from Mr. Dorrien to you?—No, I think not; because, I think, I never paid for any conveyance. No, I think it never was conveyed.

1762. Has the purchase money been paid to Mr. Dorrien?—Certainly.

1763. By whom was it paid?—By Mr. Sutton.

1764. Was the estate in question conveyed to Mr. Sutton?—It was.

1765. Were

1765. Were you a party to that conveyance?—Yes, I was.

1766. What consideration did Mr. Sutton give you for the estate?—1,100 *l.*

1767. Was that the only sum paid to Mr. Dorrien?—No, he paid for the estate besides.

1768. Then did you receive 1,100 *l.* over and above the sum that you were to give to Mr. Dorrien?—I did.

1769. Was that estate valued on behalf of yourself and Mr. Dorrien by Mr. Field?—Yes, Mr. Field was Mr. Dorrien's agent.

1770. Was the transaction of which you are speaking, the only transaction you have ever had with Mr. Dorrien?—The only one, excepting that I made an exchange of some land with him, the school land.

1771. How long previous to the transaction of which you are now speaking?—Oh, I should think a twelvemonth or more—the exchange I mean.

1772. You say the estate which you purchased on your own account of Mr. Dorrien was valued by Mr. James Field on your account?—I applied to Mr. Dorrien a long time subsequent to that exchange, I asked him, as he had exchanged with a part of the estate, whether he would now be inclined to sell me the other, and Mr. Dorrien hesitated some time. One day Mr. Field came to me and said, Mr. Dorrien does not care much about that Shooter's-way farm, and if you would give him his price for it he would sell it you. I asked what was the price; he said he must value it; he did value it, and a very high price he did put on it; but as I made money of it afterwards, it was a mere casualty.

1773. Was the Shooter's-way farm, which you purchased of Mr. Dorrien, a portion of the same estate that was conveyed to the Berkhampstead grammar school in exchange?—No, that was exclusive, that was done with, it was the remainder.

1774. The estate called the Shooter's-way farm belonged entirely to Mr. Dorrien?—It did.

1775. A portion of which was conveyed by him to the Berkhampstead grammar school in exchange for other property part of the school estates?—Yes.

1776. The remainder of Shooter's-way farm was that which you subsequently purchased of Mr. Dorrien upon the valuation of Mr. Field, was that so?—Certainly it was so.

1777. Now, if you considered the price which you gave to Mr. Dorrien to be a high price, what induced Mr. Sutton, within a short time, to give you a profit of 1,100 *l.* for a part of the same property?—I will explain that: I was then a total stranger to Mr. Sutton, I did not know him, and having signed the agreement (the money was to be paid at Christmas)—having signed this agreement with Mr. Dorrien—in fact the purchase was at that time rather too heavy for me, and I was perfectly well aware that Mr. Sutton had (for I had often heard it) for a series of years been very anxious to have, I think, 35 acres of that land. There was a lane separated his estate from the other, and that 35 acres would have exactly made his estate in a ring fence. Finding the purchase too strong for me, I went to Mr. Sutton and said to him (I was a total stranger to him)—I said: "Sir, I have bought this remaining part of Shooter's-way farm of Mr. Dorrien; here are 35 acres of land adjoining you on this left hand side of the lane, if you think proper, Mr. Sutton, to have that land at the same price I have given for it, it is much at your service;" he said, "I do not know really how to be sufficiently thankful to you for your kind offer, it is the very thing I have always wished, and I shall be most happy to take it." From that time an intimacy commenced between Mr. Sutton and myself, and I frequently was meeting with him. It was a considerable time after that, that one day he asked me to dine with him; there were only us two present; he said I wish I could tempt you to sell me the remaining parts of that Shooter's-way farm; I said I do not want to part with it, it is a thing I should like to keep in my family; he replied, "Let me tempt you; I will deal with you, Mr. Dupré, just now as I would on the Stock Exchange; I will be short with you, I will make you this offer: if you will let me have it, I will give you 1,000 *l.* for your purchase and stand in your shoes with regard to Mr. Dorrien"—(I think he had previously asked whether I had the conveyance and paid for it). I immediately said in answer to that offer, as many other gentlemen would say in dealing with property, "I will be equally short as you: you have made me a very liberal offer, I will not take the first price, but if you will give me 1,000 *l.* more, make it 1,100 *l.*, I will sign the agreement;" to which he immediately said, "I will give you 1,100 *l.*" We fetched pen, ink and paper, and signed the agreement.

 1778. You

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1778. You state that at the time you purchased this estate of Mr. Dorrien, you were a perfect stranger to Mr. Sutton?—I was.

1779. You have also stated, that in 1824 he was a tenant of the Berkhampstead school?—I think it must have been 1825.

1780. You were his landlord?—Yes; I was on no terms of visiting him; I knew Mr. Sutton as living in the neighbourhood, but was not on any terms of intimacy with him.

1781. Have you the agreement between yourself and Dorrien?—No, I have not.

1782. Is it at your command; is it in the hands of your solicitor?—I think it was Grover and Smith that drew it up on the part of Mr. Dorrien; I am sure I have not got it.

1783. Have you the agreement between yourself and Mr. Sutton?—Yes, we did sign the agreement that afternoon; I think I have it at home.

1784. At the time you purchased this estate of Mr. Dorrien, Mr. Sutton was not then a tenant of the Berkhampstead grammar school, is that so?—No, I think he was not, I believe he became a tenant shortly afterwards; I think he was not at that time.

1785. Where is the agreement between yourself and Mr. Sutton?—I think I have it in my possession.

1786. Have you any objection to produce it?—Not the slightest.

1787. Was the land which you first sold to Mr. Sutton, and the remainder, which you subsequently sold at a profit of 1,100*l.*, the same description of land?—Yes, I should not think there was much difference, but that I am not quite a sufficient judge of.

1788. Did Mr. Field value the land, or only the timber?—He valued the land and the timber, I think, for I bought it upon the valuation of Mr. Field, and we had rather a dispute about it; he valued the timber, and what was rather a singular thing, my friends blamed me for it afterwards; they said, "You have done very wrong, Mr. Dupré; it is a very unusual thing to value the land on which the timber grows; Mr. Field has been charging you so much per acre for the land, the same price as the other, and he has also valued the timber besides the buildings. It is usual, if you buy a wood, for instance, to buy the timber in that wood, but you do not pay for the land on which it stands, not an equal price.

1789. Is there a lease from you as the master of the grammar school to Mr. Sutton, of any of the grammar school property?—No.

1790. What is the name and extent of the property which Mr. Sutton holds belonging to the grammar school?—There are two farms called Great and Little Amber-lanes; they are the two best farms belonging to the estate, and they lie altogether.

1791. Is that the property stated in the Report of the Commissioners to be in the occupation of William Holsey?—Yes.

1792. Did you at any time grant a lease of Amber-lanes farm to William Holsey?—No.

1793. It is described by the Commissioners as being let on lease for 31 years from Lady-day 1824; is that so?—Yes, part of it is let for that term.

1794. Who granted that lease?—Mr. Dorrien; I will tell you how it was. When Mr. Dorrien exchanged his land (you will observe this is let on lease for 31 years), I advised Mr. Dorrien; I said, "You had better grant a lease; it will save trouble afterwards, upon the valuation of the timber, as to the sum they put upon it for 31 years; this land being incorporated with the other two great farms, then all the leases will fall in together, and of course it will be a great future advantage to the estate that they should fall in together.

1795. Is William Holsey living?—Yes.

1796. When did he dispose of his interest in this lease to Mr. Sutton?—Soon after the exchange; the Commissioners valued it at 63*l.* a year.

1797. When did Mr Sutton take possession as tenant of the Great Amber-lanes farm and Little Amber-lanes farm?—I said before, I think, to the best of my recollection, he took the lease in 1824; I know the lease was originally from 1824, but I think when he entered upon it, it was 1825, but he took the original lease.

1798. Is there a covenant in the lease that the possession shall not be parted with without the consent of the landlord?—I really do not know that; I am not master of the subject; the leases are all drawn by the Court of Chancery.

1799. Were you a party to the assignment of the lease from William Holsey to Mr. Sutton?

Mr. Sutton?—I was, because I had arranged it so for the purpose of the exchange. Holsey was only a person considered to hold it just till such time as the exchange was made. I got the number of years put down in the lease in order that it might fall in with the other property.

1800. Who is William Holsey?—He is a very respectable man at Berkhampstead.

1801. What is he?—He was a baker, but is retired now.

1802. Was he then, or is he now, a man of property sufficient to take and occupy 250 acres of land? He never had it, he had only 61 acres, the exchange land.

1803. Was Jonas Gregory the tenant?—Yes, Gregory was the original tenant and hired it under the Court.

1804–5. To whom was the Great Amber-lanes farm and Little Amber-lanes farm leased at Lady-day 1824?—You mean when sold by public auction—to Mr. Gregory.

1806. Who is Mr. Gregory? Where does he reside?—He is removed; he did live in Clement's Inn, but he lives now in some street leading out of Russell-square.

1807. Did he reside at Berkhampstead?—No, he did not.

1808. Did Gregory tender for the lease, or bid for it?—He bid for it.

1809. Did you know Gregory at that time?—I did.

1810. Was it at your instance or with your knowledge that he bid for this farm?—Yes, it was.

1811. Was there any understanding between you and Mr. Gregory that he should take it on your account?—I desired him to bid for it.

1812. What was your object in desiring him to bid for it?—I went before the Master in Chancery upon the allottings of this property, which was to be let for thirty-one years. The Master said this, says he, I am of opinion lately, I am rather afraid it is so, that we have sacrificed estates, I think that was the word; he meant they did not fetch their full value, and he said, I think we ought to have here a protecting price; to which I said, I think that is a very proper thing, and I will answer to produce a person who shall bid 15*s.* an acre for it. Now, you will observe this, that there is no agricultural building, of any description whatever, upon these two farms, none whatever; I myself was very much afraid that the out-going tenants, being in possession of the agricultural buildings on the farms as their own freehold property, that they would of course bid very little for it; indeed, thinking that no other men (as they naturally would think) durst oppose him in the bidding, I told the Master, I thought, therefore, it was very proper there should be a protecting price; he said there must be some one; I said I would answer to produce a person who should bid 15*s.* an acre for this. The day of sale came; the two out-going tenants came with a friend of theirs, there was no other individual in the room. They bid 11*s.* an acre for it, and no more; they hesitated a great deal, and Mr. Gregory said, 15*s.* an acre; they never bid another farthing for it, and their remark was, "Well, much good may it do the gentleman at that price."

1813. Who was the Master before whom this passed?—Master Cross.

1814. You are now alluding to the Master in Chancery?—Yes.

1815. Was the bidding in the rooms at Southampton Buildings or at Berkhampstead?—At Southampton Buildings.

1816. Was Mr. Sutton present?—No.

1817. Was a lease executed to Mr. Gregory?—It was.

1818. Did he take possession of it?—He did.

1819. How long did he continue to occupy it?—Why, I think for about a twelvemonth, or nearly a twelvemonth.

1820. Is the property which you leased to Mr. Gregory that which he subsequently assigned, with your consent, to Mr. Sutton?—It is.

1821. Was the assignment by Mr. Gregory with your consent to Mr. Sutton before or after either of the transactions to which you have alluded and had with Mr. Sutton?—It was afterwards.

1822. Was the assignment of the lease from Gregory with your approbation to Mr. Sutton subsequent to the transaction of which you have before spoken between you and Mr. Sutton?—I think so.

1823. Can you refer to any documents that will refresh your memory and enable you to give a positive answer?—I think I can.

1824. In the conveyance from Mr. Dorrien to Mr. Sutton, and to which you were

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were a party, were the different considerations specified?—I should think so; I had no party hand in that whatever; the conveyance was made, I presume, in the usual way; I had not the least interference with that. I believe Messrs. Grover & Smith were employed by Mr. Sutton and by Mr. Dorrien; I believe they arranged that among themselves; I had nothing to do with it.

1825. Where do you say Mr. Jonas Gregory is now living?—I rather think now he has chambers in Clement's-inn.

1826. Is he your solicitor?—No, I never employed him in my life.

1827. Did he reside at Berkhampstead?—No, he did not.

1828. How long had you known him?—Several years.

1829. Was the conveyance from Mr. Dorrien to Mr. Sutton, and to which you were a party, prepared and the business transacted in the office of Messrs Grover & Smith?—It was.

1830. Who was the solicitor employed in the assignment of the lease from Mr. Gregory, with your consent, to Mr. Sutton?—I should apprehend Mr. Gregory himself.

1831. What is Mr. Sutton's christian name?—Robert.

1832. Is he a stock-broker?—Yes.

1833. When that portion of the land belonging to the school was sold to provide means for redeeming the land-tax upon the estate generally, was there any public intimation that the property in question was to be sold?—I think not.

1834. At whose suggestion was the offer of the property made to Mr. Dorrien?—By me.

1835. Did you not consider it your duty as trustee of the property to give publicity to your intention to sell a part of it?—I really did not at the time, and from this circumstance, I had been solicited by gentlemen in the neighbourhood (our land happens to be very fortunately situated); I had been solicited by Mr. Smith of Ashlin, I had been solicited by Mrs. Pechell, the mother-in-law of Mr. Smith, I had also at that time been solicited by Mr. Dorrien, and they actually went and valued the school estates for the redemption of the land-tax, and merely sent to my father to tell him to come up to the King's Arms at Berkhampstead, and to convey the estates to redeem the land-tax. My father startled very much at it; he said, "What! am I going to redeem the land-tax upon the most valuable parts of the school estate?" and the leases had at that time not very long to run. I received numbers of letters from the tax commissioner in town, advising me by all means to redeem the land-tax on the estate, and pointing out various beneficial considerations. I then desired a Mr. Sedgwick to value what I considered some of the most detached parts of the estate, and not that which was highly valuable to the school. He did so, and as men would naturally do, who have a great deal of money just at a particular time, he goes and says, "Should you like to redeem the land tax? Mr. Sedgwick has valued the property, he is a highly respectable man, and as this gentleman has been employed, I think you could not err." Mr. Dorrien looked at it, and said, "No, it was a great deal too dear," and refused it. Then I offered it to Mr. William Duncombe; I said, "Will you have it? it is a beneficial thing, and if you choose to do so you can;" and he said, he would take it upon Mr. Sedgwick's valuation.

1836. You have said that certain portions of the charity property is intersected with property of neighbouring parties to whom it was very desirable; were the portions of the estate which you so sold to Mr. Duncombe, portions of that which so intersected these properties?—Not one particle of it that I know of. Will you permit me to give my reasons? Every one is obliged to consider his own interest. These estates may be divided into three parts, then if you deprive two parts of the estate, and for the other part, in which the poor are the ultimate legatees, you get 2*l.* more than it is worth, they at the same time get 1*l.* We all row in the same boat.

1837. If your brother-in-law makes 500*l.* by a bargain, how is that, because 2*l.* is a mere nothing?—I do not know that that is the fact. I can assure you he gave as much as 100*l.* an acre for some of it.

1838. When you made the offer of the property to your brother-in-law, did you consider you were getting a high price for it?—I did think it was a good price for it, and Mr. Sedgwick was the surveyor, he swore to it; he is a highly honourable man.

1839. Do you know whether Mr. Duncombe, who purchased the estate, has disposed of any portion of it, or all of it?—I have heard that he has disposed of some and exchanged others, and that of course in some lapse of time.

1840. Does

1840. Does he retain any part of it?—I do not think he does now, not above an acre; I believe an acre he has.

1841. At the time Mr. Sedgwick valued this property, was it subject to the lease?—Yes, it was subject to the lease, there were several years to come of the lease.

1842. Was there a lease of the same duration over all the property, or was it subject to different leases?—I rather think it was subject to different leases, as far as I can recollect now.

1843. Did you at the time see the valuations of the different portions of land by Mr. Sedgwick?—I did.

1844. Did he, in those valuations, regulate the price by the time which was unexpired in the leases?—I am pretty confident he did so.

1845. Is Mr. Sedgwick dead?—Yes; his son is living.

1846. Pray, Mr. Dupré, in the exchange with Mr. Dorrien, do you conceive Mr. Dorrien gave you more or less in return?—I conceive that exchange to have been a wonderful benefit to the school, and I can explain it: Mr. Dorrien had 63 acres, I think, of land that intervened between our two best estates; it cut us up in every direction almost, and the increase of the rental to the revenues was 10*l.* a year, it laid our farms so completely wide from each other, that I considered the part which Mr. Dorrien exchanged was merely detached land, that nobody who had ever bought it would have given much for it, there would have been no competition for it.

1847. You said that there were boys that applied from London to be admitted into the school?—I did.

1848. Have you any list of the boys that so applied, or their parents?—No, I have not, the subject passed away from me, I considered it of no consequence; I did not feel myself entitled to admit boys from London, where there were so many charities, to this school in the country.

The following LETTER was produced to the Committee after the Evidence was closed.

Sir, Westbeach, St. Alban's, July 28, 1835.

HAVING learned that in the Petition of the Rev. Thomas Dupré, Master of the Berkhampstead Free Grammar School, presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Duncombe, and referred to the Charities Committee, of which you are Chairman, an accusation is brought against certain gentlemen residing in that town and neighbourhood, who have been endeavouring to give a useful direction to the funds of that school; and being further informed that the *vivâ voce* evidence is closed before your Committee; I am induced, as one of those gentlemen, and at their request, to take the only means now open to us of repelling that charge, by forwarding to your Committee the following statement of facts, in the hope that it may obtain equal publicity with the charge itself.

I only regret that matters of so little moment to the public at large should have been brought at all under the notice of your Committee, and that we should be compelled to expose the slender grounds on which Mr. Dupré attempts to justify his violation of a solemn compact entered into with us.

Mr. Dupré states, I understand, that the School Committee, having induced him to open the school upon a new and useful system, under a written regulation that scholars should be admitted only from the "whole neighbourhood," afterwards unknown to him substituted fraudulently the word "county," and then "kingdom," for "neighbourhood;" and thus at once broke faith with him, and subjected him to an influx of pupils, which he had never contemplated.

To this statement I would reply, first, that the terms upon which alone the Committee consented to open an amicable negociation with him, which I myself, as spokesman of the Committee, distinctly explained to him, and in which he as explicitly acquiesced, were these:

1st. That he should introduce into the school, and teach, free of charge, a course of English education, suited to the middling class; and

2d. That there should be no restriction *whatever* as to *whence* the scholars should come.

 3d. That

3d. That the word "*county*" was substituted for the word "neighbourhood," at one of the sittings of the Committee, at which Mr. Dupré was present, upon the *express ground* of its announcing *to the public* more clearly the understanding come to with him: that I read the regulation thus altered aloud to the Committee, and that he did not then or afterwards make the least objection to the change.

4th. That when he, upon breaking up the school three weeks after, complained to me of the word "kingdom" being introduced, and I explained to him that it was an interpolation, not of the Committee, but of a strange hand, whilst the regulations were being copied; but that the Committee had allowed it to remain, as being equivalent to "county," and therefore an immaterial alteration: he then did not deny that the word "county" was the word by which he must be bound, but endeavoured to point out the difference between the two words, by observing that, if he asked a friend to visit him in the "county," it would surely only imply a confined locality.

5th. That Mr. Dupré and I conversed more than once on the importance of his having the complete control over the boarding houses which must soon be established, to receive boys coming from a distance, and on the necessity of laying down strict regulations therein.

6th. That soon after the school had been opened upon the new system, he informed the new Usher, Mr. Scott, (who is ready to depose to that effect) that he expected to have more applications than he could accede to, being limited to 144 boys, and that he (Mr. Scott) had better take a house to receive boarders, as they would come "from all parts;" and that subsequently, when Mr. Dupré apprised Mr. Scott that he should no longer instruct the boys free of charge, but should make them pay him five guineas annually, he added, that "whatever agreement he had entered into with the Committee he should consider as nothing, as he had not committed himself in black and white, and they had no hold of him;" which is certainly true, as his signature had not been affixed to any document.

I beg to enclose to you the original copy of the "Regulations" of the School as agreed to by Mr. Dupré, with the interpolation of the word "kingdom," as adverted to in the preceding part of my letter.

Mr. Campbell having, as I am informed, given evidence before your Committee, as one of the Members of the Berkhampstead Committee, touching this School, I think it right to state to you, on the part of that Committee, that they do not consider themselves responsible for his statements.

I have, &c.

Granville D. Ryder.

To Daniel Whittle Harvey, Esq., M. P.
Chairman of the Charities Committee.

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

APPOINTED

TO EXAMINE AND CONSIDER THE EVIDENCE IN THE SEVERAL REPORTS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE

FROM THE

COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE CONCERNING

CHARITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
30 *July* 1835.

449.

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REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

APPENDIX, AND INDEX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *August* 1835.

Martis, 3° die Martii, 1835.

Ordered,—That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the present State of the Education of the People in England and Wales, and into the Application and Effects of the Grant made in the last Session of Parliament for the Erection of School-houses, and to consider the expediency of further Grants in Aid of Education, and to Report their Observations thereupon to The House.

Martis, 17° die Martii, 1835.

And a Committee was appointed of,—

Mr. Roebuck.
Lord John Russell.
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Sir James Graham.
Mr. Strutt.
Mr. Plumptre.
Mr. Poulett Thomson.
Sir Harry Verney.
Mr. Grote.
Lord Viscount Sandon.
The Earl of Kerry.
Mr. Gladstone.
Dr. Bowring.
Sir Oswald Mosley.
Mr. Warburton.
Mr. Estcourt.
Mr. Parker.
Mr. Secretary Goulburn.
Mr. Hawkins.
Lord Ashley.
Mr. Divett.
Mr. Finch.
Mr. Vernon Smith.
Mr. Pusey.
Mr. Hawes.
Sir Edward Knatchbull.
Sir William Molesworth.
The Earl of Lincoln.
Mr. Spring Rice.
Mr. Barlow Hoy.
Mr. Clay.
Sir John Mordaunt.
Lord Viscount Morpeth.
Mr. Robert Williams.
Mr. Baines.

Ordered, That the Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers and Records, and that Five be the Quorum.

Ordered, That the Report made from the Committee on Education in the last Session of Parliament be referred to the Committee.

Lunæ, 23° die Martii, 1835.

Ordered, That Mr. Wilks and Mr. Stuart Wortley be added to the Committee.

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REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the present State of EDUCATION of the PEOPLE in *England* and *Wales*, and into the Application and Effects of the GRANT made in the last Session of Parliament for the Erection of SCHOOL-HOUSES, and to consider the Expediency of further GRANTS in Aid of EDUCATION, and to report their Observations thereupon to The House, and who were empowered to Report the MINUTES of the EVIDENCE taken before them;——HAVE agreed to the following REPORT:

YOUR COMMITTEE have proceeded in their inquiry into the present state of Education in England and Wales, and have examined several Witnesses on that subject; but at the present late period of the Session they find themselves unable to report their opinion to The House; they will therefore content themselves with laying the Evidence before The House, with the hope that The House will, early in the next Session, direct the further prosecution of the inquiry upon a subject of such high national importance.

3 *August* 1835.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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Rev. *John Blackburn* - - - - - - p. 51
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Martis, 30° die Junii, 1835.

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Rev. *Reuben John Bryce*, LL.D. - - - - p. 90

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Mercurii, 10° die Junii, 1835.

THE EARL OF KERRY, IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. *Joseph Cotton Wigram*, called in; and Examined.

Rev. *Joseph C. Wigram.*

10 June 1835.

1. WILL you state your connexion with St. James's parish?—I am one of the curates, and take a principal part in the management of the schools; not of all of them, but the largest share of the school management devolves on myself.

2. What arrangement has been made in that parish for the visitation of the parishioners?—The parish is divided into six districts, which are superintended each by one or more clergymen; and in the most populous and poorest of those districts they have several persons, chiefly females, who act for them in different ways, in visiting the working classes.

3. What is the population of the parish?—It is 37,000, and a little more.

4. What number of schools in any way under the supervision of the established clergy are there to be found in that parish?—On the whole there are eight; there is the Burlington school for girls, which has 110, where the children are boarded and clothed; the Offertory school for boys, 80, who are clothed; Archbishop Tenison's foundation school has 40 foundation scholars, who are apprenticed if they leave with a good character, and also about 40 paid scholars; these are boys only. Next, there is a Sunday and evening school for boys and girls separately; then, a Sunday and daily school for boys and for girls separately, and an infant school. The five schools last mentioned are all connected with, and partly taught in one building.

5. What is the number in those five schools?—In the boys' Sunday and evening school about 130; in the girls' Sunday and evening school 150; in the boys' Sunday and daily school 265; in the girls' Sunday and daily school 180; and in the infant school 300. In all, there are nearly 1,300 children. The Sunday and evening schools are for the oldest children; the Sunday and daily scholars are of the middle age, between these last and the infants. On certain evenings of the week the Sunday and evening schools meet in the same rooms in which the other children have been taught; but on the Sundays they are assembled under gratuitous teachers at other places, and attend public worship at two different chapels in the parish. The masters and mistresses of the Sunday and daily schools teach the Sunday scholars in the evening for a small additional remuneration.

6. Have the Sunday scholars evening teaching throughout the week?—Not throughout the week; they come on two evenings in the week; and some few of them at other times, while the daily school is going on.

7. Are there other schools in the parish with which you have no acquaintance?—There is a British school, and many smaller private schools, but I cannot state the number that attend them.

8. In the schools you have spoken of there is the general National system?—Yes. They are generally conducted upon that plan.

9. Is it the same in Archbishop Tenison's school?—There being so limited a number of scholars, the system is not required to the same extent; but it is used as far as it is found to be beneficial.

10. From the observations you have made, as entrusted with the care of a portion of the population of that parish, can you state what proportion of the poorer classes receive education?—I can furnish the Committee with some evidence (though rather imperfect, and relating to other parishes) on this subject, out of the

Rev. *Joseph C. Wigram.*

10 June 1835.

educational proceedings in 1816. With respect to *present times*, I would observe that the Abstract of Educational Returns, just printed by order of Parliament, professes to give an exact answer to this question. It states that there are 11 other schools besides those I have mentioned (which have increased since we made our returns), containing 622 scholars. This, however, is greatly below the truth. At the time the returns were made, the managers of several private schools told me they should not give any account of their schools, for they thought it might prejudice their own interest to show the exact number of scholars which they were able to get; and I observe that the Abstract states that this unwillingness to report on private schools existed to a great extent.

The proportion of "educated" and "uneducated" children in the metropolis was attempted to be proved, by the following evidence, in May 1816; but there is no exact definition of these terms. It appears, however, that they must mean reading with tolerable ease and fluency.

Mr. Leary visited 215 houses in Covent Garden, and found 172 children educated and 257 uneducated (p. 6). Mr. Baisley found 417 educated and 497 uneducated, in Drury-lane (p. 8). Mr. Honeyman, in a population of 18,000 about Spitalfields, said there were 2,000 children uneducated (p. 13); Mr. Hale thought there were only 1,500 (p. 13). Mr. Biggs found, in Covent Garden, that the educated were to the uneducated in the proportion of 3,318 to 4,465 (p. 36). In Short's Gardens, Mr. E. Wakefield found 150 educated and 679 uneducated (p. 40). In Shadwell, Mr. J. Fletcher thought that there were 18,000 educated out of a population of 100,000 (p. 51). Mr. H. Althans stated the population of the eastern district of the Sunday School Union at 250,000, of which number he thought that 30,500 were untaught (p. 73). In the same district, Mr. W. Hargreave said that nine children out of ten whom he visited were unable to read (p. 152). Mr. Nettlefold found, that out of 72 children brought to Hoxton Academy, only two could read. Mr. Pickton stated that, in the Borough, out of 12,000 children, 6,000 to 7,000 were uneducated (p. 180). In Southwark, Mr. J. Miller said that 4,000 families, containing 11,470 children, between five and fourteen years of age, had been visited, of whom 6,020 were uneducated (p. 228). Mr. J. King, that in Bethnal Green not above 1,200 children were educated out of a population of 40,000 (p. 232).

[This abstract is submitted for the purpose of showing the state of the metropolis at a period nearly 20 years ago, and in order more particularly to point out the necessity of defining the terms "educated" or "uneducated" in any future investigation of the same kind, and of determining some limits of age for children, within which the reports shall be understood to apply. It is probable that the Visiting Society could furnish information of the present state of the districts referred to, by which the progress of education, or rather of civilization, might in some measure be ascertained.]

11. In the course of your visitation of the poorer classes, do you inquire whether the children attend school or not?—It is almost always a subject of inquiry.

12. Do you often find families, the children of which attend no school at all?—Very seldom, indeed; it rarely happens now that children are not taught to read and write; but the kind of instruction which they receive is a matter deserving of great attention. The principal difficulty which we experience (and which appears to have been felt more extensively when the evidence upon the state of the metropolis was collected in 1816, than it is at the present time) is that of keeping the children steadily settled in our schools. It is easy to get them at first; the love of novelty and various other causes draw them to the school; but then numbers of them will not remain; and the succession of the children through all the schools is beyond what would naturally have been supposed. This appears by comparing the register of admissions with the account of the total and the daily attendance in the school. It often happens in the schools of the metropolis, and of other large towns, that there are as many admissions in the course of the year as there are children upon the books, and that without an increase in the number of children who attend. This evil is not so much felt in the National schools which I have referred to in my own parish, though it is experienced there to a lamentable extent. One good effect of the influence of our friends, the visitors, is to check this rapid succession, and to keep the children a little longer under our care. Generally speaking, in schools of the metropolis there may be one-third of the scholars who remain steadily settled in a course of instruction, and really get the benefits which the institutions are intended to impart; another third who stay from a year to eighteen months; and another third who pass in and out with a rapidity which is quite fatal to the formation of good habits. With regard to the necessity which exists for the *continuance* of children in the schools, in order to the forming of *habits*, both *of acting and thinking*, I am particularly desirous to call the attention of the Committee to the valuable statements of F. Babington, Esq., M.P., in the evidence on the condition of the metropolis in 1816, p. 146.

13. Should

Rev. *Joseph C. Wigram.*

10 June 1835.

13. Should you be able, with regard to the schools you have mentioned, to make out for the Committee an account of the length of time which for a given period of years each child has remained in it?—Perhaps I could not do so with regard to all that have left the schools; but with regard to those now in the schools it would not be difficult. I would observe, that the National Society always publishes an account of its central school in the annual report, in a tabular form, by means of which the number in the several classes of children, and their respective degrees of progress in learning, &c., are shown; the average time also which the children have been in the school is exhibited, and the average of the age of the children in the several classes. But that table does not show the fluctuation of the scholars. I could furnish the Committee with some extracts which would show that very clearly.

The following Extracts from the First Report on the Education of the Lower Orders is calculated to show the Fluctuation and rapid Succession of the Children through the large Schools at the period when the Report was printed, May 1816.

P. 2. T. A. Finnegan, Master of the St. Giles' Irish Free Schools, had had 774 boys during three years received into his school, there being on an average 200 upon the books at one time, *i.e.* the school changed its scholars nearly four times in three years.

P. 101. In the Horseferry-road school, under C. F. Jameson, from 16 January 1815 till 1 June 1816 there were 413 boys admitted, the average attendance being 180.

P. 122. In the Spitalfields school, which Mr. W. Allen said would hold 800, on an average 320 attended; and from 1812 till June 1816 the school actually educated 2,000 children.

P. 185. Mr. Pickton, the master of the Borough-road school, said that the institution up to June 1816 had been the means of educating at least 12,000.

Second Report:

P. 33. In Shadwell school, Mr. Fletcher said that there had been 948 admissions within two years, there being on an average 434 children on the books.

Proofs of the fluctuation of the scholars similar to the preceding, may be read in the same evidence, 'First Report;' Rev. W. Gurney, (p. 15) of St. Clement Danes; Mr. Daughtrey, (p. 203) of George-yard, Drury-lane; Mr. Owen, of Lanark, with reference to Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester and Leeds (p. 238).

The following Extracts will show to what extent the above-mentioned fluctuation of scholars took place in many of the principal National Schools of the metropolis in 1830, 1832 and 1834.

From National Society's Annual Report for 1830, p. 86.

London and Vicinity.—The district thus defined (see p. 60.) comprises places containing 124 Sunday and Daily, and five Sunday schools, with 12,234 boys and 7,310 girls as weekly, and 702 boys and 676 girls as Sunday scholars; total, 20,922. Very particular inquiries have been made into the state of these schools; but the answers obtained are not so accurate as to furnish a complete account of the whole. An estimate may, however, be formed from twenty of the largest establishments which have made complete returns. These were found to contain 4,667 boys and 2,354 girls on the books; the average attendance during the first week in April, was, boys, 4,030, and girls, 1,872; the number of children who had been in some other National schools, was, boys, 552, girls, 141; and the number who had been in some other school, not a National school, boys, 1,666, girls, 926. It also appeared, that the succession of scholars has been so rapid as to cause (upon an average) a complete change of the children in the schools once in every two years.

From National Society's Annual Report for 1832, p. 96.

The Metropolis, &c.—The district comprises London, Westminster, Southwark, and the large parishes immediately adjoining; population in 1831, about 1,500,000. The present state of the National schools of the district is as follows (see p. 64), viz. 81 places with 139 Sunday and Daily, and 14 Sunday schools, containing 13,197 boys, and 8,589 girls as Sunday and Daily, and 1,008 boys and 1,134 girls as Sunday scholars; total, 23,928.

The particular inquiries made into the condition of the schools in 1830 have been recently renewed, and an estimate formed, as before, from thirty of the largest institutions which have made complete returns. These contain 6,759 boys, and 4,008 girls on the books; the average attendance during the first week in April was 5,774 boys, and 3,133 girls. The number of children who had been in some other National school before admission was 840 boys, and 270 girls, and the number who had been in some other school not a National school, boys, 1,902, and girls, 1,326. Total in the schools, 10,767. Total number of admissions (exclusive of re-admissions) within the last two years, 14,747. Hence it is to be feared that the succession of scholars in the schools is more rapid than is consistent with the perfect education of the children.

Rev. *Joseph C. Wigram.*

10 June 1835.

From National Society's Annual Report for 1834, p. 60.

The particular inquiries formerly made into the condition of the schools have been renewed, and an estimate formed, as before, from thirty of the largest institutions which have made complete returns.

Number of Children between 6 & 14 Years of Age in the School.		Total Increase in the Numbers of the Children during the last Year.		Total Decrease in the Numbers of the Children during the last Year.		Total Number of Admissions into the Schools during the last Year, excluding Re-admissions.		Totals with regard to the First Classes only.				Number of Children who have been in some other National School before Admission.		Number of Children who have been in some other School, not a National School, before Admission.		Average Daily Attendance during the first Week of May, 1834.	
								The Average Age of the Children.		The Average Time they have been in the School.							
Daily & Sunday.		D. & S.		D. & S.		Daily & Sunday.		Years.		Years.							
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
5,987	3,728	216	179	202	105	3,195	2,081	$312\frac{11}{12}$	$301\frac{1}{2}$	$92\frac{10}{12}$	$93\frac{2}{3}$	536	259	1,959	1,009	5,006	2,960

A rough Average for the Thirty Schools formed from the above Totals.

Number of Children in each of the Schools.		Increase in each School.		Decrease in each School.		Number of Admissions into each School.		Average Age of Children in First Class.		Average Time of staying in the School.		Average of the Children in National School before.		Average of the Children in other Schools.		Average Daily Attendance.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Years.	Months.	Years	Months.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
200	124	7	6	6	3	106	70	10	10	3	3	18	9	65	31	170	100

The thirty perfect returns, which have been selected for ascertaining the above results and averages, embrace many of the smallest as well as the largest schools, being taken promiscuously out of the whole number of answers to the Society's circular. They, consequently, exhibit a fair specimen of the state of the schools in union throughout the metropolis, in which there are now above 22,690 children receiving education.

14. Do any of those that leave you, change their school only, or do they give up attending school afterwards?—Their leaving school arises in some measure from change of the parents' residence, and from the necessity they feel of moving, in order to be near their shop of work; in these cases there is a partial cessation only of the children's attendance at school; but the evil complained of arises much more extensively from the indifference of the parents to their children acquiring anything more than an ability to read and write. When this is once obtained, they have got the chief thing they want, and they do not choose to be under any restraint or to conform to the discipline arising out of settled rules. The fluctuation of wages is one great cause of the disturbance to which schools are subjected; the parents become high in their manners and difficult to manage, when wages are very good; on the contrary, the usefulness of children at home, or the want of clothes, when times are bad, has a similar effect as to their continuance in the school.

This indifference, on the part of the parents, to the advantages of the schools, must be considered as one of the principal reasons why, in May 1816, notwithstanding the inadequate provision for the education of the working classes, (with one solitary exception, St. Patrick's' girls school,) no school was quite filled with children.

See Mr. Kelly, St. Patrick's boys' school (p. 5); Mr. Norris, Tottenham Court-road school (p. 11); Mr. Simpson, Whitechapel school (p. 33); Mr. Wilmot, Westminster free school (p. 35); Mr. Pickton, Borough-road school (p. 180); Mr. Harrod, Spicer-street, Spitalfields, school (p. 188 & 190); &c. And in the same manner, at the present time, though most of the schools of the metropolis are well filled, very few are so full as to be obliged to defer the admission of fresh scholars; and yet the want of additional school-rooms is very generally acknowledged.

Similar causes of indifferen e on the part of the parents may in some measure account for another circumstance connected with this subject, and very obvious on the face of the evidence in 1816, viz. that in many large schools, which had not their proper complement of

of scholars, there was very limited attendance out of those whose names were on the books. Thus, Horseferry-road school, on the books from 300 to 400, in regular attendance not more than 150 (p. 7); Mr. Jameson's testimony is to the same effect in respect of the same school (p. 101). Mr. Place says, of the North-street school, Old-street-road, it would hold 560 at one time, but the average attendance is 300 (p. 267); and Mr. W. F. Lloyd furnishes some strong general statements, in confirmation of the same facts (p. 79). So also Mr. W. Crawford (p. 191, 192); Mr. Daughtrey (p. 203); and Mr. J. Miller (p. 231).

The principal causes assigned in the evidence for this singular indifference and neglect of schools are as follows; viz. the want of clothing for the children (p. 5); that the people seek for mere worldly advantages, and are impatient of the discipline and restraint of regular schools (p. 8); the neglect and improvidence of the parents (p. 11); the ignorance and heedlessness of the parents (p. 190); that children are too useful to their parents at home to be spared for any continued period to attend at school (p. 232); the misery and wretchedness of many of the parents, in St. Giles's (p. 254, 255); in Whitechapel (p. 256); among the Irish especially (p. 260); and the abandoned and profligate state of the children themselves (p. 294).

15. Do you find that the parents generally withdraw them at the age when they are able to earn anything for themselves?—Almost always, and then we endeavour that they should pass into the Sunday and evening schools. One proof of the usefulness of the children at home may be found in this circumstance, that my own schools are generally lowest in point of numbers during the fine weather, that is, when the London season is at its height.

16. Can you give the average of the quantity of time the children spend in the school?—We have many children in our schools that have been there three or four years, but if you want to find the average time which they remain in the school, you must found the calculation upon the number of admissions and re-admissions, compared with the number of children in attendance during a given number of years.

The master of the National school which I superintend has given me the following account of the boys under his care: at Christmas last, there were 52 boys (out of the 260) who had been in the school above two years, and had never been suspended for irregularity during that period; and 44 other boys, who had been above one year in the school, conducting themselves with the same uniformly good behaviour.

I desire also to direct the attention of the Committee to the following comparative statement of the fluctuation of scholars in four of our schools. They will be pleased to observe, that in the first, where the children are boarded and clothed, they remain about five years in school; in the second, where they are clothed only, about four and a half years; in the third and fourth, where the rewards which they receive are very trifling, they do not continue in school on an average above a year and a half, and this notwithstanding that they are carried on into the practice of general reading, geography, English history, &c.; while in the first and second school they have no instruction except in writing, ciphering, and reading out of religious books. The value of endowments to schools cannot be duly appreciated unless this vast difference in the time which children remain under instruction is taken into the account.

	1. Burlington School; Girls Boarded, Clothed, &c.		2. Offertory School; Boys Clothed, &c.		3. National Schools. No Clothes: Children pay 1 *d.* weekly. Boys.		4. Girls.	
	Admitted.	On the Books.	Admitted.	On the Books.	Admitted.	On the Books.	Admitted.	On the Books.
1829 - -	18	100	19	80	102	115	94	103
1830 - -	17	100	22	80	172	191	96	120
1831 - -	25	110	19	80	192	191	127	118
1832 - -	20	110	21	80	160	197	113	122
1833 - -	24	110	16	80	166	235	102	132
1834 - -	21	110	16	80	163	263	158	190
1835 - -	26	110	17	80	174	265	134	185
Totals in 7 Years	151	750	130	560	1,129	1,457	824	970
Averages -	21	107	18	80	161	208	117	138

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17. You say that you seldom find families, the children of which do not go to school; do you find generally a desire on the part of the parents that their children should go to some school?—Yes, but most commonly they are impelled by the mere motive of getting their children on in the world; hence it frequently happens that they will not submit to the discipline of schools; they make difficulty about keeping regular hours and conforming to the rules in other respects. Some will not consent to their children laying aside unbecoming articles of finery in dress, which cannot be allowed in large public schools, without creating jealousies and other inconvenience. The parents have very little idea of the forming of the temper and disposition, as being part of the education of a child; spelling, and writing and ciphering are all that they commonly think a school can be intended to promote. I think that I can tell, by the behaviour of a child, in the generality of instances, what the character of the parent is; I know at once, in many cases, that the parents are well conducted people, by the regularity of the child's attendance, its intelligent and civil manner, and the clean and neat appearance that it has.

18. Are the parents influenced by the circumstance of the education being gratuitous?—I think it has a good effect to make them pay a penny or three halfpence a week; if much more than this is demanded, it becomes a matter of consideration, especially in large families, during the winter season, and the attendance of the children at school is suspended.

19. Are the children able in London generally to earn much at an early age?—They are exceedingly useful to their parents, which perhaps is tantamount to the earning of a good deal; they are generally the children of mechanics who work at home, and the system of the trade is this, that the workmen send to the shops for every little thing that has to be done; most articles of dress are sent to three or four different workmen, at the least, before they are complete. The masters of the shops require the men to send for the articles, and the time which is consumed in passing to and from the shop is of great value; a pair of shoes, for instance, passes to one man to have something done to the soles, and to another to have some parts of the stitching done, and to a third to have the binding put on; the children or the wives commonly go to the shops several times in the day, to inquire if there is any work come in, and if the man's child or wife is not there, the master is disappointed and unable to fulfil his promise to the customer, or else he sends the work to somebody else.

20. In your district what is the general occupation of the poorer classes?—They are connected more or less directly with the principal shops and tradesmen in Regent-street and the neighbourhood; journeymen tailors, shoemakers, shopmen, porters, and so on; the labourers are very numerous, but they are a different class, and the greater part of them are Irish.

21. What are the reasons ordinarily given why children are withdrawn from school and their education broken off?—The excuses are of every possible kind, and when the visitors call they are often acknowledged to be mere excuses, and the child is brought back to school. Sometimes a child, or one of the family, is really ill, and the services of the scholar are wanted at home for a certain time, but then, if notice has not been given of this cause of absence, he is marked as away without leave, and after a little printed warning has been sent to his father, his name is scratched off the list; a great many of these, of course, are re-admitted after a time.

22. Do the parents frequently state that they want the labour of the child?—Yes, very often, even with children eight or nine years old, and they get them little places to mind other children, or to go on messages to the shops. It happens frequently, from the closeness of the town, that they get some relation or friend to take a child into the country and keep it a little time.

23. What is the latest age to which you keep them?—In our Infant school, seven is the age; in the Sunday and daily schools, 14 is the nominal age, but those who remain longest seldom stay beyond 13; in the Sunday school we have some between 18 and 20.

24. What is the earliest age of admittance into the Infant school?—About a year and a half, but they are generally two or three years old.

25. Do children who cease to attend the National schools with you, generally attend the Sunday and Evening schools afterwards?—A great many pass into that branch of the institution.

26. Do you continue the connexion with the children in any way after they have quitted school?—This is effected to a considerable extent by means of the Sunday schools; by rewards for good conduct in service, by a general invitation to be present

sent at our half-yearly examinations, when many old scholars attend; also by means of a lending library, which influences a good many more, and by means of a provident institution, which has a still more extensive effect.

27. Are there any schools in your district in which instruction is given in science and arts, or mechanics?—In our own National school we teach geography by maps and by reading, and natural history and ciphering.

28. Is there any instruction that would prepare a boy for the further pursuit of a mechanical art?—None, except through the lending library.

29. By means of the lending libraries and the provident institutions, are you able to follow to any extent the children that pass through the school?—We keep up a connexion with a great many of them, and it has a very beneficial effect.

30. Have you had an opportunity of observing the subsequent career of many of the children?—Yes, of many of them; I have a particular account, which was presented at our last examination, on 1st June 1835, of 63 boys who were known to the master or myself as going on well. They had been three years and seven months nearly, on an average, in the school.

31. What is the result of your observation?—They are by far the most well conducted and tractable persons in the neighbourhood, and the most intelligent and obliging in their demeanour; for the most part they get situations easily, and keep them longer than other children. A tradesman in the parish, who very kindly and zealously superintends our Sunday school for boys, lately circulated a small notice that he would act as a negotiator for shopmen who wanted boys, and boys who wanted places, and he had instantly applications more than he could fill up. The boys have generally turned out extremely well.

32. Have you had an opportunity of observing the difference between children educated at your schools and uneducated children generally?—I think I have. Our schools have all the superiority which attaches to discipline, and the habit of keeping to rules; the children have the advantage of being questioned and examined in what they learn, which, after all, is more beneficial to their minds, and produces more intelligence than any other course of teaching which can be pursued. By means of questions they are almost compelled to think for themselves; they are driven upon their own resources, and their minds must work. To-day, as it has happened to me repeatedly before, I was examining a class for confirmation, just before I came here, and I am quite sure that if I had been a stranger to the persons before me, I could have said who had been educated in our kind of schools and who had not. It was not merely by their saying a certain passage by heart that my judgment was formed, because in examining for confirmation I always avoid mere efforts of memory, and endeavour to make the candidates perceive that it is the meaning which I am inquiring into. But there really is a degree of intelligence about persons who have been well trained in the manner just described, which is not found in others of their station; they understand the bearing of a question when it is put, and if they do not give the right answer, they show that their minds are occupied about the right thing. I remember a remarkable instance among some perfect strangers; one of them in particular, by the intelligent answers that were given, tempted me to go somewhat deeply into the history of Scripture and its bearings, and when I had done, I found, on inquiry, that the candidate had been brought up in a National school at Exeter. I consider such kind of proofs as quite conclusive of the benefit which those schools impart; few well educated females could have passed a better examination upon the subject than this young person did, who was a servant to a shopkeeper.

33. You say that you can trace out the character of the parents in the conduct of the children; do you find that the parents generally whom you have visited have been educated or not?—There are very few who cannot read and write, but as to education in the sense of continued teaching and moral discipline, comparatively few have known what that was.

34. Is not your industrious population rather of a superior order, as compared with Spitalfields and Whitechapel?—On the whole perhaps it may be so, but the district is very thickly peopled with Irish; it extends along Great Windmill-street and Wardour-street, and borders all the way upon Soho. Peter-street is notorious as the abode of the Irish, and a scene of much misery and disorder at times.

35. Do you get many of those Irish in your schools?—A good many occasionally, but they are very unsettled and often leave us to return to Ireland, where a great many young children are sent over to the parents' relations to be reared; many leave us for the St. Patrick's clothed school.

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36. Are many of them the children of Catholic Irish?—Yes, there are several of them, particularly while they are very young, below eight or nine years.

37. Have the Roman-catholics any schools in your district?—In Dean-street, Soho, they have a large school, in which they give clothing, and another, I believe, in St. Giles's, within five minutes' walk.

38. Are the Irish you speak of a stationary population, or fluctuating?—They have become very stationary for many years, but there is a portion always moving to and from Ireland. The name of *Grecians* for the new comers, who cannot speak English, is still kept up.

39. Is Craven chapel in your district?—Yes; the Lancasterian school, referred to at first, is situated under that chapel; Carnaby-market, which surrounds it, is extremely crowded with the working classes.

40. Did you ever hear any instances of religious broils among the children, in consequence of a difference of religious opinions?—None whatever; I believe that there is no such thing known; I do not think that in angry and drunken broils it commonly (or indeed ever) happens that religion is alluded to, on either side, as a matter of reproach.

41. Is the difference of religion allowed to appear in the schools?—There is no question about it. If I know that a parent is a Catholic, I say, on admitting the child, "You are aware, I suppose, of our rules, that you must send the child every day alike, and we must teach him everything that the others are taught;" and the common reply is this: "You will teach him nothing bad; we are quite satisfied that he will learn and get on well." But of course there are some among them that will not comply with such terms, or attend a Protestant school at all.

42. What length of time have you had charge of this parish?—It is more than eight years since I settled in it.

43. Have you perceived any change generally in the moral condition of the people or their conduct since you have known it?—They are much more pleasant to act with; their manners are more gentle; their language is less violent and offensive than it was. This may arise, in part, from the spreading of the system of visiting among them, or other causes, but certainly there is a great deal more good feeling expressed by them. During the period to which I allude the present system of parochial management has grown up. The schools were established about eight years ago; the visiting plan has not been acted upon more than three years; the lending library and the provident institution have been open about the same time.

44. What are the objects pursued by the visitors in their visits?—The ostensible plea for which they call in the first instance upon the people, is to inquire whether they are disposed to join the provident institution, which is a small saving bank, confined to the parish, and it is chiefly in the poorer districts that the contributors reside. There are now about 500 depositors through those visitors, and about 150 who come to a small place that I have open upon a Monday, where there is the lending library, and I receive the deposits.

45. In the library what are the books you lend?—That, like the other institutions, has been gradually formed and enlarged; it began with some religious books and books of history, and we have added to the catalogue on two occasions.

46. Have you ever kept an account of what books you have lent out?—There is a regular account kept for the purpose of knowing to whom each book is entrusted, and for how long it has been kept; we allow them to keep the books out for two, three, or at most four weeks.

47. Could you furnish the Committee with an account of the books and the number of times that each book has been asked for?—Very easily, and I will do so; but I may mention now that having had 258 books in use for lending, from May 1834 to May 1835, separate loans of a book have been made during that period, to the extent of 2,495, *i. e.* on an average each book has been lent between nine and ten times.

48. What number of volumes have you in the library?—There are at present more than 300.

49. Do you find them generally returned in good order?—Yes, pretty good, but we have lost a few, some of which have been paid voluntarily for by the persons who lost them.

50. Have you any fund for renewing the library?—There is no special fund; it is done by occasional voluntary contribution; we have not made the borrowers pay anything, which I rather regret, but the plan began without reference to its present extent

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extent, or what its future extent will probably be, and I have no doubt if it increases much, that we shall call for some very small payment.

51. What class of people generally are the readers of those books?—Chiefly the mechanics, and their children who are getting out into service.

52. You say that you have perceived a more orderly and respectable demeanour in the parishioners since your visitations have begun?—I have; and very much among the Irish. I think it is due, in a considerable measure, to the improved police, and partly to the people being generally acquainted with our intention in going among them; they feel that it is a kind intention which takes us into their rooms, and females go into the poorest and lowest class of houses without the least fear of molestation. I have very seldom heard of incivility of any kind, and frequently of the greatest attention and respect being shown.

53. What is the number of visitors in the parish?—Perhaps there are 30 connected with the Sunday schools, and all of them are more or less engaged in visiting the people; some give up almost their whole time to it, others to a very small extent indeed.

54. Have the clergy a general supervision over the whole visitors?—Yes; they are our friends and assistants; but we have no set of rules for our visitors. If I find persons who are disposed to act with me, I ask them, and give them the rules of the Provident Institution, and a collector's book, if they will undertake that work; and then, if they are disposed to give up more time to this benevolent service, I can always find them plenty of occupation.

55. Do they make reports to the clergymen?—They keep a regular account of the depositors, and frequently recommend persons for the loan of books, or any other little advantage which may be opened to them; and they report upon any cases of sickness or particular distress, and any praiseworthy or culpable circumstances which may occur in their own districts, or come under their observation.

56. Then they are the medium of communication between the poorer classes and some of the public charities?—This is one effect which arises out of their intercourse with the people; a much more beneficial application of charitable funds is secured, by the services which they kindly perform.

57. Have you in your church room for the accommodation of all?—By no means; we are endeavouring to make arrangements for rebuilding upon a very large scale; the chapel which exists in the district of which I have chiefly spoken, at the bottom of Berwick-street, adjoining Peter-street. There is a small chapel capable of holding 300 adults, and 400 children; we generally get near 500 children into it; and we are in hopes of being able to rebuild it upon a very large scale, and at the same time arranging for the enlargement of our schools.

58. Do you find the poorer classes desirous of attending church if they can find church-room?—That is a feeling which has grown up among them with the other improvement of character which I described. During the last Lent I had a lecture every Friday evening, and the chapel was completely filled; but two years ago I did the same, and it was so badly attended, that it did not appear worth while to renew the course of lectures in the following year.

59. Were your audience quite of the poorer class?—Generally of the poorer class. Some of the tradesmen who live around the chapel were present, with their families.

Mr. *Henry Dunn*, called in; and Examined.

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60. ARE you intimately acquainted with any particular district inhabited by the labouring classes in London?—I am somewhat acquainted with a district usually called Twigg Folly, in Bethnal-green, where I have taken much pains in the establishment and support of a British school.

61. What is the population of the district?—The district to which I refer, comprises Green-street, Green's-place, Bonner-lane, Sydney-street, Cross-street, West-street, Smart-street, and houses contiguous, and may probably include a population of 5,000 or 6,000.

62. Can you state the number of children under education out of that population?—The existing schools are:

1. A British school for boys, educating - - - - - - 120
2. A Girls' school adjoining, for - - - - - - - 80

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3. A small Infant school, very recently established, containing - - 30
4. Three or four private Day schools, containing altogether about - 50
5. Five or six Dames schools, which take in probably - - - 50

There is also a Sunday school containing 120 children, but as these are the same children who go to the day schools, the total number receiving instruction of *any kind* is about 330, leaving, I should fear, upwards of 400 children in that very limited district, between the ages of 6 and 12, totally unprovided for.

63. Do you mean that they go to no school of any description whatever?—I do; and this view of the case is borne out by the appearance of the streets during school hours, in which a large number of children are always to be seen running about, in a state of total moral neglect.

64. Have you traced the career of any children that have been educated in your British school, after leaving it?—The British schools, both for boys and girls, have been established only five years, and have always been conducted under great disadvantages, owing to the rooms in which they are held being almost untenantable, and in all respects ill adapted to the purpose. During that short time, however, many boys have received great benefits from the institution; eight or ten are known to be holding situations with credit and respectability; several of the elder girls have become Sunday-school teachers; and so far as the influence of the school has extended, the neighbourhood has decidedly improved.

65. What is the occupation of the parents in that district?—They are almost exclusively silk weavers.

66. Are they much distressed?—Not at the present time, as they are generally employed. The price of their labour is of course very much reduced; but a skilful and energetic workman will readily maintain his family.

67. What is your general impression with regard to the state of the population in the neighbourhood of which you speak?—The majority of the weavers are intelligent men. Many of them have received the elements of their education in National or Lancasterian schools; and as they are for the most part skilful workmen, their faculties have been sharpened, and they possess a good deal of shrewdness; they are by no means deficient in intellectual power.

68. Are they desirous of promoting the education of their children?—They are remarkably attached to their children; their instinctive affection is very strong indeed, but I am sorry to say it is chiefly manifested in unlimited indulgence. There is a fearful absence of parental control, and indeed a general neglect of domestic discipline. When the British school was first opened the people appeared to be very careless about the instruction of their children; but since they have experienced the benefits which result even from the moral control of a school, their desire for obtaining the benefit has increased. At first many would not take the trouble of having their children cleaned and dressed in time for school, but of late a great improvement has taken place in this respect.

69. What are their habits as to cleanliness?—I should suppose they are as clean as persons in their circumstances are usually found.

70. Do they generally live in the room in which they sleep?—The houses in that district generally consist of about five rooms, and a weaver in full employ will commonly occupy the whole house. He will probably have three looms, one for himself, one for his wife, and one for an elder child or apprentice. These occupy the whole of the upper part of the house, while the lower part is appropriated for the eating and sleeping of the family; and it often happens that one room serves for both purposes. The looms are generally hired by the workman either from his employer or some other proprietor, and the houses in which they live are frequently the property of the master, who secures the rent both of his house and looms by deductions from the wages of the weaver.

71. Does intemperance prevail much in the district?—In a mild form, to a very great extent. There may not be a large amount of absolute drunkenness, but a large portion of the earnings of the people is dissipated at public-houses and beer-shops. Habits of this kind prevail to a degree which materially interferes with the comforts of their families. Perhaps two-thirds of the population are kept in extreme poverty by these wretched indulgences.

72. Do you find more correct habits prevailing among the families who send their children to school?—Not invariably, as a child may be sent to school from inferior

inferior motives, such as a desire to have it out of the way, or a hope that it may thus gain greater facility for its own maintenance. I should rather draw the line between those who attend and those who neglect public worship. I should fear that five-sixths, or perhaps nine-tenths of the people in the district to which I refer, do not attend any church or chapel whatever. The few who do are generally much more correct in their habits; the father more frequently denies himself for the good of his child; the children are under better control, and the family is in all respects a happier one. Speaking of the labouring population generally, I think it will be found that nothing but religion will control the inferior appetites; I have known instances in which the attendance of a parent at some place of worship where his conscience has been awakened, has proved the commencement of an entire moral change in the circumstances and habits of a large family.

73. Is there much pilfering in the neighbourhood?—Many petty thefts are committed by boys from 13 to 17 years of age, who are ignorant and unemployed, but not such as bring them under the cognizance of the law.

74. Do you find that if you can get children to attend a day or Sunday school, there is a reflex influence exercised upon the parents?—Very frequently there is. Great benefits also arise from the teachers of schools being brought into contact with the parents, through the children. It affords them the opportunity of giving much valuable advice, and of urging the importance of the instructions at school being seconded by parental example and suitable domestic arrangements.

75. Then you consider that sort of voluntary connexion which arises out of the Sunday schools to be of great importance, as connecting the different classes of society together?—Of the greatest importance; it is almost impossible to estimate this sort of influence too highly.

76. If the State undertook to establish schools everywhere, would not you lose thereby the advantages derived from this voluntary connexion which is established between the different classes of society?—I think not, because these visits are mostly undertaken from religious principle, and that principle would still operate.

77. Would it continue to operate if they had no share in the instruction of the children?—Just as much. I do not imagine that a single Sunday school would fall to the ground were daily schools established in every parish in the kingdom; on the contrary, the instruction of the Sunday school would be greatly assisted by the children receiving daily instruction.

78. If the Government were to undertake a National system of education, would there be the same necessity for Sunday schools?—I think there would, for religious instruction. The chief good derived from Sunday school instruction is the moral and religious impression conveyed to the child; and, on these grounds, Sunday schools, and consequently visitation of the parents, would be continued.

79. Do you think that if increased facilities were afforded for education, the inhabitants of the district you speak of would gladly avail themselves of it?—I think they would, except where any opportunity for obtaining employment for the child interfered.

80. At what age would this begin to operate in Bethnal-green?—Children can help their parents in winding quills (a reed so called, on which the silk is wound for the loom,) from six years of age and upwards.

81. Have you had sufficient acquaintance with that district to be able to give a comparative estimate of the state of the population of Twigg Folly, whether it has been progressively improving or deteriorating?—Since we established our school there, about five years ago, which is the time when I first became acquainted with it, it has improved. This may be attributed in great measure to the benevolent efforts of some ladies connected with the Hackney Christian Instruction Society, who have devoted one or more days in every week for the last four years to visiting the habitations of the poor; they have materially aided the schools by recommending them to the notice of the parents, and urging their advantages. A Sick Society has also been established by the same parties, the funds of which have from time to time been replenished by small donations obtained in Hackney; this, under judicious management, has done great good. Occasional help has also been afforded to the parents of the school children, by sales of childrens' clothing at very low prices.

82. Is the accommodation for persons to attend divine worship adequate to the number of the population?—It is quite adequate to the number that attend, or are disposed to attend; but by no means adequate to what would be required if the

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population were in the state they ought to be. Several circumstances tend to prevent attendance; sometimes the ridicule of one person holding infidel opinions will operate over 20 or 30 families, and estrange them from public worship; and very frequently the want of suitable clothing, a consequence of improvident habits, is pleaded as a reason for remaining at home.

83. Have you frequently met with irreligious publications among the poor?—The Poor Man's Guardian, a mischievous penny publication, is extensively circulated.

84. And with a pernicious effect?—A very pernicious effect.

85. Are they bought, or distributed gratis?—Bought.

86. Is there any circulation of tracts?—The tracts of the Religious Tract Society are circulated by the agents of the Christian Instruction Society; but there is not the same taste for them; men generally read greedily anything that tells them they are injured and ill-treated.

87. Has any attempt been made in that district to promote the practice of temperance?—Several temperance meetings have been held, but they have not yet succeeded in establishing a district society of any extent; perhaps this may partly arise from its being a beer-drinking district.

88. Do you regard temperance societies as a preservative where habits of intemperance have not grown up?—A very great preservative. Whatever influences the public mind against intemperance in any form, must eventually tell upon all classes.

89. Can you state whether infidelity prevails much among the poorer classes?—I fear it prevails very extensively; I have met with some instances in which infidelity of the most malignant kind to society has been openly avowed.

90. Was that among men who had a certain degree of education?—Among men who had received school instruction, but without moral discipline.

91. Have you found them very anxious to propagate their opinions?—Some of them are, and also very intolerant to those who differ from them; many of them persecute their wives and children with great malignity if they suspect there is any danger of their becoming religious.

92. Is there much permanent connexion in that district between the master manufacturers and the workmen?—The agents of the masters are frequently in the neighbourhood, looking after their property, of which a great deal is on the looms; sometimes the contents of one loom will be worth 20 *l.* or 30 *l.* or more. I am not aware that there is any other connexion.

93. Have provident societies found their way much among the people of that neighbourhood?—I believe not. The only societies of the kind that I am aware of in that neighbourhood are a Coal Club and a Burial Society; the first consists of about 50 or 60 members, who subscribe a small sum weekly, to raise a fund for the purchase of coals in larger quantities, and at a cheap time, which are subsequently divided among the families, according to the amount of their subscriptions: the latter consists of a larger number, who pay 1½ *d.* a week, for which the sum of 4 *l.* is paid at their decease to surviving relatives, to secure a decent funeral. One of the greatest evils with which the poor of this district have to contend arises out of the nature of their employment; the work they obtain can, in many cases, only be completed in the course of three or four weeks, the masters only make trifling advances, and consequently the pawnbroker's shop is constantly frequented for temporary aid; this, of course, leads not only to a great waste of money, but induces general habits of improvidence.

94. Should you say, that in those districts where there are no schools, the interval between the middling and poorer classes was wider than in those districts where there are schools?—I think it must of necessity be so; where there is little kind and friendly intercourse, there is great danger of envy and other bad feelings becoming predominant.

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Jovis, 18° *die Junii*, 1835.

THE EARL OF KERRY, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Samuel Wilderspin*, called in; and Examined.

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95. ARE you generally acquainted with the state of education of the mass of the people in England?—As applicable to the poor, I may say, I have visited a great number of schools in all parts of the three kingdoms; and I fancy I am tolerably acquainted with the methods now in use, as they apply to poor children.

96. Not only with respect to the schools themselves, but also with regard to the general state of education of people who are not at school?—I think so; I have moved a great deal about for the last 10 years; I have been almost perpetually travelling, and I make it my business to mix with the lower class of society, and to ascertain as much of their habits and manners as I can.

97. To what length of time does your experience extend?—Since the commencement of 1820 practically, and before that theoretically.

98. Are you better acquainted with the state of education among the industrious classes in any one district, or generally throughout the country?—I should say generally throughout the three kingdoms.

99. If you were to mention any district in which you are most acquainted with it, what would that district be?—I am as well acquainted with London, perhaps, as any part, for I first commenced here, and was bred here.

100. When you say you are conversant with the state of education among the people, do you confine it to Infant schools, or do you extend it to education generally?—My practical knowledge refers particularly to Infant schools; but I visited the other schools, and can say something as to their state.

101. Confine yourself for the present to Infant schools; they are comparatively of very recent foundation, are they not?—They are of recent date.

102. More recent than the other schools?—Exactly.

103. At what time was the first Infant school founded?—Lord Brougham considers the first Infant school was founded in 1818. A mere assembling of young children is not an Infant school. I consider the first systematised school was commenced in the beginning of 1820.

104. When you speak of a school on a systematised plan, you mean that known by the name of Wilderspin's plan?—Yes; I fancy myself the author of a plan for infant training. I think I was the first who gave a detailed account of the system in my book, and the first who practically proved its utility.

105. To the education of children of what age does that system extend?—From as soon as they can walk to seven years old.

106. Have you any means of stating the number of such Infant schools, either in the country at large or in any particular district?—As near as I can calculate, but I cannot speak accurately, we have about 2,000 of what are called Infant schools, and about 64,000 infants attending them; but some of them are little better than Dame schools, and very badly conducted.

107. In England?—In the three countries, England, Scotland and Ireland.

108. Is there any district which, according to your view of the subject, is sufficiently supplied with Infant schools?—None, not one.

109. What district, in your opinion, comes nearest to a sufficient supply; which district has the greatest number in proportion to the population?—I should say in Dublin. We have 21 Infant schools in Dublin, and there is no other town of the same size, I conceive, that has so many.

110. But in England?—Not even in England.

111. In England, what is the place where there are the greatest number, with reference to the population?—We have 11 Infant schools in Liverpool, and there are nine in Manchester and the suburbs.

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112. In order to give the Committee an idea of the deficiency, in your opinion, of the means for infant education, could you state, in Liverpool, what number of Infant schools you would consider sufficient?—I should say the number now in existence, even there, is not adequate to one-third of the number of inhabitants.

113. Do you consider it important that the means of infant education should be placed within the reach of the people?—I think that ought to be the foundation and basis of all education, because that begins at the beginning.

114. Do you think it of equal importance, as relating to the education of people in large towns, and also in agricultural districts?—I think it more important than any other system extant, because a child as soon as it begins to observe objects is a fit subject for education; and I conceive we have been giving the evil one the best chance by not beginning with them before.

115. You think the same arguments that apply to it in the one case apply to it in the other?—In every place where there are infants I think they stand in as much need of training and cultivation as the various flowers and trees do in the garden.

116. Do you not require a certain number of children to be able to carry on an Infant school according to your system?—We do not like less than 50, but it is possible to conduct it with 20; and I should say the greatest number should not be more than 200, for any two persons to manage.

117. Then you think it is an institution of great importance to an agricultural district if you can get 20 infants?—I should say so decidedly.

118. Have you been able to trace any effects of infant education upon the further education of children?—I have.

119. Do they learn more easily?—There are some of my early pupils that are now men and women. I visited the first school a little while since, and I met some of the mothers, who were pupils of mine, and had become mothers since; and they came round me, and said they blessed the day that they ever entered the school, and that as soon as their little children were old enough they would send them; and I believe there are a few of my early pupils now engaged in foreign lands in opening Infant schools. Many of them are Sunday-school teachers; some in the very place where they were taught themselves when infants; and I know two who are Infant-school teachers in this country.

120. Supposing a child to enter another school, the common Lancasterian school, or Provincial or a foreign National school, who had been educated at an Infant school, and another to enter at the same time who had not been educated at an Infant school, which child would learn the easiest?—The one who had been at the Infant school.

121. Have you found any difficulty in establishing Infant schools from prejudices in the minds of the people?—A great deal; but not so much now as existed a few years ago.

122. The prejudices are diminishing?—Very much; particularly among the clergy. They are now becoming decidedly friendly to them.

123. Were they once their opponents?—I should say the majority were; but it is not so now. I remember one clergyman preaching from the pulpit against them at Bath, and he wrote a pamphlet also.

124. With regard to the system pursued in the present Infant schools, do you consider it as nearly perfect as anything you can devise?—By no means. We have laboured under sad disadvantages. We have no central establishment, and the consequence is, that every infant teacher has some crotchet of his own, and the schools are just as different as the countenances of the instructors. We want a common central establishment, where we may concentrate our views into one focus. It should be in a part of the town that the gentry could visit; and I am certain if we could have such an institution the remaining prejudices would be removed.

125. You mean for training masters and mistresses?—Yes.

126. Is there no existing Infant school you would quote as a model?—Not one; the best I know of is in Edinburgh.

127. Which do you consider the best in London?—I should not like to name any particular school; they all want classification; there is not sufficient system in any of them to enable me to hold them up as models. They want classification.

128. Are the number of Infant schools increasing very much in London?—Yes.

129. When you speak of classification, do you mean classification of children?—Classification of children, and the means of giving them knowledge. Though they are infants they ought to be classed, and very little babies that cannot speak should be put in a class by themselves. They should be classed according to capacity

pacity and age, for order is as essential in an Infant school as in any other, and you cannot have order without their being classed.

130. If you were to establish a training establishment for masters and mistresses of Infant schools, must it be separate from training establishments for masters and mistresses of other schools?—It would be better.

131. The systems differ so much?—Yes; it would be better for it to be a distinct establishment of itself.

132. In what part of the country do you perceive the greatest tendency to encourage Infant schools?—In Scotland.

133. But in England, in what part?—I should say, in the manufacturing districts there seems a greater desire to have Infant schools, because there is an opinion abroad that they are not so necessary in agricultural districts.

134. And do you find greater difficulty in establishing them in agricultural districts than manufacturing districts?—Yes; because I think the public generally in agricultural districts are not so alive to the advantages of education as in the manufacturing districts; I mean the parents of the children.

135. Do you know any part of England where they increase with such rapidity, that you can see that, at no distant time, there will be sufficient means of instructing the infant population?—I think the neighbourhood from whence I have come, that is Lancashire. They are increasing there amazingly. I am surprised to see the handsome buildings that are being erected for the purpose of infant training. I have to return immediately to Lancashire to finish engagements I have made.

136. Do you think that, supposing no additional stimulus to be at work than at present exists, even in that district, which you say is most favourably circumstanced, you can say that five or ten years hence there will be means of instructing the whole infant population?—I could not undertake to make that assertion, because it would be a mere matter of opinion, without foundation to guide me.

137. Are Infant schools increasing in a similar proportion in any other part of the country, or generally throughout the country?—There is a great desire to have Infant schools, but the people do not know where to apply for information. There is no common centre, and hence they generally apply to some of the teachers, or committees of the other schools, and they get a very bad sort of information. They are generally copies of the school nearest to them, which may be very badly conducted.

138. In agricultural districts they are hardly increasing at all?—I should say they are increasing in all parts of the three kingdoms.

139. But in a much less ratio than in manufacturing districts?—Certainly I think so.

140. One part of Lancashire is manufacturing, and the other is agricultural; do you mean, when you say that Infant schools are increasing in Lancashire, that they are increasing both in the agricultural and manufacturing, both in the north and south parts of Lancashire?—I do.

141. Then both in the agricultural and manufacturing districts they are increasing?—Yes.

142. Can you tell the Committee the present state of the children of the poor, confining yourself first to the state of towns?—They are sadly neglected; the parents have to go out to work themselves, and leave the very little ones in the charge of some child hardly three years older than themselves perhaps; and at Wigan, especially, you may see mere infants carrying other infants, and they hold on their backs almost like leeches, and these little children drag them about all day while the parents are at home or at work; and the consequence is, that both parties are demoralized; one is kept away from the schools eligible to children of their age, and the little ones subjected to all the evils that are to be seen in the streets.

143. Does not that tend very much to the increase of crime?—I have not the least doubt of it.

144. Can you state the causes of that?—I find that there is no such thing in nature as an idle child who is healthy; it is always active while awake, and if we do not lead those active principles on the side of virtue and religion, they will, as sure as possible, take the opposite road on the side of vice, for a child will be learning something, either good or evil; and thus if they learn bad habits, they will of necessity put them into operation as soon as they can.

145. Is there any remedy, in your opinion, for these evils?—Yes; I should say the first remedy would be to take them out of harm's way when their minds are like clay or wax, capable of receiving any impression; and if we do that, we shall pre-occupy

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the mind with that which may be good and useful, and of course the child will be more likely to become a valuable member of society.

146. You have heard the objections stated to Infant schools, have you not, that it is taking children from their mothers, and breaking the ties that bind parent and child together?—I have; but that has no weight whatever. If we took the children entirely from their parents that objection would hold good; but we do not have them more than seven hours at most out of the 24, and instead of weakening the affections it absolutely has a tendency to strengthen them; for whilst the mother is busy in her occupation at home the child is out of her way, and she is very willing to listen to its prattle when she is unoccupied herself, and the child comes with something it has learned at school, which is really information to the parent, and they will frequently take them up and kiss them as a sort of prodigy; therefore it absolutely strengthens the feeling on both sides, instead of weakening it.

147. Are there any cases in which the infants have taught their mothers?—Many; I have known instances of whole families being converted, if I may be allowed the expression, through the instrumentality of one of the youngest.

148. What was the origin of the infant system?—I believe the origin was at Lanark; at least that the idea of assembling a number of infants together to make them happy originated there.

149. With Mr. Owen?—With Mr. Owen.

150. And since that it has progressed very rapidly?—Yes; but there was then no system to bring it to bear. It was merely assembling together a number of infants; and, moreover, Mr. Owen himself visited me often, and told me he thought it time enough to begin to teach a child to read when he was seven years old.

151. Then the present system you consider to have originated in 1820?—Yes.

152. Have you visited Lanark in the early periods?—Since the establishment of the system, but not before.

153. What are the objections that are made to the system?—That was one that I have already named, that it weakened the affections between parent and offspring; and another was, that it injured the young brain to teach little children the elements of geography and geometry, and so on; that it had a tendency to make them prodigies in infancy, that they might be blockheads all the rest of their lives.

154. Have you heard the medical objection, that too early excitement of the faculties is not favourable for the health?—I have; but then the medical men did not know we have legislated for all the faculties. We do not operate on one faculty alone at the expense of the others; but when we have infused a little into one faculty, we turn round and begin to operate on another, and we find we always get tired before the children.

155. Has any estimate ever been made as to the average health of infants in schools, as compared with those out of schools?—I should say, from all the experience I possess, those in school are decidedly more healthy, provided the school-room is not too small, and the infants have proper exercise in the play-ground.

156. You never saw any statistical returns made on the subject?—No.

157. What are the modes of instruction you pursue according to your system?—The first thing we do is to commence with the eye, and we commence teaching them arithmetic almost as soon as they enter the establishment, because a child receives a great deal of knowledge from the eye, and we have moveable balls that we move about. I have not the apparatus with me; but if I had, the Committee would see that it is calculated for the end in view; the child perceives that two one's are two, that two two's are four, and so on, as they look at them. They soon learn it. We begin to teach them arithmetic before we teach them the alphabet.

158. You have different coloured balls?—Only two now; we had different colours at first, but that was found to perplex the young eye; for we found the young eye needed education as much as any other faculty. Now we have only two colours, black and white.

159. Have you any means of enforcing moral or religious cultivation?—Yes; we wish, and I always recommend, every committee of every Infant school to have a play-ground attached to the establishment, and we recommend flowers and fruit-trees to be planted within reach of each, in order that they may be taught respect to private property, and not to touch them; and I will undertake to say, if you give me 200 infants, and six weeks to train them, they shall not take a bunch of currants, or any of the fruit that grows there.

160. Even

160. Even if your own eye were withdrawn?—Yes; it depends entirely on the qualifications of the teachers.

161. If you were out of the way?—Yes; I would go out of the play-ground, and there should be 30 persons in it, and you shall see them all playing about, and I will go away.

162. As a matter of fact, is there often fruit growing in the play-grounds of the Infant schools?—In most of the schools I have opened, I have recommended it. There is one in Hereford where there are peaches and nectarines growing within reach of them, and they do not touch them.

163. Have you any means of providing for the moral and religious education of the infants?—Yes; we take any object in nature, a bunch of currants we will say, for all these things afford opportunities to give the children lessons, as well as teaching them habits of honesty. We take a piece of gooseberry-bush, or a flower, and, if you do justice to it, you lead the child through that object up to the great Creator, and hence you lay a foundation for religion from the commencement, by leading the child's mind through simple objects up to the First Great Cause; and I am so delighted with the effects produced, that I think I can safely say I have seen 200 infants with as much pious feeling as ever I have seen among the same number of adults; they seemed delighted to be led up to God through his works; and they put questions to me sometimes that I find, with all my philosophy, I am unable to answer. The Creator has given us two books to learn from, His Holy Word and His book of nature.

164. Do you not make great use of music?—We do; because we find the weather has a very great influence upon the infant mind. On a dull day they are not half so bright as in a clear atmosphere; and then we have recourse to stimulants, such as music, to bring them into a state of pleasing activity.

165. Do you play the liveliest tunes on the dullest days?—Yes, but we find the human voice the best thing to train them to sing.

166. What are your plans for rewards and punishments in Infant schools?—They are various; we endeavour to study the character of the child first, because we have found that what is a punishment to one child is no punishment to another. We find some children will do without corporal punishment; a cross look will answer the end. We find other beings, whom if you put on a form for a few minutes, it will have the desired effect; but we find others that if we put them on a form, it would be no punishment at all; they would be as happy there as anywhere else. It is the most difficult thing in our whole system to legislate for rewards and punishments; we find no two alike. If we could get them all at a twelvemonth old, I think we might do without corporal punishment, but at present we cannot. If a child comes to me at five years old, I have to reduce him to obedience, and sometimes to use corporal punishment, for his parents have threatened him and never put their threat into execution; the consequence of which is, that when he is threatened by the teacher, he views his words as mere vapour. We find all long punishments injurious; if you do not receive the child into favour the moment symptoms of repentance appear, you harden the child and defeat your own object.

167. But when they come at two years old you do not find it necessary?—I have had many instances where I have had to correct a child of only 12 months old; and in Wigan there was a little creature that could not speak, and yet domineered over the child that carried it about, and when it came into the school it would not sit by itself; it wanted always to be on the back of the other, and I saw at once that I must enforce obedience. I had to whip it twice. It was only 15 months old; and then I had that very child at a public examination, before at least 350 auditors, and the child put its arms out to come to me and kissed me, and every person present was astonished. It only proved that you cannot begin too early to train a human being.

168. Do you make any use of appeals to the conscience?—I find there is a certain principle within every child, whether I ought to call it conscience or not perhaps is immaterial, but I do find there is a certain natural principle implanted even in a babe by the Creator, which if we can operate on soon, convinces it of the difference between right and wrong. I have known an infant that I have once conquered, try an experiment with another person who had not the same firmness, but it would leer round and see me in the room, and its countenance would show that there was some internal principle that convinced it it would not succeed. They seem as delighted to do that which is right as that which is wrong, if you commence early.

169. There are certain actions that you have been accustomed to approve, and

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certain actions that you have been accustomed to disapprove; so that, independent of what you call the internal conscience, they would have learned from experience, while under your tuition, that there are certain actions you approve of, and certain actions that you disapprove of?—That has been undoubtedly the case, in some instances. I cannot say the motives from which children act, I can only say how they do act while under my training.

170. But you attach rewards to some acts, and punishment to others?—No other than merely telling the child we are pleased with its conduct.

171. That is received by the child as a reward?—Yes; we must have that distinction between right and wrong. I may perhaps be permitted to state, that I formerly contended that infants were more inclined to do that which is universally disapproved of than that considered as correct. The fact is, I thought they had a greater tendency to evil than to good, but practice has rather overset that opinion. I may state that I have had more than 17,000 babes through my hands, and I have made calculations as to certain actions that are performed by infants when in the play-ground, for there they show their character. Now I find that it is full two and a half to one in favour of what we should approve.

172. Do you not think that if you were to change the master, that that proportion would vary, and that with a master less accustomed to the proper mode of training up infants, there might be a somewhat more adverse proportion?—There is no doubt of it, so much depends upon the main spring.

173. And supposing that you could carry the system still further and make it more efficient, the proportion would, I suppose, be more in favour of the good?—I think that is the fair inference.

174. What do you expect would be the ultimate effect of the diffusion of the system?—I think juvenile delinquency would decrease; that we should have less need of prisons; because if we pre-occupy the mind with that which is generally undersood to be good, there are the fairest hopes to conclude that prevention is better than cure, and that we shall very much diminish the expenses of punishment by commencing with the human race at an early period.

175. At how early a period have you been able to perceive bad inclinations in children, in consequence of their being habituated to witness the wickedness of their parents?—I should say at six months old. I have seen a child strike its mother, which gave it suck, at the age of six months, which is very improper, and ought to be restrained.

176. Could you trace that disposition in that instance to the habits of the parents?—Yes; the parent has not been aware that education ought to commence as soon as the being begins to notice objects. She has allowed the child to do a thing that is wrong because it is an infant, and it becomes a habit, and when the habit is formed she begins to correct it when it is too late.

177. Do you see a great difference in the happiness of a child in the progress of these instructions?—Decidedly; any man who saw a well-regulated Infant school would be forced to say he never saw such a mass of juvenile happiness altogether; it in fact alters the countenance of the children.

178. Do you not think that result becomes a very great instrument in your hands in the business of education?—It operates on the temper, and in fact forms the character.

179. Have you seen the results in certain districts, say in a certain cluster of streets in which your system has been at work a little time, in the appearance of the juvenile part of the population, in the way of greater cleanliness and order?—As it respects the juvenile part of the population the difference would strike the most casual observer; their countenances are brighter, they have more dignity in their manner, and are also cleaner in appearance; and I could tell children who go to Infant schools if I met them in the streets, and distinguish them from others who do not. We will take Spitalfields; those who know that neighbourhood know it to be as bad perhaps as any in London; when I commenced there I was pelted by the people with various kinds of filth, and they used to call after me "There goes the Baby Professor;" but when they found their children learned, and came home to them and absolutely gave them good advice, they turned round and treated me with the greatest kindness, and I can truly say I never met with kinder treatment before I left that neighbourhood than from the poor wretches of parents who had before insulted me; and my wife fell a sacrifice to her labours in that neighbourhood, and when she was buried there were thousands of the poor attended, and some of them had bits of black ribbon in their caps, and various other marks to show

their respect for her; and if I go into that neighbourhood now the people will come round me and show me the greatest kindness. I have been into places where they kept bull-dogs to fight; the father, perhaps, of the pupil has kept these dogs for fighting, and they would rise, when I came in to inquire after an absent pupil, to growl at me, and the man would say "Come in, sir, they shall not hurt you; my poor little fellow is abed, and you can go up and see him, nothing shall hurt you here;" and I have gone up to the little fellow's bed, and sometimes I found that what I said to the child would affect even the flinty heart of the father, and would be the means of doing much good.

180. Have cases of ingratitude from children, towards yourself, been frequent?—I am astonished to find how few cases of ingratitude I have met with among infants. If I have been in a town once and opened a school, and go there two or three years afterwards, and any of the children are there that were there at first, their eyes sparkle, and some of them will run out and kiss me; it was the case at Bury a few weeks ago, and the persons who were present were astonished to witness the fact.

181. Suppose any stranger had been there one year, and had come again the following year, or two years afterwards, would he perceive a change in the appearance of the street in which the school is situated?—In that street in particular probably not; there will be a great difference ultimately. The children at first were sent more like sweeps than anything else, but afterwards they were sent with clean hands and faces, not very tidy, for the parents had not the money to buy the clothes. The parents themselves improved both in manners and in habits. At the time we commenced there it was a regular plan to go to Smithfield and steal an ox, and drive it into that neighbourhood, and make it wild by putting peas into its ears, and so on, and then when they had finished their sport they would lead it into some field and there leave it; but before we left that was entirely done away with. I do not say it was owing to the school, but I state it as a fact that the neighbourhood was very much improved.

182. Have you known cases of parents of dissolute habits, having children at your school, whose dissolute habits have been at all diminished by the influence of the better education their children have received on themselves?—I have. I may state that one woman came to me and told me that her child had remonstrated with her. She had taken it out on a Sunday morning to pick up some sticks; the woman was not exactly content with picking up the loose sticks, but pulled a few out of the hedge; and the child was with her as she was returning with the sticks, and said, "Mother, you have broken two of the commandments; you have been stealing the sticks, and you have been stealing them on the Sabbath-day," and the child repeated the two commandments; it so affected the woman that she came to me and told me of it, and told me she hoped she should discontinue the practice. I can state also that a man discontinued drunkenness from the simple prattle of his infant. He was in the habit of frequently getting drunk; and there were two or three children under seven years of age, and they all slept in the same room though not in the same bed. The man came home one night drunk, and his wife remonstrated with him and he struck her; the woman cried very much, and continued to cry after she got into bed, and a little creature, two or three years old, got up and said, "Pray, father, do not beat poor mother;" the father ordered it to get into bed again, and the little creature got up again, and knelt down by the side of the bed and repeated the Lord's Prayer, and then concluded in this simple language, "Pray, God, bless dear father and mother, and make father a good father. Amen." This went to the heart of the drunkard; the man told me he covered his face over with the bed-clothes, and that the first thoughts he awoke with in the morning were thoughts of regret that he should stand in need of such a remonstrance from such a young child, and it produced in him self-examination and amendment of life; and the family are now united to a Methodist chapel in that neighbourhood, and I have learned that they are now useful and valuable members of society; and many of the teachers have given me facts of a similar kind.

183. From what age to what age have you been in the habit of receiving infants?—We take them before they can walk, if they have a sister or brother to bring them to school; from one year old to seven, I should say.

184. Have many of these children come to the school with very confirmed habits of idleness and vice?—They have not come to school with habits of idleness, but certainly they have come with habits of vice; such as pilfering, for example, and lying,

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lying, and irritable dispositions, striking another child because it would accidentally run against it, and so on.

185. Bad language derived from their parents?—Horrible language, such as I cannot repeat, I have heard from infant lips.

186. These children who have acquired the use of bad language, do you allow them to mix with other children?—We make no distinction.

187. Do you in a very short period find great improvement in that respect?—I have never known an instance to the contrary, with assiduity. Of course such children require more care and trouble, but if the teacher has a love for the children he will overcome the difficulties, I feel assured.

188. Have you ever followed children of such a dissolute character after they have left you; have you known them in their after life, and seen the influence of your education upon them?—We used to draft most of our children to the large National school opposite the Infant school; there were 500 boys and 300 girls, and sometimes more; and when the parents did not object, we used to draft a whole class of them into the National school. The master and I co-operated together, and I used to visit the pupils there, and he told me that, generally speaking, he approved of them better than the children he got from the streets. When they left there I had not the means of ascertaining how they behaved afterwards.

189. How long do you consider it desirable that a child should remain at the Infant school, in order to derive all the benefits the school is capable of offering?—I think they should leave at seven, and be drafted to one of the other schools.

190. You say the children came from one year old to seven; in how long a period, upon the average, do you observe that the children have derived all the benefits the school is capable of conferring?—That depends upon the capacity of the child, and its activity. We set no limits either to intellectual, moral, or religious education; every teacher gives them as much as he can.

191. You must surely have formed some notion in your mind of the average period for which it is desirable the child should remain at the school?—I should say that we should not like to part with them before seven if we could help it; but some children will be as forward at the age of six as others at the age of seven.

192. How many years would you, generally speaking, give for infant education, supposing you could dispose of the child from its birth; at what period do you think this infant education should close?—I should prefer taking it at twelve months old, and keeping it till seven.

193. You think your system affords as much instruction as a child seven years old is fit to receive, and of the proper kind?—Yes.

194. It is rather giving it good habits than instruction, is it not?—It is both. I could produce infants that would not disgrace even some National schools, and who possess a more accurate knowledge of things than children twice their age.

195. Supposing a child to come to you at twelve months old, what is the course of instruction according to which you proceed?—We should begin with that child by teaching it obedience, which is very important; the next thing we teach it would be order.

196. What do you man by order?—To sit where it is desired, and to march about with the other little children, or do what order requires, to do everything in a regular manner. Then we should endeavour to teach it habits of delicacy, cleanliness, and kindness; little children are rather filthy if not legislated for; the child of a careless parent does not know how to perform various offices properly; we have to teach them even those things. When this is taught, it perhaps shows its temper by striking another, and we then begin to restrain its feelings, and to teach it to have a command over itself; when it begins to speak we commence teaching it its letters and arithmetic, and various other things connected with the infant system; then, if we carry on that principle, the child is taught habits of delicacy, cleanliness and honesty, and even self-respect, for that is necessary in the formation of its character; the child that does not respect itself will not respect anybody else: and by the time it leaves the school it ought to know the first four rules of arithmetic, and a good deal of the elements of geography; it ought to know how to read well enough to read any book in simple language; it would have a tolerable knowledge of the quality of such things as immediately come under its notice; it would have a slight knowledge of the elements of natural history, of the habits and manners of different animals, taught by pictures; it would have a tolerable knowledge of the leading facts of the New Testament, which are communicated by pictures

tures in the same way; it would have a knowledge of form; the child would be able to distinguish a triangle from a square, and an octagon pillar from any other pillar; and if it went to another school, where there is not so much mental education, it would be less likely to be pleased with it. At present I do not think the National or British schools are fit to take our children to, from a well-regulated Infant school, unless they infuse a little more into their system than they do at present. In short, we legislate as far as we are able for every faculty known to exist in a child. The memory is not chiefly employed at the expense of the other faculties.

197. Do you not make the acquisition of knowledge in your system somewhat more agreeable than other persons seek to make it?—We find the children so delighted with acquiring knowledge that the fact is, the greater the variety the more they are pleased; and I find that they really are susceptible of information which I believe the generality of the world are not at all prepared to expect; and we endeavour to make it agreeable, by giving it in a pleasing manner.

198. Have you not seen this evil effect follow from it: that after making the acquisition of knowledge in the Infant school a mere matter of pleasure, when knowledge becomes labour, which it must necessarily become, they feel a repugnance to undergo that labour?—No; for I find children will labour amazingly hard. Indeed, I never met with a being, man or child, that did not like to obtain knowledge, but they like to obtain it in their own way. The labour of learning will be much less when the science of teaching is better understood.

199. Have you ever heard the objection made to the system of the Infant schools that, by accustoming children to so much variety and so much pleasure, when they come to labour to acquire knowledge they are unfit for the labour?—I have heard the objection made, but I think it has been made by persons who did not understand the principles of our plan; because it has been made personally to me in many parts of the kingdom, and we have succeeded in removing those objections upon the spot.

200. Would you not propose in some measure to do away with the difficult y by introducing somewhat of your system into the higher schools?—I have a school at my own house at Cheltenham now for children of higher classes.

201. But children of a more advanced age?—I would introduce some of the principles of development we adopt, and a method of teaching the child to think. Our great defect has been, we have given them lessons cut and dried, without inducing them to think and analyse the lessons we have given them. In these particulars there is much room for improvement in all the schools I have seen; words are of little use unless they are understood.

202. Do children willingly leave the Infant schools in order to be admitted to the National schools?—They do; for they think they shall get a greater amount of information; children are as anxious to feed the mind as they are the body, provided the food is proper. They very willingly leave us; but I should state that they generally return on the half-holidays to us, and beg permission to stay. I have known, I should say, a hundred instances in Spitalfields, where my pupils would come back on the half-holidays, and solicit permission to be with us.

203. That is, that the Infant schools are more popular amongst children?—Yes; for we try to legislate for the whole of the faculties, as I stated before.

204. Do you teach singing?—Yes.

205. In all cases?—Yes, in all cases they have the chance; but they do not all learn alike. I think music is natural to a child, and I never found one out of the whole 17,000 that could not be taught to sing a simple tune. It softens their feelings, and is of immense service to them.

206. Is not a great deal of the teaching in your system accompanied with harmony in some degree?—It is; but in many Infant schools it is put in an improper place. Many persons have heard singing in Infant schools, and have fancied the thing consisted wholly in singing; therefore, in many of them we have a good deal of the surface of the thing, but little of the essence. The singing is only intended to be judiciously blended with the drier studies.

207. But you give a cadence to all repetitions, do you not?—No; wherever it is done it is erroneous.

208. Is it not taught in a certain cadence, and a certain tone?—At times; but if we did that continually a child would sing its lessons, and not be eligible to other schools. That is the case in some schools, but not in my system; it is highly improper.

209. Music is used by you to excite and reanimate the pupil; when he gets dull under tuition you then make him sing to excite him?—Yes, that is the fact, and also

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also to soften his feelings and give him pleasurable sensations. The best nurses have always a portion of music in their souls; and I have known a child in a violent passion become quite another being by hearing a simple tune sung by the rest of the children, or even by its nurse at home.

210. Do you ever see instances of children who appear quick in learning under yourself, on being transferred to any other school become as it were dull and unable to learn?—I am not acquainted with a single instance; and I have made inquiries in most schools in all parts of the kingdom.

211. You stated that great numbers of children expressed a wish to leave your schools and to go to other schools, because they hoped to gain more information; have any of them stated to you afterwards their disappointment, and told you that they found these other schools did not impart to them the additional information they expected?—They have.

212. Has that been very general?—I have not been long enough with the children in the schools in the country, therefore my answer will only apply to the school we commenced with in London, and it was very general among them. It was not finding fault with what they did learn, but they used to say, "If you please, sir, they do not tell us about cows and sheep there, and about the difference between a biped and a quadruped, and they do not teach us anything about geography." The children complained that they did not go far enough; that is, that there was not sufficient variety.

213. How long has the school in Spitalfields been established?—Now 15 years. It still exists.

214. Do you perceive any difference in the state of society there now, in comparison with what existed 15 years ago, as to the prevalence of crime, as to the conduct of families, and so on? Is there any perceptible difference, as you conceive, arising out of the system of education that you introduced? The question applies to that part where the system may be supposed to operate on the people as they rise to maturity?—There is a decided improvement in these particulars; I have ascertained that from the neighbours. I went yesterday, and ascertained from the master and other unbiassed persons that such is the fact.

215. The habits of the people seem to be more under the restraint of moral and religious principles?—Yes; and moreover they are more desirous that their children should have instruction.

216. But the point the Committee wish to direct your attention to is, the influence that it seems to have had on the manners and morals of society?—That influence, I should say, from my own experience, is decidedly beneficial. I should say that they are improved now to what they were.

217. That is, that the general state of society is improved?—Yes.

218. Do you find a difference in the manners of the people in those districts?—If we take the immediate neighbourhood of the school, I should say yes.

219. In the Infant school district?—Yes.

220. Is there any part of Spitalfields that you can name to the Committee which appears to you at present to be pretty nearly in the same horrible state in which you describe the whole district to have been 15 years ago?—I cannot point out any part, for I really think it is all improved; though the improvement has been very gradual, still I am decidedly of opinion that the population have improved generally in that neighbourhood.

221. Suppose a person were to go into the worst part of Spitalfields, and walk through it, and afterwards were to go into the district in the centre of which the Infant school is situated, would he perceive any difference between the two districts?—No, I think not; for to perceive the difference he must visit a great number of families. I do not think that any external difference would be perceptible to a stranger.

222. Would you see fewer children idling about in the streets?—Yes; but you would not see anything upon which you could arrive at any correct conclusion.

223. In the Infant school district, is the system of infant education generally adopted among the persons who live in the neighbourhood of it?—We find that the greater number come from a little distance from the school, and that those children attend better than the children who live very near the school.

224. Then, if the Infant school is in the centre of a district, you must not assume from that fact that all the children in that district, or the great bulk of them, receive infant education?—No.

225. There are some parents, are there not, who are unwilling to send their children

children to Infant schools?—They are more willing now than they were formerly, for prejudices then existed which are now in a great measure removed. Formerly they considered that if a child was cooped up in a small room for hours, that was the best plan that could be adopted; and they have come to us, and said, "I can send my child to Mrs. So-and-so for 3 *d.* a week, where she will learn sewing and knitting, and so on; and I will keep her till she is old enough to go there." They had no idea that the child ought to have any play, and that instruction could be communicated in a more rational way; and it was not until they had seen the effects produced by the Infant schools that their prejudices were removed.

226. You consider a play-ground to be a very essential part in every Infant school?—Decidedly; for I think the instruction in the play-ground is more important, as producing more important effects in the formation of character, than the instruction in the school itself; and the teacher's eye should always be upon them while there.

227. But now that parents have become more willing to send their children to school, do you find that Infant schools can support themselves?—No; I think, in the present state of society, that they would not support themselves. I am sure they cannot at present: and the master of the Spitalfields school tells me that he has lost from 20 to 30 scholars since the penny per week has been adopted.

228. Do you find that private benevolence supplies the community with enough Infant schools?—No, certainly not.

229. In enumerating the parts of instruction which you communicate in Infant schools, you stated that you convey a knowledge of the general facts contained in the New Testament; can you tell the Committee to what extent you impart ideas of religion?—We have two methods of giving religious instruction; the one is by objects which appeal to the senses of the child, and the other is by giving instruction orally. For example, if we show a child a picture representing Christ feeding the multitude, the child has something to look at, and his attention is fixed by it; he sees there 12 baskets represented, and you go on to give him the information you possess, in simple language suited to his capacity. When you have infused that information into the mind of the child, you draw it out again by inquiring, "Of how many persons did this multitude consist?" The child says, "The multitude consisted of 5,000 men, besides women and children." You then ask, "How many baskets-full were afterwards taken up?" The answer is, "Twelve." "What were the things called that were left?" "Fragments." "What do fragments mean?" "Pieces that were left; the same as when we have a piece of bread and butter, and cannot eat it all." This subject would afford a lesson for at least a quarter of an hour at one time, and further information might be given at another; that is the way in which it is done. When we have occasion to allude to any object in nature and to the goodness of God, we say, "Now, my little dears, you see how good God is to us, and how anxious he is to supply all our wants."

230. How far do you find it possible to engraft the moral truths of religion upon the facts?—It is very easy, if the thing is understood; but we take care not to make the name of the Deity too common amongst them.

231. You teach them at a very early period the ideas of religion?—Even before they can speak; and I may be allowed to say, that I have not yet found an infant when it could speak, that did not seem to possess an innate idea that there was an all-wise and superior Being. They seem to like to talk about God and of heaven, and that is where they fix us most; for I believe that infants will put questions that the wisest man living will not be able to answer.

232. Do you teach them the idea of a future state almost as soon as of the Creator?—I find no difficulty there; I find more difficulty with the teacher.

233. Do you convey also an idea of a Saviour?—Decidedly; we take the Scriptures as our guide. We do not bother them with points of doctrine, because we think that would tend to injure their minds. In fact, we give them what I should call, in Scriptural language, the milk for babes, and there is abundance of that food to be found in the Scriptures. Our object is to lay the foundation, and we leave the other schools to erect the superstructure.

234. When you say you find them more inclined to good than evil, you speak of them under tuition?—Decidedly. I should say a child allowed to run in the streets would have a greater proportion of evil, in a very great degree, than of good; but with the fostering hand of care, and with judicious training, I think you would find the fact to be just the reverse of that.

235. In forming anticipations as to the success of your system, do you consider

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sider it essential to include the great truths of religion?—I should say, that without those truths we should have no foundation.

236. You have stated that you have seen children brought to such a state of teachableness and good order, that you could trust 200 of them in a garden containing fruit within their reach, with safety; will you be good enough to state by what process or by what arguments you bring them to such a state?—We find when a child first enters the school that it has no idea of the rights of property; he knows that cherries are sweet, and he has tasted gooseberries and knows they are nice, and when he sees them in the garden he proceeds to help himself without ceremony. We then take the child gently by the arm and reason with him, saying, "Why, you are going to take my cherries, you must not do that." The child breathes a new atmosphere directly, for he has never had teaching of that kind before. Perhaps he may then be dangling a button or something on a string, and when you take it away from him he cries; upon which you ask him what he cries for, and he says, "Because you have got my piece of string;" you then say to him, "You do not like me to take your piece of string, and yet you were going to take my cherries." This is what the child understands; you appeal to his own feelings and judgment.

237. That is to say, that the child would feel more pain at your taking his piece of string than enjoyment in eating the cherry?—No; that is the way in which we endeavour to appeal to the child's judgment; he moves in the society of trained beings, and the next time he stops and looks at a fine cherry he looks about to see whether there is anybody within view. Doubtless he is restrained from taking the cherry by fear, but in process of time, by moving about among restrained playfellows, he has that command over himself which enables him to resist temptation. The instruction he gets from his tutors and from his trained playfellows forms his character almost unknown to himself, and he finds himself able to move among all those things without taking them; and I should say, that in the course of two or three months you would find that child the same as the others, and he would pass by without taking anything that came within his reach.

238. You say that you endeavour to teach the children all the great truths of the Christian religion, so far as their minds are susceptible of receiving them; do you not apply these great truths in order to bring them to the state you describe, so that you might safely trust them within the reach of fruit or other things to which they may have access; would you be satisfied with teaching them the principles you have just mentioned, the rights of property and the fear of doing that which others see them do, if it is wrong?—When you speak of the great truths of Christianity, I hardly know how to answer the question.

239. You were understood to say, that you did bring the main truths of Christianity to bear upon the minds of children?—What I mean by that is, that in the first place we think it essential to teach them that there is a God; we think it essential to teach them that He is always looking to the benefit of his creatures, children as well as men; that God requires of us good conduct; that if we do that which is good it is pleasing to Him and according to His laws, and that if we do any thing which is not good it is displeasing to Him and we disobey His laws. The great truths of religion are simple enough, if we will make them so. We are obliged to deal very simply with little children. Then perhaps we take an example, and say, "If you steal anything God can see you do it; if you say a bad word, God can hear it; everything you say is known by God, and though you may be able to hide it from me you cannot conceal it from Him." This is language that even a babe can understand; but, as I said before, we do not go into what I should call the essence of the doctrinal points, because I have found the children cannot comprehend it. They put questions to us which we cannot answer, and we leave those matters till they get older.

240. Is the communication of some parts of religious knowledge the *sine qua non* of your system?—I should say the foundation of it. We take the leading facts from the Scriptures, but we do not engraft any doctrine upon it.

241. You have no reference to sects at all?—Decidedly not; I have opened Infant schools for all sects.

242. And all sects frequent your schools?—All sects seem to like that part of the system, for we take it from the Scriptures without any comment of our own; if they choose to engraft anything of their own upon it, we do not interfere with that.

243. Do you find Catholics willing to send their children to your schools?—I find they are willing; but there is another class of persons, the priests, who are not

willing

willing to let them go. I have found that to be universally the case throughout Ireland.

244. And have you found that also in manufacturing districts in England, where there are many Irish; in Lancashire, for instance?—Yes, but they are now having Infant schools of their own. We have a large Infant school in Seal-street, Liverpool, where there are 200 children, and the priest superintends it principally himself. I went to see it, and found the children exceedingly well trained. He was a very intelligent person, and seemed very much delighted with the plan. I may add, however, that the religious instruction he taught the children himself, and of course it consisted of the elements of their views upon the subject. He taught them a little catechism peculiar to that faith, and certain notions connected with it.

245. Are the objections of Catholics to send their children to Protestant schools much stronger than the objections on the part of Protestants to send their children to schools where there are Catholic teachers?—The objections on both sides are very strong.

246. You never find Protestants willing to send their children to schools where the teachers are Catholics?—No.

247. But the Catholic schools are conducted on Catholic principles?—Yes.

248. And the religious instruction there imparted is peculiarly of a Roman-catholic nature?—Decidedly.

249. Therefore no Protestant, unless he was willing that his child should be brought up with Roman-catholic scholars, would send his child there?—No.

250. A Catholic child sent to a Protestant school would learn nothing; he would have to unlearn, but would not have learnt anything the Catholic priest would think he ought to have learnt?—That would depend on the conduct of the committee of the school; if they engrafted anything upon the system which bore upon that subject, the priest would not let the children be sent there, because they would learn that which he would consider to be erroneous.

251. Are there Infant schools, to your knowledge, that do teach such doctrines as a Catholic child would have to unlearn?—Yes; for example, they might teach a child Watts's First Catechism, and the Church Catechism, and the Catholic priest would not approve of that.

252. Is there not this radical objection, that the Roman-catholic priest would object to the reading of the Scriptures at all?—I think he would object to our Scripture pictures and our Scripture lessons, but I do not know that he would object to our other lessons.

253. Do you know that to be the fact generally in Ireland?—Yes. I should say that all the assistance I have got in various parts of Ireland has been from the Protestants. I hope in saying that I shall not be considered as libelling the Catholics.

254. In your school in Spitalfields you taught a certain degree of religion, and you made it the foundation, you say, of your system?—We did; and it appeared to give general satisfaction; at least no one raised an objection to me; all seemed to go away delighted, and hundreds of names are to be found in the visitors' book that testify to this truth.

255. Did you teach all the children you fancied could understand?—I did.

256. And do you think if they went further they would be puzzled?—I do; but then I found my views were not exactly understood, and some people thought I did not go far enough; but I believe if they had the experience I have had they would see the impropriety of cramming a child with what it cannot comprehend; an overdoing frequently ends in an undoing.

257. And from your long experience in teaching children, you believe your teaching of religion was as much as they could understand?—Yes; and I think it is a basis they would have liked if they could have seen my motives.

258. Now, with a view of ascertaining what you conceive to be the limits of practical and useful instruction in religion, the Committee would mention two points; do you teach them, as an especial motive of action, love to their Saviour?—Yes.

259. Another is, do you teach them to depend on strength from God for the performance of their duty?—We do.

260. And to pray for it?—We do; and we add to that, that he never withholds it even from a child who diligently seeks it, and that they cannot do their duty without that assistance.

261. You are aware that those opinions are, to a certain degree, sectarian; you are

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are aware there are many religious sects that do not hold those opinions?—Yes; but I cannot help that.

262. You reside at Cheltenham, do you not?—Yes.

263. In Mr. Close's Infant school there do they not teach the doctrines of Christianity to as great an extent as the Catholic priest does in the Catholic schools?—They do. We have three Infant schools at Cheltenham. I opened the first myself, and from that have arisen two others. With respect to this school I must say I have witnessed too frequent use of the Divine names; the name of God is perpetually in the children's mouths; they cannot speak a sentence without bringing it in; the consequence is, that it loses its sanctity and effect by being too common, and I entirely disapprove of the practice.

264. The religious doctrines you teach are the doctrines of the great bulk of the community?—As far as I know they are.

265. Of all sects?—For example, the leading doctrines of Christianity simplified we endeavour to teach the infants; and I believe they are almost universally approved of by those who have read my books, and understand my system.

266. Do you find any persons object to sending their children on account of your teaching these points of religion?—None, except Catholics.

267. Did you find that objection exist in England?—Yes; they do not sufficiently understand it. The parents wish their children to receive instruction; the priest finds it out, and he visits the family, and probably goes to the school where he sees things he does not like, and orders them not to send their children, and they generally obey him; the motive for which I cannot say.

268. Do they not teach Watts's Catechism in your school?—They have introduced it in some schools. I did not introduce any catechism at all in the first Infant school, because I foresaw if I did it would be a bone of contention. I left the parties who chose to establish the school to put what catechism they liked into it; but I could not go on on general principles if I introduced a catechism. My system was to take the Scriptures for my guide; and I am sure any man will find as much matter there, without the aid of catechisms, as he can infuse into an infant's mind.

269. Can you state the number of Infant schools in London?—There are about 200 in London and the suburbs; I cannot state accurately, but I think about 200.

270. And what is the proportion of scholars?—The London schools may be averaged at 100 in each school. We have about 64,000 infants now instructed; but the number of schools in existence, and the number of scholars attending them, is no criterion to judge of the state of education in the country. What we want to know is the quality of the education given, and this, as I have said, is very defective in the bulk of the Infant schools as well as the others.

271. Which in your opinion, if properly conducted, would yet leave a most enormous deficiency as to the provision for infants?—There is not a third of the infants of London provided for.

272. Do you think there is a third?—I scarcely know.

273. Is the system of mutual instruction in any degree applicable to the Infant schools?—Yes, we make use of the monatorial system; if one child knows its letters that child can teach another, but nothing beyond the names of objects and letters, and spelling and reading, which are taught by the children to each other; all the information upon men and things are given by the teachers themselves.

274. Whenever they enter into a new branch of study, that is communicated by the teacher?—Yes, except as before stated; and they are all assembled at one end of the room, on raised seats, and they see the countenance of the teacher, and he sees theirs, and it is when so situated that he gives them instruction in any new matter in his department.

275. Will you state to the Committee what is the mode in which you expressly convey instruction on natural history and geography to the children, when drawn up as you have stated?—We assemble them at one end of the school, on raised seats, so that we can see the countenance of every babe; the elder children will be at the top, and the very little ones at the bottom; we then take a chair and sit before them, and immediately proceed to give them instruction; for example, we would put the picture of a horse before the children, and we would say, "What is this?" they would say, "It is a horse." "No, you are mistaken, this is not a horse;" "Yes, it is," some of the positive ones would say;" "No, it is not; you do not think." Then others would say, "It is the picture of a horse;" and we should say,

"Now

"Now you are right; it is the representation of a horse, but not a horse itself." Now we go into the parts of the horse; we teach them to understand which are the pasterns and the fetlocks, the shanks, the withers, the croup, and so on. Now many of the parents do not know this. Then we come to the uses of the animal, and we say, "What is the horse useful for?" some say, "He draws big carts;" and others, "He gives them a ride," and so we go on, in great variety. They give their own simple ideas on the subject, and we say, "You see how good Almighty God is, he sends us the horse to draw the carts and coaches for us, and to give us a ride; how bad it is for any little child to go and give it a cut, which it does not deserve." I then have endeavoured to impress upon the minds of the children this animal was created for the use of man, and is not to be ill used; then we should ask, "What is made of the skin?"—"Leather." "What use is made of leather," and so on. Then when you find the children tired you put away your picture, and tell them to clap hands. With respect to geography, we sketch a map of the counties in England on the floor of the school, and give the children real journeys from one county to another; according to their knowledge we give them easy or difficult journeys to perform; and if one traveller makes a mistake we send another; they are all delighted to see each other move about, and much fun occurs in consequence of the mistakes made; but great delight is manifested when the journeys are performed well. For further particulars, I must refer to the latest editions of my books.

276. You endeavour in general to convey to them, in a sort of free lecture, information in as amusing a shape as you can?—We do.

277. And do you find they give their attention to it?—We never find them fail in giving attention, provided our story is not too long.

278. How do you ascertain that they retain the ideas which you impart to them; by pausing to ask them questions?—We ascertain that in subsequent conversations. I ought to state the very first lessons we give a child are that he has got five senses.

279. Apply your observations rather to the elder children than to the others?—Neither the elder nor younger ones know this until they are taught. The little ones hear all that is going on, and are delighted with it. Now, if we wanted to give the child information, we will say on a pin, which is an object that most children see, we hold up a pin; they all know it is a pin, even the little creatures have heard that at home. We say, "What is that made of?" Some of them will say "It is made of brass," and the little ones repeat "It is made of brass." "Which of the three kingdoms of nature does it come from, animal, vegetable, or mineral?" Some say "It is mineral." Then we say "Even so simple a thing as a pin we could not make, unless we knew the three kingdoms of nature."

280. You find you can command their attention by making your lecture interesting, without the stimulus of making them take places, as it is called?—I would not let them do that on any account.

281. Why not?—Because I find some children by nature learn the form of a thing sooner than others; others again, by nature, will excel in their knowledge of arithmetic; others again will learn reading and spelling sooner; while others will excel in music, and others again in sketching things; and to put a child back because it cannot do that which nature never designed it for, would be absurd; that is to say, what nature never designed it to do equal to other children. We have no badges of distinction, no crosses at the button-holes, no bits of ribbon attached to the child, no medals, or anything of the kind; we do not think it necessary to deck a child with as many orders and degrees as an Austrian field-marshal; children have sense enough to perceive that these distinctions are too frequently given with a wondrous want of due discrimination.

282. Is it your opinion that any bad effect would arise to the morals of children from this constant rivalry in taking places or giving badges of distinction?—Certainly; it would throw an apple of discord among them; the child put back would feel it an act of injustice, and the child put forward would think himself a superior being.

283. It would destroy the good understanding among the children?—Yes, and much injure other parts of our plan.

284. Do you not think the rapidity and frequency of the transition has a tendency to do good?—It would take up too much time in shifting the children about.

285. But as the changes are so frequent, and the elevation is so precarious, it is not found practically to be the case that engenders a spirit of domineering?—Yes: I have

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I have known an infant assume a great deal of authority over others, on account of some fancied superiority, which we found it necessary to repress.

286. A fancied superiority, arising from taking places at school?—Arising from injudicious treatment of our own. I adopted the place-taking plan first, before I knew any better, but I found it did not answer, and hence I relinquished it.

287. Did you find it produce a spirit of strife?—Yes, as applicable to children under seven years of age.

288. You probably have observed schools conducted on the Lancasterian system?—I have.

289. Have you seen any ill effects in the character of children from the system of taking places?—When I have examined pupils myself in National schools, which sometimes the masters have allowed me to do, I have found that when a boy answered anything correctly, and another could not, he took his place, and judging from the countenance of the child who could not answer, I fancied he felt hurt, while the countenance of the successful one convinced me he felt he had gained a sort of victory, and I did not like it myself.

290. Was this evil moral effect displayed in other acts?—They could not be displayed at that time, but I have known instances when the children have got out of school in which it has caused a fight between two boys.

291. And by making your instruction sufficiently interesting, you do not find any difficulty in attracting the attention of the children in an equal degree as if there was this rivalry?—Decidedly so with children under seven.

292. Do you exclude competition altogether, or is it only excluded in some particular class?—We exclude it altogether, because we find there is no useless being in the whole school; and the children very soon perceive that each has some excellent parts about him that he may be admired for, and on that account there is no need of having any distinctions; children themselves are excellent critics, and where there is real worth, children can as soon perceive it as men.

293. Suppose you find one child in a class decidedly better than the others, do you transfer him to another class?—In that point he is advanced, otherwise there would not be proper classification.

294. You do not completely set aside elevation?—Not if you call it elevation putting him in another class.

295. Supposing you had a school of 200, with children in it from one year old to seven, is only one operation going on contemporaneously in the school?—When they are in this gallery it is so, but when they are being taught the mechanical lessons then each class is occupied in lessons suited to their age; for instance, the alphabet class is being taught the alphabet; and children in words of two letters are being taught that; but when they are to be taught by the teacher himself, then they are all altogether, and all have an equal chance.

296. Even the younger are hearing the lessons you are giving to the elder?—Yes, always. In some schools they put the little children in a cage, which the parties who invented it call a fold; they are thus cut off from the society of the others, from whom they would learn much. This is a fatal and fundamental error; and those persons who cannot manage the little ones without cageing them off in this way know little or nothing of the Infant system.

297. So that a good deal of instruction conveyed to the younger folks is conveyed through the medium of the answers furnished by the elders?—Yes, and they borrow it from them and repeat it.

298. You address your questions to the whole school assembled?—Yes.

299. Therefore any child may answer the question which you put, and may thereby mark the degree of instruction he has been acquiring?—Yes; and sometimes I get answers from the little ones that the elder ones could not give. I remember an instance of that. I wanted a child to explain the difference between diverging and converging lines, and a little child held out his hand, and separating two of its fingers apart, said, they go from each other at the top; they converge here and diverge up there, pointing to the place with the other hand.

300. If one boy is frequently in the habit of making such clever answers where others are not, have you no promotion for such a boy?—No, not in these departments, for they may make clever answers in that department, and there may be another in Scripture instruction that will be far before him; so that each child has an opportunity of showing you the information he possesses, and gives the rest of the pupils the same opportunity, and they soon perceive that some excel in one thing

and

and some in another; and therefore there is no need of any exaltation as far as that goes. We had a little creature in Edinburgh, 15 months old, astonish an auditory of 1,500 persons with its knowledge in these matters. The Lord Chief Justice Clerk was in the chair on this occasion, and can speak to this fact.

301. Do you not consider that the management of a system like yours depends almost entirely upon the peculiar qualifications of the teacher?—As far as the intellectual and moral teaching goes, I should say, yes. Most of them can teach the children to read and spell, which I consider a very small part of the plan. We shall never have a good plan until we have a central establishment to teach the teachers themselves; and I believe that some of our pupils, who will soon become men and women, who have been educated in Infant schools, will make good teachers, and no difficulty will be found in procuring them if we can get suitable buildings erected.

302. You take that from which the teacher is to draw different branches of information; therefore, the person who is to draw out this information and to communicate it must have his mind well furnished, and have the means also of seeing what information can be communicated, and in what way it will be made most attractive to the children he has to deal with?—He must be a person of information himself, and must have a general knowledge of the elements of things. It is quite absurd to suppose that it does not require talent to teach little children.

303. Must he not also have that sort of tact about him which will teach him how much he can communicate, and the best way of communicating it?—That can in some measure be taught in the model school. If he is a lively sort of being, and not too wise in his own estimation, much may be done to qualify him for the office by instruction. But I find women more easily taught, and more desirous to receive instruction in those matters than men.

304. Do you not consider the most essential requisite of a good teacher is a natural fondness for children, and an interest in education of that kind?—That is decidedly one of the first.

305. And to that you add a strong sense of duty?—Yes; he should in the first place have a good voice; for such is the strength and power of the faculty of imitation, that if he has a cracked voice, every one of the children in the school will have that voice too. I have in various towns shown an auditory that the children would imitate any tone I could assume with my own voice.

306. You can tune the whole school?—I can make the infants in any Infant school imitate my voice. If I give the lesson out in this way, (*Witness speaking in a drawling tone.*) "God made the sky that looks so blue," the children will repeat it just in the same tone; but if you give it in a correct and proper tone, and say, "Now my dears, let us see if we can speak properly, 'God made the sky that looks so blue,'" they echo you in the same way. The fact is that the teacher is the fugleman of them all, and if he has any awkward gait or vulgarity about him, they are exact copies of him.

307. But do you not think that any young man of ordinary capacity might be made a good Infant-school teacher by instruction?—No; there is no want of such persons, and yet it is not every young man, however well instructed himself, that we could make a good teacher; but there are plenty of persons that would do, and may be taught. He should have a tenor voice, a good deal of vivacity, and a pleasant countenance; for instance, a man with one eye would not do, and a man with one arm would not do; because children are such correct copyists, they would imitate his gait, and it would not be desirable that it should be so. A man must have no organic defect, and must be a person capable of putting on a pleasing countenance, and then he will have greater success than a man not similarly circumstanced. Mr. Wilson, in his book, declares that any clever National school boy would do for an infant teacher. I deny this *in toto*. The system through which he has passed has been too mechanical; his judgment has not been sufficiently acted upon, nor his own faculties sufficiently developed, nor has he had proper information given him on those things which he ought to know to qualify him for the task.

308. How many children may be taught by one teacher?—We generally have two in every school, and 200 may be taught very well by two persons.

309. There are 100 to each person?—A hundred to each person.

310. What might a schoolmaster in such a school as that receive for his annual income?—The master and mistress's salary is generally put together, for the mistress should be the wife or sister of the master. There should be some relationship between them; then about 70 *l.* or 80 *l.* a year they would both be satisfied with.

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If you could give more to very successful and intelligent persons, it would be desirable, but I should say, for two persons' labour, to get talent fit for the work, you could not give much less.

311. How large ought the school-room to be?—It should be about 50 feet long and 22 feet wide.

312. What would be the general expense of raising such a room?—It differs in different counties, according to the price of materials. They have been erected from 350 *l.* to 1,000 *l.*, including dwelling-house for teachers.

313. For the same sized school?—No, not the same size.

314. Keeping that size in view, and supposing you were in London and wanted accommodation for 200 children, what would be the expense of such a school-room?—There should be a dwelling-house for the teachers attached to it, and that would be about 500 *l.*

315. Would that include the play-ground?—Yes. I understand your question to apply to the cost of the building only, and the fitting up.

316. And that, together with the school-room and the house and the play-ground, could be erected for 500 *l.*; but I presuppose you have the ground?—It has been done in other places.

317. And how large ought the play-ground to be?—We should like the play-ground at least 100 feet square. If we could get more it would answer better, but that would do; 100 feet long and 100 feet wide, clear space.

318. So that the schoolmaster and mistress would be receiving 75 *l.* a year, with this cottage to live in?—Yes.

319. And the 500 *l.* would be laid out in building the house and the school-room, and some other money would be required to purchase the ground in which this play-ground is to be made, and the ground on which the house and school-room are built?—Yes.

320. That being taken, what further expense would there be in the maintenance of that school a year?—You may get in some districts 2 *d.* per week from the children. You must have the expense of an apparatus for teaching at the outset. I have invented things already, and you may furnish an Infant school for 200 children with the necessary lessons and apparatus for 15 *l.*, which will last for as many years, with care, so that you may allow 1 *l.* a year for lessons and apparatus.

321. Would that include books as well as pictures and placards?—We do not use books; the reading lessons are generally underneath the pictures. The upper classes might have a few Testaments.

322. What would the coals be in London?—I do not know the price of coals just now, but I should think probably about 5 *l.* a year.

323. Does that include the master's house?—Yes, the master's coals too. It would be as well to let him use the coals.

324. Is there any other expense besides the salary of the master, the rent of the buildings, the apparatus and the coals?—None other that I know of.

325. What would the rent of the site be in such a place as Spitalfields?—Mr. Wilson bought the lease of a place, and I think it cost him about 20 *l.* a year.

326. Was that for the house and the ground?—Yes, house, ground and everything; he fitted the school-room up himself and erected it.

327. That 20 *l.* was the ground rent of the whole site?—It was a building that stood upon the premises, and he converted it into a building suitable for a school, and I think it cost something about that. He paid something for the lease and something for the building on the premises, and afterwards he converted it into a school, and I think it cost him about 20 *l.* a year besides the salary of the teacher. For about 110 *l.* a year you may conduct a first-rate Infant school, I should say, in most towns.

328. Including everything?—Including the rent or the interest of the money sunk and the salary of the teachers, and the coals, and so on. If you take it at 120 *l.* you will be within the mark.

329. Now how much could you usually get from parents, from your experience, at Spitalfields?—We could not even get a penny at first, but we succeeded at last in getting a penny a week.

330. For how many weeks in the year?—I have generally about four weeks' vacation during the year.

331. Not more?—Not more.

332. Would some children pay more than a penny?—We get two-pence in most of the schools in Lancashire.

333. You would ask a penny where there were two or three children, and two-pence for one child?—We arrange it two-pence for the first child, and a penny for each afterwards; but I am of opinion that in some places free schools would be desirable, until the rising generation grow up and know the advantages of education.

334. So that, in Spitalfields, it may be taken as a fact that they never got more than 40 *l.* for the 200 children, though it costs them 116 *l.* or 120 *l.* a year?—Yes, deducting what they get, let it be what it may.

335. The rest was furnished by charitable persons?—By one individual only.

336. Mr. Wilson?—Mr. Wilson.

337. And you have seen, from your experience, that voluntary contributions have not been sufficient to supply what is wanted for the education of the poor infant population?—By no means, nor for the children when they are older.

338. From your knowledge of the state of crime among the poor, do you suppose there would be any great diminution of crime if there was any general system of infant education established?—I do not doubt it, if the education was proper.

339. Have you ever paid much attention to juvenile delinquency?—I have.

340. Have you paid attention to the expense incurred by the incarceration of prisoners of that sort?—I have.

341. Do you foresee that that might be materially diminished, if these juvenile delinquents were educated after the manner you propose?—I do.

342. Do you suppose it would be a good outlay of money to educate those children, merely as a means of preventing or diminishing crime?—I think so, decidedly. Perhaps the Committee will permit me to state, that I am quite sure four Infant schools might be supported, that is to say, 800 babes might be instructed for one year, for what it costs the country to transport every individual, taking the expense of his first apprehension, trial and voyage.

343. Then, in fact, it would be economy to have Infant schools rather than policemen?—I think so, and turnkeys, &c.

344. Supposing you were to adopt a system of education, with the view of preventing crime, it would be necessary that every infant should be instructed, would it not?—I should like it to be so, but still we could not force parents to send their children, but I would take the hazard. I think, if we had institutions to receive them, we should have them; and I do think we should save the whole of the money in the diminution of expenses we are now put to to punish crime; besides, our punishment does not produce amendment, and the money is thrown away, as far as the delinquent is concerned.

345. You would not be an advocate, then, for the compulsory system of education?—Not if it could be avoided; but I have not sufficiently studied that subject. I do think there is no violation of propriety in forcing a parent to do that which is proper for his child, and which he cannot do himself. If persons disobey the laws, we punish them; and if a parent has not the sense to see his child needs training, I do not see the impropriety of forcing that parent to allow his child to have a certain amount of information, that he may become a valuable member of society.

346. Do you not believe if there were a sufficient number of schools afforded to the poor, they would be very willing to send their children to school?—I think you never would have to use force.

347. If the poor could afford to give their children instruction, and means were placed within their reach, would they take advantage of it?—I think so, provided it was cheap and of good quality.

348. And in proportion as the plan extended, the inclination would be increased?—If the quality of the instruction was good, I have no doubt it would; for though they are poor, they are not fools, and they know whether their children get on or not.

349. How many children are now educated in the Infant schools of the metropolis?—About 20,000 infants, I should think.

350. Do you know the number of children in the metropolis under seven years of age?—From former calculations I have made, and the best account I can get, I think, taking the whole population of the world, the infants who are eligible for us will be about one in seven and a half.

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351. Have you excluded from that calculation the middle and the higher classes?—No; I have embraced the whole human race.

352. Would you prefer the education being communicated gratuitously, or trust to the parents themselves to defray the whole or a considerable portion of the expense?—I should like the parents to pay a part; but if you trust to them to pay the whole, you will not succeed; and in some places, they will sooner let the children run the streets than deprive themselves of one glass of gin to pay for their education.

353. If the parents are obliged to pay a portion of the expense, that would of itself constitute a considerable objection to rendering the system of education compulsory?—In some districts there would be a great number of children not sent at all, because they could not afford to pay the penny, or would not; and it is not the children of the careful parent we so much want as the children of the careless parent, for it is the offspring of such that fill our prisons.

354. You said you considered the benefit would be great if the education provided were of a right quality; you meant by that, education founded on religion?—Of course. I cannot conceive any education proper unless it has that as a basis.

355. You think in the metropolis the number of Infant schools has increased?—Yes, very much so.

356. Have you any Infant-school society?—There was, but they had not nerve enough to withstand the prejudice which assailed them at first. They engaged me as their agent, and went on for a few years, and then told me they could not carry it on any longer; and since that I have gone on single-handed.

357. Then Infant schools depend entirely on local liberality?—At present they do. No grant, that I am aware of, has been given to any Infant school, but I hope there will; it is well worth the trial. My plan of promoting the system has been to go from town to town, to arouse the public attention by giving a course of lectures upon the subject. Then, after that course of lectures, frequently committees have been formed, and they have raised the money to erect a school, and have looked to me to come down and open it, or send some one to do it. And wherever that has been done I do not know of a single failure; but at present all the Infant schools, with two exceptions, are supported by public liberality.

358. Then there are no funds, local or public, by which a central school may be supported?—No. I have long hoped, and I still hope, that Government will see the propriety of having at least that central establishment; and I am sure, if they did, it would be one of the greatest blessings that ever was bestowed.

359. Would that of itself give a stimulus to infant education?—I have no doubt it would, a very great one; and it would be more likely to be of the right sort.

360. From your experience, you have already stated that this local liberality in the foundation and support of Infant schools by no means adequately provides for the want of infant education?—Certainly not.

361. Then it follows that you are of opinion that either by the Legislature or by the Government, or by some other means, funds should be supplied by which this system of education you deem so desirable should be universally applied?—I think so. The cost of a county prison would build a model school in each of the three capitals.

362. Have you formed any estimate of the expense of such a central establishment as you speak of?—I should think it would cost 1,200*l.* a year; because I would have suitable rooms attached to it, where teachers might lodge when sent up to be instructed, that we might have a moral hold upon them. For instance, that young women sent from the country should be within the walls. We would offer them a room to sleep in, and a little apparatus to get their own tea, and so on; and we should hope to send them home not worse than they came.

363. Have you made any estimate of the cost of the necessary buildings and the annual expenditure of a model school?—I have not hitherto decided on that point, but I could get drawings of such a building as I should wish to have, and then it would be very easy to get an estimate of the expenses of it.

364. For how many masters and mistresses should the central establishment provide?—I think we should be guided in some measure by ascertaining how many the central National school provides for. I think it would be a clue to us in that particular. I do not suppose there would be many more masters and mistresses sent to us to instruct in the model Infant school than are now sent to the central National school; suppose we say 30.

365. When you talk of the expense being 500*l.* a year, how can you estimate that

that unless you presuppose a certain number?—It is a mere rough guess of the expenses of servants, and cleaning rooms for these persons, and coals and candles, and so on.

366. You will have an opportunity of revising your evidence, and in that you can, perhaps, insert a deliberate estimate of the probable expense of such an establishment as you recommend?—I will try to do so. Suppose we sink 5,000 *l.* for a model school and its appendages, capable of accommodating 30 teachers with lodging and board for a given time, say three months, this might be done for 1,200 *l.* per annum, and receive 300 infants to educate. According to this scale, it will be found that a model school may be built in London, another in Edinburgh, and another in Dublin, for 15,000 *l.*, and supported annually for 3,600 *l.* per annum, at which 90 teachers would receive instruction, and be qualified every three months; 360 in one year of teachers would be taught, and 900 infants would receive instruction, for 3,600 *l.* per annum. I should think that no prison in Middlesex costs less money than 15,000 *l.*, and cannot be supported for less than 3,600 *l.* per annum. If so, we find that three first-rate preventive institutions may be built and supported for the price of one for such an ill-omened purpose as punishment, and that 30 common Infant schools might be built for the same sum, to train 6,000 infants annually, at the same expense that it costs the country to transport seven individuals.

367. You have said you consider there are several defects in the Lancasterian system of education; have you anything to add upon that point?—I ought probably to add, that it is not so defective now as it was. They have introduced into their schools geography, for example, and even the elements of geometry they teach now in some of the Lancasterian schools, and I have no doubt they will still go on improving.

368. Is that very general?—They are not all fair copies of the one in the Borough Road. A country school and a London school are very different; but, I think, I may safely say that both the National schools and the British and Foreign schools are improving.

369. Can you suggest any improvements as to the method of education pursued either in the National or the British and Foreign schools?—I should say the master ought to address his scholars more orally; children are delighted with oral instruction, and simple lectures given by the master, on any subject on which they have been exercised that day, would be exceedingly pleasing to the children, and, I think, very useful.

370. You think they trust too much to the system of mutual instruction?—In schools which I visited in 1825, and which I have visited again this year, I find that they are very nearly at the same point. They are not improved at the rate at which I think they ought to have done, in agreement with the age in which we live.

371. Do you think they leave too much in the hands of the monitors?—Yes, decidedly.

372. You are of opinion that the monitor requires the constant inspection of the master to quicken his own diligence, and increase his own knowledge?—I am sure of it; and I have seen instances of monitors very oppressive to the younger pupils.

373. Have you seen instances in which they have been inadequate to instruct them?—No; I think masters take care that the monitor shall know the part he is to instruct the other children in; but as to his moral habits, I have found them very deficient indeed. I have known instances where monitors corrupted the class in that particular rather than benefited them by teaching.

374. Have you noticed any defects generally in the schools throughout the country?—I think the general defects are, that they do not operate sufficiently upon the thinking powers of the children, and there is not sufficient developement; they do not develope the faculties sufficiently to come at the character of the beings they operate on.

375. Do you think there is a spirit of improvement about them?—I do. I think if we can get a correct central infant system as a basis, we may leave the others to improve themselves; for if we are right in the foundation the superstructure will go on.

376. Have you had any experience as to the masters in the British and Foreign schools, and do you think them qualified?—Some I find exceedingly intelligent, and very anxious to improve; but others I find the reverse.

377. Speak of the generality?—I think they are capable of considerable improvement.

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378. Do you think there is room for great improvement?—Decidedly there is.

379. You said you were acquainted with London, and with the manufacturing districts of Lancashire; can you give the Committee some idea of the state of the mass of the people in any district of London with reference to education?—I have not been much in London for the last eight or nine years, and any information I could give would be prior to that, and I think it would be hardly safe to draw conclusions upon it.

380. With what districts are you acquainted in Lancashire?—I know a good deal of Manchester and the surrounding country.

381. With respect to Manchester what is your experience with reference to the moral habits of the people?—I should say that among the working classes there is a great deal of immorality, which arises in the first place from their not having suitable rooms to sleep in, and to live in. I find families consisting of nine or even 11 persons sleeping in one room. Children of various ages, and of both sexes, sleeping in the same room with their parents. The fathers sometimes coming home drunk, the children are witnesses of scenes which may be conceived, but which I had rather not describe. The consequence is, that all sense of delicacy is lost in both sexes almost from the beginning; and when they come out into the world they are sent to factories, where they get worse. The consequence of all this is, that I have found children, I should say of not more than nine years of age, try to have connection with each other in a sexual point of view; and I believe this to be one of the chief causes why we have such a vast increase of delinquency of that kind.

382. Does the state of education among the bulk of these people absolutely amount to nothing?—It is education, but education of the very worst kind; it is an education in filthy habits, and immoral conduct and gaming and drinking.

383. You mean that they acquire those habits owing to the neglect and evil example of their parents?—Yes. There are some you meet with who do not know a letter; I have met with parents who have brought infants to me that did not know a single letter of the alphabet, but I think the majority of them are totally destitute of what I should dignify by the name of education; that is, they have no forethought, and if they were to earn 3*l.* in a week, and were to be out of work for two or three weeks, the money would have been all spent and they would be thrown upon the parish.

384. Do those children go to any school at all?—A great number go to the Sunday schools, but it cannot be expected that the information they get there in a few hours on the Sabbath-day can counteract the evil influences they contract during the rest of the week. Although Sunday schools do a great deal of good, they will by no means attain the object the Committee have in view, unless there are day schools also. In the manufacturing districts, especially, Infant schools will be very beneficial, for Infant schools and Sunday schools may give the children such an education as will fit them for the duties they have to perform.

385. The great bulk of these children go to no school whatever?—No; the great bulk of them do not in the week days.

386. Do any of them go to what are called "Dame schools"?—They are nearly extinct; there are very few dame schools now in the manufacturing districts.

387. Are there any evening schools?—There are.

388. And do the children go to them?—Yes.

389. After their work?—Yes, after their work, but they are by no means numerous, and they are connected with some of the Sunday schools. They frequently have the children two evenings in the week, and great good arises from the instruction they get there, but the difficulty is to get persons willing to give their time to teach the children, and also to get the children to leave work soon enough to embrace the opportunity.

390. Do you apply the observation you just now made with respect to the immoral habits of the people, arising from their close confinement in the lodgings they had, to Manchester principally, or to the manufacturing districts generally?—To the manufacturing districts generally.

391. Were you speaking of Manchester at that time?—Yes, and the manufacturing districts surrounding it; I thought that was the germ of the evil which now exists.

392. You are conversant with the whole of the manufacturing districts from your long residence in them, and your repeated visits to them?—I certainly have been

been all through the country a great number of times and have kept my eyes open during those times.

393. And directed your attention to the state of infant morals and infant education?—Yes, and to the state of morals generally I have paid some attention. I have put on various disguises and gone in among them, and I have then seen them as they are and not as they appear to be. If you go in dressed respectably they put on a reserve, and you do not see them as they are, but if you go in with a dirty face and with a long beard and a jacket on, you see them as they are, and you find that their conversation generally consists in immoral language, and language of an obscene nature. You find them immersed in tobacco smoke, and their general conversation will be of an immoral tendency. They may dabble a little in politics, but generally there is a lamentable want of general information; and young creatures of both sexes may be seen in the public-houses hearing all this, pledging each other in their glasses, and the boys with a pipe stuck in their mouths smoking.

394. Do you recollect the district of Manchester that goes by the name of "Little Ireland"?—Yes.

395. Should you say there was any distinction as to the state of demoralization and filth there?—If there is any distinction, I believe that part is the worst.

396. You do not find places generally so bad as that?—No, certainly not; we have places bad enough here in St. Giles's, but not so bad as that.

397. Have you places in Manchester worse than in St. Giles's?—I should think there are, because there are a greater number of persons congregated together in a given space, and by no means accommodation for half the number, and on that account I find them more filthy in their habits, and of a worse general character.

398. Do you mean the observations you have made as to Manchester and its vicinity should be considered as generally applicable to the manufacturing districts of the country?—I find some districts, I should say within 10 miles of Manchester, in which the people are half a century before others who are 10 miles distant from them; and it is very difficult to come to conclusions as to any one place or any one town being a fair sample of the population of the county.

399. To what do you attribute this remarkable distinction between these different portions of the same vicinage?—I find in all towns where they are in the habit of coming in contact with strangers there is a greater amount of information possessed by them; they are less narrow in their conceptions; and, in fact, they are more willing to receive information from whatever quarter it may come; whereas, on the other hand, those persons who live in towns that strangers do not come into so much are more narrow-minded, and the amount of information they possess is less, but yet they think that they know a great deal more than they do; therefore I find there is a greater difficulty in moving them than the others. In other words, where education is most diffused there you have more liberality, better behaviour, and greater cleanliness.

400. What is your opinion of the general state of education in the agricultural districts of the country?—It is very deficient.

401. What are your opportunities of judging of the state of the agricultural population?—I have been all over Lancashire, and part of Cambridgeshire, and up in the very north, Newcastle, Durham, and all about that neighbourhood, and then Cumberland, Westmorland, and down again on the other side of the country, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Suffolk, part of Norfolk, Oxfordshire, &c.; and I have opened schools and lectured in almost all those places, which has brought me in contact a good deal with the people,

402. Have you visited a great number of the country schools?—I always visit all the schools in every town I come to.

403. What is your general opinion, from these means of acquiring knowledge, of the state of education, both intellectual and moral, among the infant population of the agricultural districts?—Of course I cannot speak exactly as to figures, but it appears to me that there is not anything like a third of the population provided with the means of obtaining education in any of the districts.

404. One-third of the children?—Yes, one-third of the children.

405. Children under what age?—Under 14 years of age I should say.

406. You think there is not provision made for the education of one-third of the children under 14 years of age which should be instructed?—That is my opinion, if you except Sunday schools.

407. What is the general state of moral education in the agricultural districts, as

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compared with the state of moral education in the manufacturing districts?—I think moral education is almost universally neglected in both districts; for what we have called education has not embraced moral education; teaching a child to read and write is not moral education; and I find all our schools defective in that particular, from the highest to the lowest.

408. Do you not find children in agricultural districts, generally speaking, in a superior state of moral improvement than in manufacturing districts, from the care of the parochial clergymen, and the operation of other causes upon them?—They are decidedly more moral; they are not so quick in their capacity as the children are in the manufacturing districts. I find the children in manufacturing districts much quicker, but then they have a greater amount of acquired evil; and I find the children in the agricultural districts not so quick, but with less amount of acquired evil.

409. Then, upon the whole, you are of opinion that education ought to be much more extended, and may be very much improved?—I have no doubt of it.

410. Have you thought of the best means, in the first place, of extending, and, secondly, of improving our system of education?—Yes.

411. We will inquire, first, as to the best means of extending information?—As to the means, I have thought we want a seminary for teachers; because, however excellent the system may be in itself, unless we have suitable teachers, it becomes almost useless. We want another class of teachers in all our schools for the poor classes; and I should think that they ought to undergo certain examination, in order that it may be ascertained if they are fit for the employment they are about to undertake, the same sort of examination that a medical man has to undergo by those who understand the subject; and till that takes place, we shall have persons sent to take charge of schools merely because some friend wishes to serve them, and has the power to put them there, without considering whether those persons, however amiable their characters may be, are fit persons to undertake such a charge.

412. Then the examination and improvement of masters and mistresses are among the things that you think would improve the schools?—Among the first things calculated to improve the schools.

413. We are inquiring as to the best means of extending education?—I should say that, as far as my experience goes, going into towns and getting up meetings, and inducing persons to hear what may be said on the subject, and giving them facts, leads to good results. They then have a stimulus given to them to attend to it; for there are a great number of persons who do not trouble their heads whether children are educated or not; and to induce them to do so, it is well, as a means, for persons to go about the country to lecture, and it is quite necessary they should practically understand the subject they lecture on.

414. But would local and occasional, and temporary benevolence, afford sufficient means for that general education which you state to be so desirable?—I think it would have a tendency to lead to it; for however desirous we may be to extend education, we must remember the people must co-operate with us. You cannot feed a man against his will. The only way we have is to get them to co-operate with us, and in order to do that they must see there is a value in what we propose. The only way is to go to them, and I find that even men at a public-house will be very glad to listen to a subject of that kind. They say, "I wish we had a good many schools on that plan," and so on. The public generally are thirsting for information upon these points in towns, and I am sure they would co-operate with the Government or any committee; and I think there would be no difficulty in getting children to come to the schools, provided people understood the end in view.

415. Are you not of opinion that it is necessary the Government or Parliament should render some assistance at least to promote or help individual liberality?—I think that unless they do education will not be extended in the way that is to be desired; and I hail it as the first step towards that end the appointment of this Committee, and that the Government are willing to entertain the subject at all.

416. Then as to improving education, you state that it is very imperfect in the National and Lancasterian schools. In what way, in your opinion, could your own system, which is calculated to benefit the human mind, and supply it with general information, be best accomplished?—We want a common centre in the first place. There is nothing like letting a man see a thing. If we have a model central school we let the people see what can be done; and when that is accomplished I think they will be very willing to have schools in their various districts. When gentle-

men

men come up to London from all parts of the country, and when they see a thing working well, and not liable to many objections that others are liable to, they will be willing to co-operate and extend the thing in their own districts. That is the first measure. We want a model central establishment. The committee before-mentioned aimed at that. They promised in their circular to build a model school in London; they collected a good deal of money at Freemasons'-hall to do it, and engaged me to take care of it, but it never was built, and I was superintendent of a castle in the air.

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417. How were the funds disposed of?—They were employed in paying a secretary, and the rent of an office in London, and printing, and my salary.

Martis, 23° die Junii, 1835.

THE EARL OF KERRY, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Alexander James Donald Dorsey*, called in; and Examined.

418. YOU have been acquainted with the state of education in Glasgow for some time?—Yes.

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419. For how long?—I have been practically engaged in teaching since 1828, but I have been acquainted with the state of education prior to that period.

420. You are a teacher in the High School at Glasgow?—Yes; in the English department.

421. Are you also conversant with the education of the population generally?—Yes, I have had some experience in that. There are two departments to which I can testify; first, the elementary education of children, and secondly, such education as is afforded by popular lectures and lectures on scientific subjects in the Mechanics' Institution.

422. What opportunities have you had of observing the state of elementary education in Glasgow?—I have had the opportunity afforded to every practical teacher; I have had, during the last session, 140 students of various ages under me, perhaps seven-eighths of whom were under 14 years of age.

423. Were you master of a private school?—I was master of a private school from the beginning of 1829 up to the close of last year, when I was appointed English master in the High School.

424. Upon what scale was that private school?—About 100 pupils.

425. Teaching what?—Various branches; the English language, history, geography and the classics; but now my attention is entirely confined to English.

426. To what class of society did the children principally belong?—All classes, but generally the higher.

427. What opportunity have you had of observing the effects of education upon the operative classes?—I have had an opportunity of mingling with a great many operatives during the last three or four years, of being in their houses, and being with them upon all occasions.

428. Have you taught any of their children?—I have taught their children in Sunday schools, in very considerable numbers.

429. Independently of the pupils in your schools, have you endeavoured to teach any pupils belonging to the operative classes in private?—I have had an opportunity of teaching boys from 12 to 17 years of age, attending the lectures; I have had an opportunity of examining those boys upon their private studies and general attainments.

430. What lectures do you allude to?—Lectures on geography, astronomy, natural philosophy, history, and other branches.

431. Are they in the nature of mechanics' institutions?—They are in the nature of mechanics' institutions, but they are upon a more popular plan; the price of admission is 2*s.* to 25 lectures, and it gives the operatives an opportunity of attending which they never had before.

432. How long have you given those lectures?—During the last three years.

433. By what description of children have such lectures been attended?—They were not attended generally by children; the very youngest attendant probably was above 12 years of age, and some of the attendants grandfathers.

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434. Were they generally adult?—Yes generally; the average age about 18 or 20.

435. Were those lectures designed for the instruction principally of operatives?—Yes, they were intended especially for the instruction of operatives.

436. Was it at the Andersonian Institution that you delivered those lectures?—No, they are perfectly independent. The Andersonian Institution is intended for the higher branches of education, almost to the exclusion of operatives.

437. What is the present state of education generally among the population of Glasgow; do you consider it to be in a good state?—I do not.

438. Have the great bulk of the inhabitants the means of instruction?—They all have the means of instruction, but the instruction is principally mechanical, principally applied to the memory, not so much to the judgment, and not so much in the way of improving moral conduct. There is a great deficiency in the *morale* in the instruction in Glasgow, and in fact over Scotland.

439. But they all are nominally instructed?—Yes, they all have an opportunity of reading, writing and ciphering; the instruments of education are in their hands.

440. Have you been able to trace any effects upon their conduct to the instruction that they at present receive?—I can mention two instances where I have had decided evidence of the improvement. One of those classes was established at Govan, about three miles from Glasgow; about 225 operatives attended, and the public-house keepers in the place made a decided objection against the class, that it drew away their customers upon a Saturday evening. Since then a decided change has been observed in many, and if there were any means in existence of keeping such institutions afloat, there is no doubt that would be the means of withdrawing the people from sensual pursuits. I have another instance. In the account of the Calton Institution, it will be seen there is a class for ladies; this was a novelty in popular instruction; though it is called the ladies' class, it is intended entirely for female operatives. About 200 females attended that class, and I have evidence to prove, from the masters and overseers, that a most decided change was observed in the conduct of those females. Their conversation had hitherto been on the usual light subjects, but it was afterwards of a decidedly more elevated character, and they have shown, in their mode of employing their leisure hours, that they have derived great advantage from attending that course of lectures; and from what I know of female education, I feel convinced that the Legislature should early direct its attention to an immediate change in the mode of educating that portion of society, whose influence on the present and future generations is so very great. In both of those cases there is a decidedly marked improvement.

441. Has there been any considerable increase in the attendance upon those lectures since they were first established?—Very decided. In the session 1832-33 the first class had 80 pupils, the first attempt to lecture upon this plan. Next winter they had increased considerably; but this last there were 500 males in Calton and 200 females; about 700 in the Anderston institution, making 1,400; and in the Gorbals 500; making about 1,900 this winter.

442. Do you mean that that was entirely a new attendance, and that they have not attended those places as substitutes for what they attended formerly?—That is proved, from the fact of the Glasgow Mechanics' Institution not having fallen off in its attendance. There were 1,700 people receiving instruction last winter more than were receiving similar instruction three winters before.

443. Have the children of the operatives in Glasgow any opportunity of learning reading, writing and arithmetic?—I believe all.

444. Including children of the Catholic persuasion?—There is a Catholic school for the purpose, and all the Catholics are permitted to attend the other schools.

445. Have you a sufficient knowledge of the individuals who attend the classes to be able to tell pretty nearly what their ages are?—I have stated the average age about 20.

446. You stated that the charge was 2 *s.* for 25 lectures?—Yes, for six months.

447. You stated, that you thought the moral education was very defective generally in Scotland; do you find that that deficiency arises principally from the bad habits of the pupils?—It arises from the defective mode of instruction. Religion is generally taught as a thing of rote, addressed to the memory alone; the moral principle is left to cultivate itself; there is little or no attention bestowed upon that part of it.

448. Then you think that the deficiency arises more from the improper mode of education than from the bad habits which the children contract at home?—It arises

arises more from the defect in the education; there is no doubt that a great deal is owing to the conduct of the parents at home too.

449. Have you had any opportunity of comparing the dispositions and habits of young people who have not been taught to read and write with the habits of the young people at Glasgow who have been taught to read and to write?—It is almost impossible to institute a comparison, there are so very few that cannot read.

450. Then you cannot say whether this education, imperfect as it is, has any beneficial effect upon the habits of those who are taught, so as to make them better than those who receive no such instruction?—It is a very difficult question to answer, because we have not sufficient data to go upon; it is not as if we had 1,200 people educated in one place and 1,200 people uneducated in another, the state of which parties could be compared, and therefore no answer can be given to that question.

451. Are there many who avail themselves of this opportunity of reading and writing who employ what leisure time they have in improving themselves?—It has been remarked that all those who have had an opportunity of attending upon the mechanics' institutions have shown a decided improvement in their conduct; and the Glasgow Mechanics' Institution can give evidence that many of its members, during the last ten years, have, without any assistance, risen from the situation of common operatives to be overseers, in some cases to be masters.

452. Then in all respects this education, imperfect as it is, gives them an opportunity, if they please, of improving themselves, and of passing their time in recreations other than sensual amusements?—Yes; this education, imperfect as it is, is advantageous, inasmuch as it puts the instruments into their hands, but there is a deficiency in not giving them proper instructions how to use those instruments.

453. Are you acquainted with any other system of education prevalent in other countries?—I have been in Holland, and parts of Rhenish Prussia, but I had not an opportunity of examining very minutely; that is the object of my tour this summer.

454. Then you cannot say that there is any other system practised in any other country, or in any other part of this country, which has remedied the defects which you think apply to the system of education which is generally adopted in Scotland?—It is perhaps rather egotistical for me to say so, but I conceive that the system we are acting upon in the High School at Glasgow has, in a great measure, remedied those defects.

455. Is the High School an endowed school?—It is an ancient school, above 500 or 600 years old, and has two classical masters; one English, one mathematical, and one for foreign languages. Each master has a salary from the town funds of 50 *l.* per annum.

456. Does the High School afford education to the bulk of the community?—The fee is so small, that it is open to every person; it is only half-a-guinea a quarter in many cases.

457. Do many mechanics enter it?—There are many children of mechanics attending it.

458. What sort of proportion?—One-third, I should think.

459. Children of operatives?—Perhaps not exactly operatives; in a manufacturing town like Glasgow there are so many shades, that it is impossible to draw any definite lines of distinction.

460. Generally speaking, is not two guineas a year a larger sum than an operative can pay?—The desire of education among the people of Scotland is very strong, and frequently great sacrifices will be made.

461. At what age is it proposed to take the children at the High School?—We receive them at about six years of age, and the English education is supposed to last from six to 16, if they think fit to go on so far.

462. Have the number in the High School increased materially of late years?—So far, that in November 1834, there was no English department, and this winter I have had 140 students.

463. Has the total number of students increased?—I am not exactly acquainted with the statistics of the school generally.

464. Do you consider that the system of which you have been speaking, in your department, would be applicable to the education given at common schools throughout the country?—I do; because we embrace not only the knowledge of words, but the knowledge of things; and we teach morality, not merely by rote, but by making the children understand their duty, and practise it, not merely being able to repeat what is their duty.

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465. A system that would be applicable to the education of the poorest classes in the community?—Precisely; we have a small collection of various objects in natural history and mechanics, models of machines and instruments of that kind, to which the children's attention is directed.

466. Are the children, upon their admittance to the High School, taught reading and writing?—They are taught reading and writing, and they are taught everything that is included in a liberal education.

467. Can you state what is the condition of the operative classes in Glasgow?—They are very various; in some cases remarkably well-behaved; and a more intelligent set of men than the better part of the operatives at Glasgow I do not suppose exists. I have met with instances; I recollect one of a common operative, a man who was a stocking weaver. On one occasion, when I was unwell and could not lecture, he took my place, and lectured, to an audience of 400 or 500 people, upon magnetism for two nights for me, and did the same the following week upon a different subject. I have met with a great number of most intelligent men, and remarkably well-behaved.

468. Does that individual still continue to be an operative?—He is dead.

469. Had he risen above that condition before he died?—No, he had not; he was the manager of a small work upon his own account.

470. Of what wages do you suppose he was in the receipt?—As he was master of his own work, it is difficult to say; perhaps two guineas a week.

471. The leading outline of that plan is to take up education where it is ordinarily left off, and to give them some instruction beyond reading, writing and arithmetic?—Yes.

472. Will you give the Committee a detail of the plan of education which you consider it desirable and practicable to give to children in the operative classes?—I should consider that the first step in establishing a system of National education would be the formation of several Normal schools in London, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the principal cities of the empire; and those schools at first should be devoted to the training of Normal teachers, who are themselves to be distributed over the country, not perhaps immediately to teach pupils, but again to teach teachers, so that an army of teachers should be prepared in the first instance.

473. You are aware that an insulated teacher cannot teach other teachers unless there is an establishment?—That has been met in this pamphlet, by Mr. Simpson of Edinburgh, entitled "Hints upon the formation of Normal Schools," where it is proposed that the Normal teacher should have a class-room, in which he should teach the students practically, while other teachers, seated in a gallery round him, should observe his mode of teaching; that, in addition to this, they should receive instructions in the art of teaching, perhaps in the form of a lecture, every morning; and, as a third feature, that they themselves, whenever they are qualified theoretically, should have an opportunity of putting their theoretical knowledge into practice.

474. Then does not it appear that individuals taught at the Normal schools in the capitals would not be able to instruct teachers in other parts of the country, because they would not have an establishment to afford the means of learning?—But it is intended to establish not one Normal school, but many.

475. Then in your former answer you contemplated the establishment of other Normal schools in the country?—Clearly.

476. Will you explain the details of the mode you would propose of teaching those children who are supposed already to have received the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic?—I should first premise, that in Glasgow the writing and arithmetic departments are separate from the English; and I shall therefore detail merely what relates to the instruction in English alone, as distinct from the branches of writing and arithmetic.

477. Will you confine yourself to what you think is fitting to teach to the children of the working classes, and will you begin by stating to what objects you would confine their education?—In the first place, Christian morality, addressed practically to the heart, rather than by following the usual system of addressing the doctrine to the understanding. This may appear a somewhat paradoxical statement, because, of course, it must come through the understanding to the heart; but I mean that the usual practice is to learn by rote a certain number of doctrinal points, which the children in many cases do not understand, and do not practise. In the next place, after morality, a knowledge of nature. Third, on man, as a physical, moral and intellectual being. The fourth head, the instruments of education,

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cation, reading, writing and arithmetic. These, I presume, are the principal topics.

478. Will you proceed to state the mode in which you propose to give those branches of instruction?—I should propose that in every school religious worship should be maintained. I am aware that this is the most difficult point which educationists have to encounter, from the diversity of opinions on this subject. I believe, however, where the teacher is a man of prudence, and is himself a liberal man, without being a latitudinarian, he may succeed in conveying the great principles of religion to the minds and hearts of his pupils without offending the particular creed of any individual. In my own experience I have had members of the Church of England, the Church of Scotland; dissenters of various denominations, Unitarians and Jews; and I have regularly opened the class meeting with prayer, regularly read a portion of the Bible, and in no case have I found that either pupils or parents felt offended at anything that was brought forward. I have always endeavoured to inculcate a spirit of liberality in the school; and I conceive that if such a practice were pursued; if, as I have already stated, the principles and practical part, rather than the doctrines were inculcated; if the heart rather than the head were cultivated in religion, that very great benefit would be produced without the evils so frequently complained of. The plan which I have hitherto pursued is this: I take a portion of the Bible, and naming a particular subject, request them to bring forward precepts and examples to prove it; and after having done so, I always make them apply practically, by citing instances from among themselves of the benefit resulting from guiding their lives according to those precepts. Several very beneficial results have ensued. In a very large school I have for three years past used corporal punishment only twice, and I am in full expectation of being able to do away with it altogether. I have also had the gratification of perceiving, that whereas in many schools the boys seem to cherish a love of revenge, I have only had one instance of the kind for the last 12 months of the slightest disposition to quarrel; and I have, in short, perceived the very greatest improvement in the moral conduct of the pupils as the result of Bible education. Next in importance to the inculcation of morality I conceive an introduction of the pupil to the study of nature. By the study of nature, I mean such studies as will improve his perceptive faculties, as will tend not only to store the mind with knowledge, but will develope the powers possessed by different individuals. It is my opinion that in every well-regulated school there ought to be a collection of subjects for the purpose of affording pupils something real and substantial upon which their attention can be fixed. The objection frequently made to this is the expense. My own experience is as follows: In November 1834, I proposed to the pupils of the English department in the Glasgow High School that every one that had any object in natural history, &c., should present it to the school; and now, little more than six months from the formation, our museum, if it may be so called, contains 700 or 800 specimens. We have various machines, models, steam-engines, electrical machines, and instruments of that kind. The mode of instruction is this: The teacher, in very simple language, explains to the pupils the nature of the machine; pauses frequently and interrogates them. He instructs them by the assistance of a large black board, on which he writes the leading facts and properties of the instrument or machine, which may be the subject of discussion. After he has gone over this very carefully, he ought to introduce, for a few minutes, the monitorial system, by dividing the classes into small numbers, six or eight boys in each division, with a monitor, whose duty it is to examine the pupils more individually than the teacher himself can do. The class then reassembles, and the teacher re-examines after the monitor's examination has passed. In this manner it is almost impossible for even the dullest not to understand the subject. It is my opinion that there is nothing which more effectually rivets the attention of the pupils, tends more to enlarge their minds, and to produce habits of private study, than Dr. Mayo's system of lessons on objects. The third head is the physical, moral and intellectual being. Some may deem that that subject is of too difficult a nature for the instruction of very young children; but, from my own experience, I can state that pupils receive with great delight such information as teaches them their own nature. The education of man as a physical being ought not to be merely theoretical; there ought to be attached to every well-organised school a place for exercise, in which the pupils should be, in the proper sense of the word, educated to the use of their bodies as well as to that of their minds. In some schools this has been done, and from mismanagement has been liable to censure.

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I am fully convinced, however, that, under a proper arrangement, it would tend much to promote the health and strength of the pupils. The other heads of moral and intellectual will, of course, be practically inculcated during the whole course of education.

479. Will you state what you would propose to teach under the third head?—I should propose to teach, under that head, when the pupils are capable of understanding it, history, geography, political economy, the British constitution as a part of it, and branches of general knowledge, which it is somewhat difficult to classify; in short, "the proper study of mankind is man." The difficulty of giving a definite form to that branch is, that we have no books or any system as yet prepared for it. Then, with reference to the instruments of education, reading, writing and arithmetic, there are already so many good plans of giving instruction in these, that it is perhaps unnecessary to enter into detail. I should recommend, however, one great improvement under the head of instructing in reading; that the pupils should not only be made to attend to the merely mechanical part of the subject, viz. the mere reading of the language, but that they should be made, by an analysis of the words and sentences, to ascertain fully the meaning of what is submitted to their attention. The explanatory system of Mr. Wood, of the Sessional School of Edinburgh, is very good in this respect, but it is difficult, from not having connected with it the lessons on objects, which are so intimately interwoven with improvement in verbal knowledge, that the two can never be separated without each sustaining considerable injury. I feel convinced that the ordinary mode of teaching spelling is extremely defective, inasmuch as it is more by rote than by practice; and it is my opinion that a mode, which is partially practised in Holland, of making the pupils write instead of merely repeating the letters, is an improvement. Along with the study of language, I would also, even with very young pupils, seven or eight years of age, introduce incidental grammar, or grammar communicated not by rule, but by oral instruction. The whole of the studies in language tend of course to render the pupil so far master of his native tongueas to express himself, either in speaking or writing, with fluency and propriety. To this end, a pupil should be frequently exercised in public speaking, and strenuously employed in the practice of composition. This, it appears to me, will afford an outline of a plan which is perfectly applicable in all places, and which, when more detailed, might form the basis of a national plan of education. The various parts, however, are so intimately blended with each other, that it is almost impossible to enter into the details of the one without encroaching upon the province of the other.

480. At what age would you propose that children should come under the operation of this system of education?—I should propose that the children should, if possible, previously be trained in the Infant schools, from two to six years of age; that at six they ought to be passed on to this school, where their education might be continued to 12, 14 or 16.

481. How many children do you think might be conveniently included in the operation in one school?—That I can only answer from experience, that I have had 50 at a time, but I feel quite convinced that I could teach 100 with as great ease.

482. You have stated that you consider that religious worship should be maintained in the school; now, though you may find no difficulty in persons joining in religious worship who belong to the Church of England or of Scotland, or to the Methodists or the orthodox dissenters, do you not find a difficulty when you come to Socinians and Jews?—None; for I have had an Unitarian minister's sons under me in Glasgow; I have had another Unitarian's sons, three or four of them. I have had the sons of a Jew for three years with me, and in no instance have I found the slightest disagreeable result.

483. You have stated that, without being a latitudinarian, you think the teacher may confine himself to the great truths of religion, and so not shock the feelings of his pupils?—I think he may take the practical parts of Christianity, or of morality, if you so term it, and he may impress his pupils with religious feelings, allowing religious doctrines to be inculcated by the parents, or by the minister of the particular faith to which he belongs; but then, I think, in cases where he is aware that he would not hurt the feelings of any individual, he ought perhaps even to go a little further than that, and to inculcate such doctrines as children may be supposed to understand or may feel interested in; but I would never advise any teacher to force religion upon a child. I would never advise any teacher to make a child

a child regard religion, or the worship of the Deity, with any other feeling than that of love.

484. You stated that you always employed religious worship; how can you employ religious worship fully, according to the opinion of the Church of England and the orthodox dissenters, so that at the same time there should be nothing against the principles of the Socinian or the Jew?—That is a difficult question to answer; but a person must be guided much by circumstances in such a case; and I think that any man of intelligence may make such arrangements in his particular case as will obviate that difficulty. Not having been placed in any town where there is anything like a balancing of parties, I cannot speak from experience. Of my pupils, there are not 30 who are not members of the Church of Scotland.

485. Do you in your religious worship omit all mention of the Saviour?—No.

486. Then surely that must be a form of religious worship in which the Jew cannot conscientiously join?—It is possible, but the Jew has never objected to join.

487. You have stated that you read lessons from the Bible before your pupils. When you have Jews among your pupils, do you read lessons from the Old Testament exclusively, or from the New also?—Both; but I always allow liberty of conscience to the Jew, and never insist upon any Jewish boy reading the New Testament; but of their own accord, without my saying a word, they frequently, as both the Old and New Testament are bound together, turn to the New Testament as well as the Old.

488. You have stated that in your instructions you have conveyed nothing which shocks at all the parents of the children; are you not of opinion that a conscientious Jew would object to his child being instructed in the doctrines of the New Testament, which he considered a system of imposture?—Not having had any conversation with a Jew upon the subject, I cannot answer that question.

489. Do you think a conscientious Jew would object to his child reading the New Testament?—Very probably he would; but in the case to which I allude it has never been made.

490. When you said that you did not include in the worship anything that would hurt the feelings of Jews or Socinians, did you mean that you did not include anything which contravened the opinions of Jews or Socinians?—By no means; I mean to say that I never endeavoured, for example, to show that the particular form professed by Independents was superior to that of the Church of Scotland, or that the Jews were a set of very bad men, or anything, in short, that would tend to establish a party spirit in the school.

491. Did you attempt to maintain what you conceived to be the essential principles of Christianity?—Clearly.

492. You spoke of a distinction between doctrine and practice, but you probably see a connexion between doctrine and practice which cannot altogether be got rid of?—I do; but I see also that children are frequently instructed in a form of words which they do not understand. I see that this form of words does not enter into their understanding, it is only upon their tongue, and in very few instances does it produce the slightest effect upon their heart and conduct.

493. Without going into the defects of other systems, the Committee wish to call your attention to the universal applicability which you state to belong to your own system as to persons of all religious persuasions?—More depends upon the prudence of the teacher than upon the system itself.

494. Do you think you can always reckon upon the discretion of the teacher?—No teacher should be appointed who has not discretion, because it is an essential quality in a teacher.

495. You have said that you maintain a system of religious worship; what form of religious worship have you adopted?—Merely a short extemporaneous prayer. At the opening of the school the catalogue is read, then there is a very short prayer, and then the pupils take their Bibles.

496. To whom do you address your prayer; do you address it to God through Jesus Christ?—To Almighty God, through Jesus Christ.

497. Must not that form of prayer be objectionable to a Jew?—It is impossible to reconcile a Christian and a Jew to precisely the same form of prayer; either the Jew must believe in Christ, or the Christian must give up Christ.

498. Then it must be through indifference that the Jew can join?—Only through indifference.

499. You stated that in your school you had given facilities to young Jews to read

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read the New Testament if it fell in their way?—They are at liberty to do it or to let it alone.

500. Has any objection ever been made to that on the part of the parents of those children?—Never.

501. Have you reason to suppose that the parents of those Jews were cognizant of the fact of their having a New Testament?—Yes, thoroughly acquainted; and in one instance, the New Testament and the Old Testament being bound together, the New Testament was cut out; but in the case of a brother of the same boy it was left in.

502. When you say it was cut out, was this book in his possession at home or only at school?—In Scotland the books belong to the pupils, and are taken home.

503. Are they furnished by the school or by the parents?—By the parents.

504. Do you consider the great object of the education in this school to be the formation of a good and moral man in after life?—Yes, clearly.

505. And you consider that, as an instrument for the purpose of education, religion is essential?—Clearly so.

506. Would a Jew or a Socinian receiving that religious instruction be much benefited by it?—A Jew or a Socinian is subject to the laws of morality as well as any other individual.

507. Does a Socinian, in your opinion, hold the same principles as to motives of morality as a Trinitarian does?—Not being a Socinian myself, I cannot tell what a Socinian's views may be. We can only observe that many Socinians act as honourably in life as Trinitarians.

508. Have you found any difficulty in inculcating the same principles of morality upon Socinians and upon Jews as upon Trinitarians?—None whatever.

509. In teaching the children generally as to the means by which they are to perform acts acceptable to God, do you teach them that they are to do them by an intrinsic strength of their own, or by one which is to be sought by prayer?—By both; that they are to use the means which God has given, and trust to God for success.

510. On whom do you teach them to rely as the source of their strength in the performance of acts of duty?—Of course upon the Supreme Being.

511. Do you teach them to rely in particular upon the assistance of the Holy Ghost?—I do, so far as children are capable of understanding those abstruse subjects, which I often find impossible; for however plain such things, and, indeed, many of them are almost too sublime for matured minds; but however plain they may appear to people in after life, they are incomprehensible to the generality of children.

512. Do you conceive that a Socinian would concur with you in that mode of teaching?—I should suppose that a Socinian would have no objection to it, or else the minister having been present at the school, and knowing the system, would scarcely have sent both his boys to my classes.

513. Do you know, as matter of form, what the creed of an Unitarian is upon the subject of the Holy Ghost?—I have not studied the Unitarian creed. I think those difficulties are in many cases more theoretical than practical. It is rather providing for contingencies that have a very remote chance of ever being realised than talking of what really exists. I think there would be found no practical difficulty.

514. Would the practical method of superseding that theoretical difficulty be, that in fact those persons who hold opinions not professed by the great bulk of Christians in this country must give up their own peculiarities in those schools, and submit to have their children taught according to the generally prevailing belief?—That, of course, must be the case. The object in view is the greatest good to the greatest number.

515. Do not you think that a child of the Jewish persuasion attending your school, and listening every morning to a prayer in a form from which he must dissent if he knows anything of his own religion, will, instead of being made a religious man, rather be likely to become a scoffer, and indifferent to all religion?—No, I do not. The great principle of inculcating religion upon the children is, that all your instruction must aim at the heart more than the head, and that while the child is in the school we should be less intent upon his receiving peculiar views of doctrine than upon the formation of habits; he forms either good or bad habits; the teacher's attention ought to be directed to form the good, and to make him avoid the bad.

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516. Are not you aware that to the Christian gratitude to Christ is a leading motive of duty?—Yes.

517. Then how can you bring a Jew within that motive?—It is not expected that an elementary school should embrace a course of theology.

518. Without passing any judgment upon conscientious Unitarians, are you sufficiently conversant with their system and leading principles, and with the system and leading principles of the members of the Church of England and orthodox dissenters, to say that they can be combined in the education of children of the age of 12, without either party sacrificing that which he ought not to give up?—I think that the inculcation of the general principles of morality is a neutral ground; and in cases where sects were very nearly balanced in a school, suppose there should be 30 Jews, 30 Unitarians, 30 Trinitarians, I would then, as a matter of expediency, suggest the propriety of some plan being devised, by which the peculiar doctrines of Christianity should be inculcated separately, the peculiar views of Socinianism separately, and Judaism separately.

519. Do you think that the great principles of morality can be inculcated as effectually without the peculiar motives which Christianity supplies as with them?—My own opinion is that the system of Christian morals is the purest in existence; but where that cannot be had without very bad effects, we must take the next best. We, therefore, giving up this higher ground, must descend to a lower stage, and endeavour to deduce from the Christian system something that would, as a general matter of instruction, be applicable to all sects, reserving the more particular instructions for private communication.

520. Then, in fact, you adopt that generalised system from the compulsion of circumstances, and not from free choice?—By no means from free choice; it is only as a last expedient that it should be adopted.

521. For the purpose of teaching something of morality to those who otherwise would receive none, but admitting the superiority of that morality which is taught by the principles and motives of the New Testament?—Decidedly.

522. Do you think that the advantages of a common system of instruction counterbalance the disadvantages of taking up this lower ground?—I do not see that there is any disadvantage attendant upon giving up the higher ground, when we provide for particular religious instruction as distinct from the school. Even upon the supposition that we take the highest possible ground, it does not supersede the private instruction; and it is supposed, even in the case of a teacher, that as the pupils are not there for the purpose of being trained students of divinity, that the parents do a great deal at home; and no system of education will ever effect the good that is anticipated, until general knowledge is diffused upon the subject, and the parents are brought to second the exertions of the teachers in the school.

523. Do you think that the peculiar doctrines of different sects are best taught at home or in the school?—I think they would be better taught at home, or by the minister of that particular sect; at least that is the way in which they are managed in Prussia.

524. Supposing it to be practicable to teach them in schools, do you think it would be desirable?—I cannot admit that supposition; for I do not see how it is possible for a person of any conscientious principles to teach Judaism upon his left hand, Socinianism in front, and Trinitarianism upon his right.

525. Supposing the majority of the children in the school belonged to the Church of England?—Then they should be taught the principles of the Church of England.

526. Would you have those principles taught at home also?—Decidedly.

527. Would the child derive most benefit from the instruction at home or the instruction at school upon these subjects?—That would depend upon the ability and inclination of the parent.

528. Practically speaking, with respect to the supposed difficulties of including Unitarian children in schools, is not the number of Unitarians very small among the working classes of society?—Extremely small; I have had, I suppose, since I commenced teaching, nearly 1,000 children, and I have only had, to my knowledge, six Unitarians. I beg leave to observe, that I decidedly object to the use of the Bible as a school-book, as a book for teaching mere reading, spelling and grammar; I think the Bible ought to be looked to as a code of laws, for our guidance in this world and to the next. In many schools it is made so much a school-

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a school-book, that the pupils lose all reverence for it, and, in fact, acquire a hatred for it in after-life.

529. Does music form part of your system?—Music and drawing both.

530. Have you any information to give to the Committee upon that subject?—None at all, because it is at present only theoretical; I would propose that all those things should be included in the course; but not yet having reduced them to practice, I cannot speak from experience.

531. Would you wish to teach music to every one?—Yes, as it is done in Prussia.

532. With a view to its moral effects, if they may be so called?—Yes, for the refinement of the human being.

533. Suppose the case of an education without the principles of Christianity; should you conceive that such an education would be beneficial to the general character of the population?—No; I am decidedly of opinion, and I speak from the effects of it, that the system of Christian morality, notwithstanding it is opposed to the views of many celebrated educationists in modern times, is the best for developing the moral part of man.

534. Do you deem it essential to a good system of education?—Undoubtedly, Christian instruction is essential to a good system of education.

535. You have stated that the expense of attending the High School at Glasgow is half-a-guinea a quarter; are you of opinion that that system might be provided at less expense than that?—Decidedly; it depends entirely upon the race of teachers raised by the Normal schools; when once you elevate the character of the schoolmaster you elevate the character of the education. At present there are very few capable of conducting education upon the scale I have proposed.

536. Have you thought what annual rate of payment might be required from the parents?—I have never directed my attention to that subject; it is my opinion that teaching, as a profession, is very badly paid, and the consequence is, that very few men of talent remain in it. Schoolmasters in general are exceedingly ignorant.

537. Have you ever used the Assembly's Catechism in your school?—I have.

538. Do you use it habitually?—No, I have relinquished it, from finding the following results: Unitarian and Jewish parents sent requests that I would not oblige their children to learn it; parents of orthodox denominations have sent requests to the same effect. I found that none objected to the Bible, whereas several objected to the Assembly's Catechism; I therefore conceived that I could produce a spirit of greater unanimity in the school by setting aside that, and by inculcating all such doctrines as were not against the general spirit of the majority, confining myself principally to the practical application.

539. Do you think the Assembly's Catechisms are liable to the objection of being drawn in a hard and technical form?—I am afraid that many of the questions and answers are above the comprehension of children of the age that I speak of.

540. Are they too abstract?—They are too abstract.

541. Do you know much of the state of the elementary schools in Glasgow for the children of the working population?—I know the state of several of them; and I know that the children do not understand what they are studying.

542. Have you any other observation to make upon the subject of the present inquiry?—I do not know whether it comes within the scope of the Committee to consider what may be done for the grown-up generation, but it strikes me that there is a plan which might be very useful to them. The Committee are probably aware that the schoolmasters of Scotland lately made some demand for an increase of their salaries. I think those schoolmasters might be required to lecture to the people in the various parishes; they have a class-room ready, and have committees on the spot; at least ministers and heritors who could be formed into committees; they have the whole elements in their own power, and only require to put them together. If these men were therefore to lecture, upon the supposition that they had only 200 attendants at 2 *s.* a-head, that would add 20 *l.* a-year to their income, and would provide nearly 1,000 mechanics' institutions in Scotland alone.

543. The same plan would be applicable in England or anywhere else?—Yes, anywhere else where there is a subdivision of parishes.

Mr. *Francis Place*, called in; and Examined.

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544. HAVE you paid much attention to the condition and manners and morals of the working people?—Yes.

545. How long has your attention been directed to these matters?—About 44 or 45 years.

546. What do you consider is the condition of the working people as to their habits and morals at present, as compared with former times, within your recollection?—It is greatly improved within my own knowledge, as far as I have had any opportunity of observing them.

547. In what respects do you think it is improved?—I think in all respects; they are more intelligent, they are more cleanly, they are better behaved, and they are longer lived.

548. Does your observation apply to the inhabitants of towns only, or do you mean to extend it to the inhabitants of the country also?—Principally as to towns.

Martis, 16° *die Junii*, 1835.

THE EARL OF KERRY, IN THE CHAIR.

John Revans, Esq., called in; and Examined.

John Revans, Esq.

16 June 1835.

549. YOU are Secretary to the Poor Inquiry Commission in Ireland?—I am.

550. How long have you been so?—Since the commencement of the commission; about 18 months.

551. You were also Secretary to the English Poor Law Commission?—I was.

552. For how long?—During the whole period of the commission.

553. So that you are thoroughly acquainted with the mode of proceeding adopted by those two commissions to inquire into the situation of the poor?—I feel that I ought to be.

554. During the examination, was any attempt made to get at the effects of certain institutions upon the moral conduct of the poor?—Yes, decidedly, by both commissions; very extensively by the English Commission, but not so extensively by the Irish Commission.

555. During your inquiry upon the English Commission, did you frame any questions for the purpose of ascertaining the state of education amongst the poor?—There were none framed for that purpose by the English Commission; but some of the Assistant Commissioners sought information upon the subject.

556. Were there any upon the Irish Commission?—None have yet been framed for that purpose. The commission did, in the outline of its proceedings, lay down education as one of the branches of its inquiry, upon the ground that it affected the general habits of the working people, and thus in some degree influenced their physical condition.

557. Have they taken any steps towards the following out of that inquiry?—Not the slightest. That branch of their inquiry was considered of the smallest importance to the objects of an inquiry into the extent and causes of poverty, the effects of ordinary education being considered the most remote in their influence.

558. Do they intend to do so?—I should suspect not; they will not have time.

559. Have you, from your knowledge and long habit of inquiring into the condition of the poor, any doubts as to being able to trace the effects on their condition, or their moral conduct, of any modes of education that may have been established?—That is a very wide question.

560. Supposing in a given parish a school had been instituted 20 years, do you think by any mode of inquiry by the Commissioners, you could trace the effects of that school upon the population?—I think that it is possible to ascertain any facts, either as regard the past or the present, and in any part of the country, by means of travelling commissioners.

561. For example; do you believe that there are any indices by which you can get at the moral and intellectual state of the people?—Yes; I consider that both the English and Irish Commission did get facts connected with the moral condition of the poor. For example; on the Irish inquiry, in every parish in which an

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examination took place, a set of questions were invariably put, with a view to ascertain the moral effects of vagrancy upon the poorer classes. I have the vagrancy questions here. I see one set amongst them is entitled, " Habits of Vagrants." The answers to those questions would of course indicate very much the moral condition of the persons inquired about. There is a series of eight or ten questions under that sub-head, entering minutely into morals as indicated by habits ; one, for instance, is " the habits of those living by begging, whether supposed mostly to be dissolute."

562. Supposing it is wanted to ascertain the effects of a great education institution, do you think a person accustomed to framing questions of that sort, and accustomed to inquire into the condition of the poor, could frame questions that would get at the condition of the poor, as affected by that institution?—I am not acquainted with any matter connected with the condition of the poor, which may not be ascertained by questions framed for the purpose, and by sending persons into a variety of districts with instructions to examine all classes, particularly the poorer.

563. Do you think that in searching for those facts, under instructions regularly drawn up, the evidence would be much tinctured by any peculiar feelings of the party making the inquiry?—I do not think it would. I received instructions, as Secretary to the Irish Poor Board, to draw up questions on the subject of the various branches of their inquiry. A copy of those questions was sent to each member of the Board, each of whom held a different view from several of his colleagues. It was open to any one of the Commissioners to add any questions that he might think fit, but not to suppress any ; being at liberty to put counter questions, it was considered that each had the power to draw out the truth.

564. Would that obviate the leaning which individual commissioners might have?—It certainly had that effect in the Irish Commission.

565. Those questions were in fact instructions to the Assistant Commissioner, who was to take the examination of certain parties?—Yes. The Assistant Commissioner's instructions were, to go into certain counties (two counties were generally given to each Assistant Commissioner), and to examine witnesses in one parish in each barony ; it was hoped thus to obtain the information generally applicable to the whole. In each parish the Assistant Commissioner was directed to summon the people to a public meeting, a certain number of persons of each class. He was told to go systematically through the heads of inquiry, and to ascertain the facts relative to each of the points. If any one of those subjects appeared to him worthy of being traced beyond the extent of the heads of inquiry, it was open to him to do so. His instructions were to get information upon all the heads of inquiry, and as much more information as appeared to him to be requisite.

566. Is there any means of guarding against the particular leaning of the Assistant Commissioner?—Certainly, with a subject subdivided as was that of the Poor Inquiry Commission. I do not see why, in an inquiry into education, a similar degree of division might not be made. I do not see how an Assistant Commissioner with such instructions could manage to turn the evidence. If those questions were put to me, and I was expected to give an affirmative or negative to the whole as put, with the intention of proving the necessity of a poor law, or the reverse, I question whether I should be able to succeed, although I have been four years engaged on the subject ; therefore it would be impossible to put each question in such a way that a set of men, wholly ignorant of the questions to follow, could give an unfair answer, for they could not foresee the connexion which each answer would have with those which were to follow.

567. Was the evidence itself to be reported?—In the English Commission a different course was adopted to that of the Irish Commission. On the former commission each Assistant Commissioner had to investigate the circumstances of two counties ; he was merely required to make a report, and was permitted to give or not to give the evidence of the persons examined, as he might think fit. But the Assistant Commissioners on the Irish Commission were required to report the evidence given by the witnesses. The Assistant Commissioner was obliged to state to the persons assembled (in many cases as many as 70 persons), that any person was at liberty to give an answer to any question, and that if no person present made an objection to the answer, the statement would be supposed to be agreed to by all as at least probable. All the answers so taken were subsequently written into the form of a narrative. I have here some of the narratives for the Committee to look at, if they wish.

568. Is

568. Is it possible to follow that plan without confusion?—Without the slightest confusion.

569. Where there is no name put to the narrative, is it the first person named who is supposed to speak?—The Assistant Commissioners did not in all cases attach to the answer the name of the person who gave it. The Assistant Commissioner who went to Galway did; but it was not regularly done by any other Assistant Commissioner.

570. Concerning the condition of the poor, from whom was the most efficient evidence got?—I should say, either from the poor themselves, or from those who are most near to them in circumstances, the small farmers; the farmers of six or eight acres; but so difficult is it for the persons of one class to know the circumstances of those of other classes, that even the small farmers were in many cases incapable of answering questions closely connected with the state of the labourers.

571. So that, in fact, if the Committee wanted to get at the habits of the people in any district of London, the persons to be inquired of would be the persons whose habits are wanted to be known?—Certainly, as to their habits.

572. Supposing it was wished to learn the ordinary amusement of any given class of the people, as indicative of their moral state generally, of whom could that inquiry be properly made?—The other classes might be able to give that information, but the class inquired about certainly cannot be implicitly relied upon, supposing that class to have any sinister motive in mis-stating. If other classes were present during the examination, who had a general knowledge of the classes inquired about, their presence would deter the latter from making a false statement. We found examining various classes in the presence of each other to operate as an excellent check upon all.

573. Upon the whole, supposing you were requested to frame a series of questions to get at the moral and intellectual condition of the people, could you frame such questions as would really bring out, in your opinion, their moral condition, without having them tinged either with your own views, or anybody else's views?—Questions drawn by any person will of course have the leaning which that person possesses; but if the questions are submitted to others having opposite bearings, and they are permitted to add questions of a counteracting tendency, the variety of questions of opposite bearings will ensure the truth being arrived at. On the Irish Poor Commission there were some members in favour of poor laws, and some against them. If any of the questions leaned particularly either way, the Commissioners who held contrary views put questions calculated to counteract the leaning which they perceived.

574. Do you consider that that kind of investigation can be carried on efficiently by any but persons who have been practised to make such inquiries?—I found, at the conclusion of the English Commission, that a great many evils had arisen from want of knowledge as to the mode of obtaining information, and as to the difficulties which would arise to prevent its accuracy. The advantage to be derived from a commission principally depends upon the mode of collecting the evidence; the mode of getting information is almost a business in itself. The evidence of the Irish Poor Inquiry is far more perfect, and therefore more worthy of reliance than the evidence of the English Poor Law Inquiry; and I should think, were I appointed to another commission of inquiry, I could ensure the evidence to be much more perfect than that of the Irish Poor Inquiry, and to be collected in comparatively much less time, and consequently at a less expense.

575. In short, it is a business of itself?—It is.

576. Do you conceive that you can give the Committee any information as to the mode of framing the questions, by which their object of obtaining a knowledge of the state of education of the people of England and Wales could be obtained?—To frame questions, I apprehend, would require an extensive knowledge of the subject of education; and I do not feel that I possess, at the present moment, a knowledge of the subject sufficiently extensive to frame questions in a proper manner.

577. How would you propose to acquire that knowledge?—By reading all the evidence now in existence; for instance, the evidence taken before Committees of both Houses of Parliament, the various works written upon the subject, thus getting a general view of the subject; also, by talking with persons peculiarly conversant with the subject. There is another mode, one which was followed by both the English and Irish Poor Commissions with good effect, viz: circulating 30 or 40 primary questions of a very general nature amongst all classes, and in all parts of the country. Such questions lead persons to write generally upon the subject;

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subject; and from the whole of the answers a very extensive knowledge of the subject may be gleaned; certainly one sufficiently extensive, in conjunction with the existing information, to exhibit the particular points about which it is requisite to inquire.

578. So that if the Committee wanted to frame questions, they would have to study and read the various productions, evidence and works; and besides that, to put questions themselves to individuals, and to send general circular questions abroad?—I should say that such would be the course necessary.

579. That would be rather a long course, would it not?—Of the primary questions sent out by the English Commission, full half of them were not answered for six months; those circulated by the Irish Poor Commission were answered, nearly the whole of them, in about three or four months.

580. Were the questions in Ireland as numerous as in England?—Quite as numerous.

581. And were they sent all over the country?—They were; they were sent generally to the clergy of the different persuasions, and to the gentry of each neighbourhood.

582. How many did you circulate in Ireland?—Five thousand may have been sent out; and I think answers were made to about 2,000 by different persons. I have here a copy of the answers to some of those questions. They will all of them be printed; it being a rule with the Commission that every species of evidence received shall be arranged and presented, in order that no facts should be suppressed.

583. Those questions were preliminary to the framing of a more complete set?—Yes.

584. Is that the mode you would suggest for the purpose of getting at a knowledge of the state of education of the country?—I think the knowledge could be best obtained in the way I have described. I am not aware of any other way in which it would be obtained so certainly and so perfectly.

585. Do not you think, as a groundwork for framing such questions, it would be well to take the Report of the proceedings of a Committee similar to this, which sat in the last Session of Parliament, to ascertain what questions they asked, and the answers to those questions, and to see wherein those questions might be defective, and to ascertain how far you might make out a code of questions from those documents?—Certainly, all existing documents should be consulted, as forming the ground-work upon which the primary questions should be framed.

586. Would not that be likely to effect the object as well, though not so completely, as the way you propose?—From what I have seen of the difficulty of obtaining full evidence upon a subject extensively affecting the community, I should be afraid to present any report as being trustworthy, the evidence for which had been collected solely in that manner. I believe a principal cause of defective legislation might be distinctly traced to the imperfect nature of the evidence upon which it has been founded, especially in those cases in which the working classes are materially concerned, they being the persons who could give sound information, whilst they have rarely been consulted, from the great difficulty of obtaining their testimony.

587. Are you acquainted with the mode in which the Committees of this House are accustomed to conduct their inquiries?—I only know from reading the Parliamentary reports and evidences. For instance, when engaged upon the English Commission, I read the reports of nearly every Committee upon the subject of poor law administration, from 1800 to 1830; and in regard to Ireland, I have read most of the published reports relative to tithes, disturbances, poor, bogs, &c., in the hope of finding circumstances that might enable me to put with accuracy questions calculated to bring out the evidence upon the subject of the Irish poor.

588. Are not you of opinion that provided a series of questions was prepared with ever so much skill, and extensively circulated, the replies that would probably be received would be too inaccurate to justify any recommendation founded upon those replies?—I will give one reason for such an opinion, which I think alone sufficient. In an inquiry about the morals and general habits of the labouring classes, it will be found that, with very few exceptions, the labouring classes will not be able to give written answers to the questions, and in consequence, the most material class of witnesses would be entirely left out.

589. Do you mean that they will not be able to answer the questions because they will not be able to read?—Not merely from that circumstance. They would be alarmed at the idea of answering such questions to the House of Commons.

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With regard to inquiry as to the operation of the poor laws in England, about 100 separate persons only had been examined before the various Committees of Parliament, from the year 1817 to the year 1830, a certain set of persons having appeared before every Committee which sat between those periods, whilst by the late Poor Law Inquiry Commission, at the least 10,000 people were consulted. There seemed to have been great difficulty in getting labourers to appear before Committees of Parliament. By going into their districts, the Assistant Commissioners got the small farmers and labourers to give evidence; they were not alarmed; there were no formalities, and consequently nothing to confuse their recollections.

590. That is to say, you could get out of the witness in his own place where he lived, evidence that you could not get before a Committee of the House of Commons, from the mere state of alarm in which his mind was?—He would be alarmed at the mere idea of going before a Committee of the House of Commons, which alarm would not exist before an Assistant Commissioner examining in the parish in which the labourer resided.

591. Are you of opinion that no series of questions circulated in the country, to which replies could be obtained, would furnish accurate and satisfactory information, unaccompanied by personal visits and investigation?—I do not think you could circulate more than 30 or 40 questions with any certainty of getting them answered. The body of questions, or heads of inquiry, relating to the hospitals and dispensaries in Ireland, drawn up for the use of the Assistant Commissioners, amounted to 304; if the 304 had been sent to the people, nobody would have answered them. Besides, no one individual would have possessed sufficient knowledge to answer the whole. There are generally classes of facts which can be answered only by a particular class of persons. When a large body of persons attend before the Commissioners, each answers the questions with the facts relative to which he is most conversant.

592. Had you not a large body of answers to the preliminary questions addressed to the overseers of parishes?—Yes; we had about 2,000 altogether; but they were principally from one or two classes of the community; very few of them were answered by the labourers. It caused a great defect in the evidence of the English Poor Law Commission, so few of the labourers being examined.

593. Do you think it possible to frame a set of questions calculated to elicit the effects produced upon the poorer classes by means of education now within their reach, which the poorer classes would be both able and willing to answer?—I should say, certainly not.

594. Do you suppose that instructions could not be given to any persons, by means of which they might elicit that?—The information might certainly be gained by means of travelling commissioners. I was speaking merely of printed questions circulated by post. For the poorer classes, questions must not be general, otherwise the answers given will be extremely vague.

Jovis, 25° die Junii, 1835.

EDWARD STRUTT, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. *John Blackburn*, called in; and Examined.

595. YOU are a Dissenting Minister?—Yes.

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596. What denomination are you connected with?—I am of the Independent or Congregational denomination.

597. Where do you reside?—At Pentonville, the northern district of London.

598. Are you extensively acquainted with the state of instruction among the poor in London?—Yes; the office which I hold has made me acquainted with the moral condition of London. I am secretary to a society called the Christian Instruction Society.

599. Will you state what means of information you possess respecting the state of instruction among the poor in the metropolis?—The society is divided into about 70 associations, which have about 1,700 voluntary visitors who go to the abode of the poor, and who give to the secretaries a report once a quarter of the

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state of the district over which they traverse, and in that way I get a good deal of miscellaneous information.

600. Can you give the Committee information respecting the means of instruction possessed by the inhabitants of the districts to which you have alluded?—Education, I fear, is in a very defective state in London. There is reason to fear that perhaps two-thirds of the lowest classes are without the means of reading.

601. Do you consider that to be the case generally in London?—Yes; the society which I now speak of extends itself throughout London. We have a central, northern, eastern, western, southern, and suburban division, and the associations now visit about 40,600 families, so that we have extensive opportunities of ascertaining the state of the people.

602. Do their visits go to inquire as to the spiritual as well as the temporal condition?—Their particular object is to promote, as the title of the society indicates, Christian instruction. All our visitors are instructed to inquire if there be any sick, or who need an introduction to hospitals, if the parents can read, or if the children go to school, if they have a Bible, or attend a place of worship; if they become friendly with the visitors, they ask if they are out of work or are members of benefit societies, and if they have anything in the savings' banks; but of course such questions cannot be asked at the first visit, and they progressively acquire the confidence of the persons they visit.

603. Does your society consist of various denominations of dissenters?—Yes; Baptists and Independents; a few of what are called Orthodox Presbyterians and Calvinistic Methodists.

604. In selecting the objects for your visitation, have you any rule as to their religious persuasion?—No; the society is divided into associations, districts and sections. A section includes about 30 families; this is assigned to two visitors, who make it their walk, and usually twice a month they go from house to house, and from room to room.

605. You visit the poor of all denominations?—Yes; we know nothing about denominational distinctions. The society is supported not only by dissenters, but by liberal churchmen. Lord Chichester presided at the last annual meeting, and Mr. Buxton the year before, and we do not introduce anything relating to such distinctions.

606. What is the amount of the funds?—Each association supports its own expenditure, so that our general fund gives but an imperfect idea of the whole. The central society receives about 1,400 *l.* a year.

607. Will you state the general objects of the society, and the mode in which you administer relief with instruction to the poor?—The society was formed in 1825 by a few individuals who were impressed with the statements of Dr. Chalmers on the necessity of aggressive movements upon the lowest classes of the population, in order to accomplish their moral reformation. They felt that they ought not to be left to seek out the means of religious instruction, which they are so likely to neglect, but that it is indispensably necessary to awaken their attention by domestic visits, as they are sunk in poverty and indifference to all religion. The society was formed of a few associations, and has gradually increased till it consists of 75 associations. Each visitor is required to be a communicant or member of the congregation to which he belongs. He is thus known to his pastor, which is a security for his moral character and general consistency. To make the introductory visit agreeable to the poor, they carry with them religious tracts, which are classified and covered. These are published by the Religious Tract Society, which is unsectarian in its constitution, and does not publish controversial, but doctrinal and practical tracts. These tract books are exchanged every fortnight. We have also loan libraries attached to most of the associations, of about 50 volumes each, and if any individual is found disposed to read, the loan of a book is offered. In the exchange of the tracts, of course, all the visitors, but especially the females, have opportunities of asking many questions about the children and the affairs of the family. It is a regulation, founded on Dr. Chalmers's suggestion, that the visitors shall not give them any money, but rather become the almoners of the charities of other persons. If, therefore, they find a person sick, they say, "We have nothing to give you, but can perhaps send a friend that will help you." Thus there is no jealousy excited among the poor we visit by an unequal distribution of alms, which must be very mischievous wherever it occurs.

608. Is the attention of the visitors particularly directed to the state of instruction amongst the poor?—Yes; we always ask if they can read, and if they are willing

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willing to send their children to school, and the consequence has been that, during the last year alone, we induced 3,000 children to go to various schools; and, during the last six years, we have sent more than 13,000 to Sunday and Day schools in that manner. I am deeply impressed with the conviction that no system of education will do anything effectively for the lowest classes that does not provide, if I may so say, a system of whipping-in, by which the lowest poor may be excited to send their children to school.

609. In suggesting a school, do you leave the choice of the school to the parents?—Lists of the different schools in the respective localities have been often printed and circulated, which leaves it to their choice, and if the parties are ignorant where to send their children, the visitors may possibly recommend the school to which they belong; but there is no party canvassing for this or that school; it is carried on upon as catholic a principle as possible.

610. The society does not as a society recommend any one set of schools in preference to another?—No, we purposely abstain from it; we should consider it a breach of good faith with the public to do so.

611. Have the parents of this large number of children who have been lately sent to school generally paid for their instruction?—I suppose the majority have been admitted to Sabbath schools; the Day-school system is sadly deficient in London. There is a Day school attached to the place of worship of which I am pastor, where about 200 boys attend, and they pay 2*d.* a week.

612. Do you mean deficient in number, or in other matters?—Deficient in number as well as in other matters.

613. Do you consider the system of education imperfect?—Yes, and the supply inadequate.

614. Has your society any returns upon the subject of the number of children without instruction?—We have a system of regular returns, from which we make up our annual report; and they might at comparatively little expense of time be reduced to a tabular form, but we have never felt it necessary to do so for our own purposes.

615. Upon what grounds do you form the opinion that two-thirds of the poorest class of the population are uneducated?—From the information obtained from the visitors; I do not give it as an opinion of the state of the population generally, but of the lowest classes; our society visits the lowest class of the metropolitan population. I do not profess to have a knowledge of the other classes.

616. What do you consider to be the chief reason why the parents do not send their children to school?—They are burdened by poverty; there is a feeling of pride connected with appearances, even in the lowest classes. Their children are often without shoes and stockings and a whole garment; they are dirty and squalid, and they do not like to go into a school where they are brought into comparison with better dressed children.

617. Are you of opinion that if gratuitous instruction were offered to those children, as long as this poverty subsists, the parents would not avail themselves of it?—I have an opinion that schools should be located in those worst districts, that children who are alike in that respect might congregate together without having this unhappy feeling excited. We have had a proof of that with regard to public worship; we invited them to attend public worship in the nearest places, but we generally failed in the attempt till we held what are called prayer-meetings, and stations for reading the Scriptures in their respective neighbourhoods; now we have between 80 and 90 rooms that are licensed, where two or three religious men meet the poor, and read a chapter of the New Testament and offer prayers, and from 10 to 50 persons attend each of them; but such grotesque and extraordinary looking persons as you would hardly expect to see in a place of public worship.

618. How far do you think benevolent efforts may be trusted to for the establishment of a general system of education; or is it necessary to resort to other means?—I think a union of the two plans works extremely well. In the case of our own Day school, we guaranteed our master 50*l.* a year for teaching the Day school; he was to obtain it if he could by the 2*d.*'s of the children, but if not, the charity fund was to make up the deficiency. We find that this method stimulates him to exertion, and he has raised his own weekly stipend to 1*l.* 5*s.* or 1*l.* 9*s.*, instead of being below the weekly sum we guaranteed.

619. Do you consider that private benevolence has hitherto been sufficient to furnish such means of education as are desirable?—I think it has not done so much as is desirable, but I think it has done more than it has credit for.

620. What do you think are the principal impediments which prevent the

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parents of uneducated children from sending their children to school?—They are vicious, and to a great extent are under the influence of intemperance; and, being ignorant themselves, they have no just apprehension of the value of knowledge.

621. What are the reasons that the parents ordinarily give when they resist the recommendation to send them to school?—The want of clothes is the most specious and common apology. I have known them expect payment for sending their children to school; they have imagined that some party-purpose has been gained by our recruiting so zealously for them.

622. You have spoken of the parents paying a 1*d.* or 2*d.* a-week for the education of their children; what is your opinion of the propriety of such a system?—I approve of it; it works extremely well.

623. Do you find that in the lowest classes of society such a payment has a tendency to prevent parents from sending their children to school?—I have not had such detailed experience as to answer that question with accuracy; perhaps the poorest would find it difficult to pay 2*d.* per week, but yet the effort would do them good.

624. Is the cost frequently alleged as an objection on the part of the parents?—I have not heard that it is.

625. Have you found it happen lately that the parents have expected to be paid for sending their children to school?—Several cases have come within my own knowledge during the last twelve months. It is necessary for persons actually to explore the districts in which the poor reside, to have a just knowledge of their ignorance and wretchedness. I was born and brought up in the metropolis, but till I became secretary to this society I had no adequate conception of the real state of the population.

626. Do you give to your visitors any document by which the returns they make are arranged in a statistical form?—Yes, we have report papers in a tabular form, containing eight or ten questions; such as—"How many visits have you paid this quarter?" "How many families have you visited?" "How many children have you sent to school?" "Have you circulated any copies of the Scriptures?" "Have you relieved any cases of sickness, or administered any benevolent aid?" "Have you any remarks to offer?" They insert the answers as the case may be.

627. Do you inquire as to the occupations of the parents?—No; we have not thought that to be necessary for our purposes.

628. Yours is not the only visiting society in the metropolis?—No; there is a district visiting society, which was organized some time after ours was formed, by members of the Established Church; and there is a small Presbyterian visiting society.

629. Do you find that they make any comparison between the different societies?—I have deprecated the practice of visitors of two or three different societies going over the same ground; and I have known cases where individuals have retired before others who have come into their districts: it is extremely improper that there should be any religious competition apparent to the poor.

630. Have the poor ever mentioned that to you, as a subject that has attracted their attention?—I think not; but last week I heard an anecdote of a man who was distributing infidel publications in Somers'-town, and one of our visitors came up to the door at the same time, and the woman declined receiving his publications, and said that he was paid for it. "But this lady," she said, "comes of her own good will, and therefore I shall take her tract."

631. From the returns you have obtained from your society, what is your opinion with respect to the general state of education; do you consider it to be progressive, stationary or retrograde?—I should think it is advancing. I have an impression that our Sunday-school system has not had justice done it; and, with the permission of the Committee, I will explain the grounds of that opinion. It seems to me that, altogether apart from the positive authority of the Holy Scriptures, the Bible must be admitted to be the most interesting book in the world, and that its study must possess many of the advantages which result from the study of the writings of Homer or of Virgil, for we do not learn the classics merely to understand the Greek or the Latin, but that we may enter into the poetical allusions, the historical references, the mythological tales, the scenes of local history, and the questions of ancient geography they may suggest; it is this, I conceive, which makes the study of the classics beneficial to us; it gives an expansion to the mind, as well as correctness to the taste, and grammatical precision to the style. Now, simply in this point of view, the Bible is the most remarkable book in the world, and, consequently, the boys who study the Bible become acquainted with much of ancient

ancient history and geography, with the natural history and the manners and customs of Palestine and the other countries mentioned in Scripture, and these subjects tend to enlarge the mind. Therefore, when it is said that we only teach the Bible at our Sunday schools, I take it, that, altogether apart from the religious truth thus communicated, there is a general expansion of mind produced by making the most ancient book in the world a class book. And then in all our Sunday schools the missionary enterprise is advocated, the children are allowed to subscribe their pence to the missionary societies, and are consequently made acquainted with the state of the heathen world; they thus learn many facts relating to the manners and customs of the Hindoos, and the condition of China, and the islands of the South Seas. Our system of Sunday-school instruction in this way, I conceive, diffuses a good deal of intellectual as well as moral light, though we do not profess to teach the sciences.

632. You conceive, that though the instruction is confined to the Bible and religious works, yet such instruction communicates a good deal of valuable general information?—Yes, I am sure of it, because we have school books on the manners and customs of the Jews, and on the natural history of Palestine, and other similar subjects.

633. Do you conceive those subjects which are incidental to the history of the Bible to be the most valuable that you could teach to children of that class?—By no means; I am only vindicating our system from the charge of not imparting general information.

634. And you are speaking only of the instruction communicated upon the Sabbath?—Yes.

635. From your acquaintance with the Sunday schools, do you know that such instruction is actually given in Sunday schools?—Yes; and there are occasionally lectures delivered in the week as a reward to the children; lectures upon the natural history of the East, the geography of the Bible, and so on.

636. In your experience, has the instruction in Sunday schools had a very beneficial effect upon the morals of the children?—We have found that where Sabbath schools have been established in connexion with preaching and the visitation of the poor, a very altered state of moral conduct has been manifested. There is a locality in Saffron-hill, where we have had most interesting proofs of the effects of this system. Religious instruction stimulates the minds of adult persons to learn to read the Scriptures. I have known some remarkable instances of persons learning to read under the excitement which religion has supplied, and becoming truly intelligent and useful persons.

637. Have you any opportunity of watching the progress of the children in after-life?—I regret that there is no arrangement for that purpose; I think it is a melancholy deficiency.

638. Have you a knowledge respecting the prevalence of barbarous amusements amongst the lowest classes?—I have an impression that they have declined.

639. Have you any facts upon which you ground that opinion?—No, I have not; but I do not recollect that our visitors have complained of them as a common evil amongst the poor. This system of visitation results from the application of a maxim of Christianity, that no man should live for himself. The 1,630 visitors are all gratuitous agents, like the teachers of our Sabbath schools. They perform the duty out of good will to those around them, and the amount of usefulness which results from their efforts I think will never be understood.

640. How do you select the Sabbath-school teachers?—They come under the observation of the superintendent and committee, who usually manage our Sabbath schools. The superintendent is generally a judicious and pious man, who gives his services.

641. How is he chosen, or how is he governed, if he is gratuitous?—He is chosen by the committee.

642. Do you find persons volunteer for the service?—Yes; we have this advantage in our congregations, that we know all our communicants; they become personally acquainted with their ministers, in order to the reception of the Lord's Supper. Some ministers make it a rule to suggest that they should undertake some benevolent occupation. Mr. Walter Venning, who distinguished himself in Russia as a visitor of prisons, became a member of the congregational church under the pastoral care of the late Dr. Winter, who inquired what path of usefulness he intended to pursue? Mr. Venning said he did not know what good he could do, unless he visited the prisons. That inquiry gave a direction to his mind, and he afterwards

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afterwards became eminently useful, both in London and in Russia, where he enjoyed distinguished honour for his Christian devotedness.

643. Are the Sabbath schools generally connected with the congregation?—They are generally; we have sometimes local schools detached from the congregations, that is to say, not held in the place of worship. I am deeply impressed with the importance of localizing schools in the very midst of the poor, upon the grounds I have stated.

644. Generally speaking, your Sabbath schools are held in the places of worship?—Or in buildings contiguous.

645. And all the Sabbath schools are in connexion with some place of worship?—I would not say all, but a very great majority.

646. And the instructors of those schools are members of the respective congregations?—Yes; I should judge that the dissenters in England must have 600,000 or 700,000 children under their instruction at least, in that way.

647. Will you state the subjects of instruction in the Sabbath schools?—The Bible is the class book of all the upper classes; there is a portion of Holy Scripture appointed for the next Sunday's exercise; the children are expected to answer questions upon reading that portion, and they get information as they can, and sometimes manifest considerable industry in accumulating facts illustrative of the narrative.

648. Is writing taught in the Sunday schools?—Not in the Sabbath schools; in some of our schools we have arrangements for week-evening teaching.

649. Are those that attend the Sabbath schools of a different class from those that attend the day schools?—I think pretty much of the same class.

650. As to the selection of Sabbath-school teachers, do they undergo any examination as to their capabilities of teaching?—Their general character is inquired into, and as they are not teaching science in the schools, good morals and competent education are considered enough to qualify them for Sunday-school instruction.

651. Do you find that the persons best qualified to give instruction volunteer, or the most enthusiastic?—Perhaps the best qualified do not volunteer to the extent they ought, but I am happy to say that I know several schools that have extremely well-qualified persons superintending them.

652. Would the committee that have authority over the school, remove a teacher if they found him incapable of performing the duty?—As pastor, I preside at the quarterly meetings of our teachers, when the affairs of each class are reported, and if any teacher has behaved disorderly, he is subject to a censure.

653. The question refers to the mode of teaching; if you find a teacher deviating from the course prescribed by the committee, would you reprove him or remove him?—Yes, as the case might require.

654. Have the majority of the Sunday schools week-evening schools connected with them?—Our own boys' school has a day school as auxiliary to it, and our female school has a writing class as auxiliary to it; but I am not sufficiently informed to speak of the majority.

655. What proportion of the scholars in the Sabbath schools attend the evening classes for writing?—An inconsiderable number I fear.

656. Is arithmetic taught in the same classes?—Not in the evening schools; the boys are supposed to be attending the boys' school.

657. Have not the majority of the schools, among dissenters, week-evening schools connected with them?—I believe that they are considered merely as rewards, and that only a small proportion of the whole number in attendance receive those week-evening instructions.

658. The instruction given in Sunday schools is confined to religious instruction and such general information as may be communicated in the reading of the Bible and other religious works?—Yes, the instruction is principally directed to the elucidation of the Scriptures. We have in our schools loan libraries for the children, which contain a great many moral and religious books which are circulated amongst them and their parents.

659. Do the children themselves subscribe to the libraries, or how are they supported?—They are founded by the funds of the school, and the gifts of its friends.

660. How do the children become entitled to the use of the library?—They are entitled to it usually as a reward for good conduct.

661. You have spoken of the daily schools in connexion with your congregation; can

can you give the Committee any information respecting the instruction given at those schools?—Our school is formed upon the plan of the British and Foreign School Society, as I suppose almost all the schools supported by dissenters will be found to be, for the sake of economy; you are aware the Bible is not used as a class book as formerly, but Bible lessons are printed in a large type, and hung against the wall.

662. Should you consider that, with a view of extending education in the neglected districts, it would be desirable for Government to take education out of the hands of the British and Foreign School Society?—I imagine that Government has done very great good by the Parliamentary grants to aid the erection of schools; my impression is in favour of the Government aiding the voluntary efforts of the public, and of establishing central schools for training adequate masters, rather than taking the whole system of education into their own hands.

663. Have you had opportunities of forming an opinion respecting the general qualifications of the masters of schools?—I think that the want of adequate qualifications in schoolmasters is almost a national disgrace; but how can it be otherwise while we have no system for educating schoolmasters at all adequate to the wants of the people? Systematic attempts are made in America to train young females to be governesses and teachers of female schools, but I am not aware that we have any such thing in this country.

664. Have you yourself experienced difficulty in obtaining well-qualified masters?—I fear that multitudes who are without occupation are anxious to be employed as teachers, to get their bread; we sent a person so circumstanced to the British and Foreign School, Borough-road, to be trained as a master.

665. Should you think it is desirable that the Government should give a liberal grant to the British and Foreign School Society, for the purpose of establishing a system of Normal schools?—I should be happy to see it established under any good auspices.

666. Would you prefer such assistance being afforded to the British and Foreign School Society for the establishment of a Normal school, rather than a Normal school being established solely by the Government, and not at all under the control of the Society?—I should prefer seeing the British and Foreign School Committee entrusted with the grant.

667. Do you find that the same boys usually attend both the Daily and Sabbath schools?—I was recently told by our master, that perhaps two-thirds of them were in the Sabbath schools.

668. The religious instruction is chiefly confined to the Sabbath schools?—Yes; they read in the Day schools the lessons prepared by the British and Foreign School Society, and have lessons upon Scripture geography.

669. Has your attention been turned to the question of the inspection of schools; is it your opinion that any means should be taken for the periodical inspection of schools?—The Sunday-school union system, which is a voluntary combination of the teachers of all the Sunday schools in certain districts, provides for the inspection of the schools. They have felt, even with their voluntary system, that they needed supervision; and they have provided a supervision of their own, by sending from their committee visitors to go from school to school upon the Sabbath-day, to see what their condition may be.

670. What has been the effect of that system?—I think where it is managed in an urbane and kind way, it has a very good effect; but it being an entirely voluntary system, nothing like assumption would be tolerated.

671. Do you find any unwillingness on the part of the conductors of schools to submit to the inspection, so long as it is managed in a courteous manner?—They are received as friends, and their visits are acceptable.

672. Should you conceive that a similar inspection upon any more extensive scale would be desirable, with respect to Daily schools?—Where the individual is not dependent on his own efforts for his remuneration, I think it is desirable; but where the individual is dependent upon his own efforts, the pecuniary stimulus operates very powerfully, and perhaps he does the best he can. I should think it would be upon the whole beneficial.

673. Supposing Parliament were only pleased to grant a limited sum for the purposes of education, would you prefer that that sum should be applied to the extension of schools, or to the establishment of a system of Normal schools for the instruction of teachers?—I think the one should go along with the other, or else you would be preparing an interesting class of men, who might afterwards be

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thrown out of occupation for want of openings. I do not think the voluntary efforts of the public can do much more than has been done.

674. Do you think the defective system of the schools, as they exist, has had any influence in deterring parents from sending their children to them?—No; I think the schools, bad as they are, are in advance of the parents.

675. Have you any other information to give to the Committee?—I have drawn out, from some documents in my possession, a table of 80 places of worship connected with the different denominations of dissenters in London, Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists. There are 80 congregations who have 16,675 children in their Sabbath schools, which makes an average of about 200 children to each congregation.

676. How long do the children generally remain in the Sabbath schools?—I regret to say that the boys go out very early. In looking at the moral wants of the poor, there is nothing that perplexes me more than the circumstances of lads who are growing up, from 13 to 20, who are not generally under the restraint of a Sabbath school. I am afraid that many of them do not go to public worship, and they are playing about the suburbs of the metropolis, idle and disorderly, and too often associated with thieves and spendthrifts. If superior instruction could be made so interesting to them as to induce them to attend and improve the time so wasted, it would be very important. I am afraid a great many of them are ruined for ever during the period that elapses between their leaving the Sabbath school and their settlement in life.

677. Have you any returns which show what period they usually remain in those schools?—No.

678. Do they generally remain long enough to obtain a competent knowledge of reading?—Yes, they do.

679. With reference to those boys you speak of as being idle upon the Sabbath-day, have they occupation upon the week days?—I imagine that many of them are apprentices and errand-boys who are at leisure on the Sabbath-day; they are not under the eyes of their employers, but are at home with their parents; and they positively refuse to go to the Sabbath school.

680. You spoke of them as being from 13 to 20; do you know what becomes of them after 20?—I had no particular reason for fixing that period, but from 13 till they attain the age of manhood. A gentleman in my congregation appropriated a room connected with our chapel, where he had a class of the elder boys, and while he was able to keep them in that room apart from the younger children, and treated them not exactly as pupils, but as advancing towards his own age and circumstances, he did very well with them; and some of them have turned out respectable members of society. That was a little experiment with about 20 boys, but that showed that something might be done with that class.

681. And you conceive it is very important that if possible such a superior species of education should be given to those boys of that more advanced age?—Yes.

682. Have you ever formed any notion of what that superior kind of education should consist of?—I have thought that in connexion with our Sabbath schools, they might go into the natural history and geography of the Bible, the history of the nations that were connected with the Jews, and the fulfilment of the prophecies of the Old and New Testaments.

683. All connected with religion?—Yes, all connected with religion; our views of the sanctity of the Sabbath would not allow us to pursue any other line.

684. Do you think that in any cases the apprehension of a severe discipline keeps away those youths from the Sabbath school?—I think not, because corporal punishment is quite out of the question; I imagine that it is a sense of degradation in being associated with little boys.

685. Do you generally give rewards to the most meritorious scholars?—Yes, I have the pleasure half-yearly of giving away 50 or 60 books in that way.

686. Do you think the purpose might be effected if there were a separate room for the elder boys, with a superior class of instructors?—Yes.

687. Would the same remarks apply to the young women?—I think they continue in the schools much longer, and that they are altogether in a happier state than our own sex.

688. Do they come more regularly to school?—Yes, and remain longer, and attend public worship better.

689. To what age do young women remain in the schools?—Till 17 or 18.

690. Are the Sunday schools frequently applied to to furnish domestic servants?—I cannot

—I cannot say very frequently; I have known such cases; and I have known boys rise from very humble parentage into respectable situations through those means.

691. It was stated in the evidence in 1816, that the shopkeepers in London were very unwilling to take as servants boys and girls who had been educated and brought up in London; does your experience extend to that?—I think I have observed it with reference to domestic servants; but I think I never observed it in reference to shops in London, because I think there is a certain tact and manner about London boys that fits them for the business in London, and for which boys brought up in the country are quite inadequate.

692. Do you employ any system of mutual instruction in the Sabbath schools? No, I think it is not extensively employed.

693. Will you state the reason why that is not employed?—I do not know what ground I could assign; the boys are used as monitors, but beyond that the system of mutual instruction has not gone with us; the religious instruction perhaps being the primary object of the Sunday school, a boy is not considered equal to impart that, and it is a subject upon which his teacher is of course supposed to be better capable of speaking.

694. Has a competent teacher in a Sunday school any difficulty in commanding attention?—No, there is great affection manifested by the children.

695. Do the children take places in the classes?—Yes, and there are books kept indicating the progress.

696. Do they give rewards?—Yes; books that are both entertaining and instructive are given as rewards.

697. You spoke of some libraries in connexion with the school circulated among the scholars; what is the nature of the books in those libraries?—They are often volumes of magazines that have been published for the use of the young of a religious character; pieces of biography; books connected with ancient history; History of Babylon, and History of Jerusalem, and books of that class. We are pledged to religious instruction, and consequently we have only books that are connected in some way with religion.

698. Has your attention ever been called to the books which the poor are willing to buy and read of their own accord?—They are very fond of everything in the narrative form; we often have application for the narrative tracts of the Religious Tract Society; when the visitor calls and asks for the tract, they will commend it, and say they want to buy it, and in those cases the visitors always say, "We will give you one of that."

699. Do you give them the choice of books in the loan library?—Yes, out of the catalogue.

700. Do you frequently find political publications in the habitations of the poor?—As I have not been practically a visitor, I cannot speak to that matter; but I think that neither political nor infidel publications are found to the extent that many people suppose.

The Hon. and Rev. *Baptist Wriothesley Noel,* called in; and Examined.

701. YOU are minister of St. John's chapel, Bedford-row?—I am.

702. The field of your labour is in St. Andrew's, Holborn?—It is.

703. Have you opportunities of judging of the state of education in that parish?—I know what is done by my own congregation, but I have no accurate statistical information respecting the other schools of St. Andrew's parish.

704. Have you a large number of children at the schools connected with your chapel?—There are about 350 upon the average in attendance in all the different schools.

705. In those schools is the National system of education adopted?—In none of them. When I say 350, I refer to the Sunday schools; the Day schools are much smaller. In the two Day schools, I have about 120 children in attendance on an average, and there is besides an Infant school containing about 200 children.

706. Are those all the children of parents of the Established Church?—I never make any inquiry into that, and therefore have very little knowledge; they all, if of proper age, come to church.

707. Have you had any opportunity of observing the effect of uniting children of different denominations in any system of education?—None; we have children

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no doubt of all sorts, but they do not come as belonging to different denominations.

708. What is your opinion as to the possibility and desirableness of uniting children of different denominations in one system of education?—At present there is a great want of education in this country; it is desirable that the Government should promote education much more largely, and I do not see any other mode of promoting it largely, except that of combining different denominations. I think that grants should be made for schools, not upon the compulsory system adopted in Prussia and in the Pays de Vaud, but to those persons who will voluntarily found schools, and who apply to the Government or a board of education for grants upon certain conditions.

709. Do you mean upon the principles upon which the grants were made recently?—Not upon the principle of making grants to societies now existing, but of making them to any number of persons in any parish who would found a school upon certain conditions.

710. In aid of voluntary contribution?—Yes, and in proportion to the amount of the voluntary contribution.

711. Would you suggest the formation of a new administration for the purpose?—Yes.

712. Is there any established plan of such a board that you would recommend?—I have not so investigated the subject as to have a very strong opinion; but it does not seem to me difficult to form a system in which all denominations might be united, and in which, at the same time, a thoroughly religious education based upon Christianity might be afforded to the population.

713. Will you have the goodness to state by what plan you think that might be done?—First, an education which is not religious is of little value and hardly deserves the name; the Bible, therefore, should be the foundation of instruction in all the schools to which any public grant should be afforded. Secondly, a system of voluntary schools is better than one in which parents are compelled to educate their children by law; because it interests benevolent persons in the welfare of their poor neighbours, and would provide for the schools a more effectual superintendence than could be created by act of law, and instead of irritating the parents by what would seem to them a burdensome tax, draws forth or creates in them a sense of their responsibility for the moral and intellectual improvement of their children. Then, if the schools be voluntary, and the Bible be the foundation of the system of education, it should be read habitually and daily, and the master should have full liberty to give the grammatical and literal explanation of any passage that occurs, and examine the children upon it, so that they should have as perfect a knowledge of its meaning as of the meaning of a passage in any other book. Then you want a committee to superintend it; that committee ought to be elected by the contributors to the schools, each contributor having a number of votes proportioned to the amount of his contribution. You will then have a committee formed of persons who will probably be interested in the school, and diligent in the superintendence of it. I propose that this committee should be formed without any reference to denomination or any examination of their religious principles, only elected by the contributors and taken from among them. I would have the clergyman of the parish or of the district, if the district be large, and all the dissenting ministers in the parish or district *ex officio* members of the committee; and I would give to that committee a very free superintendence of the school, subject to no interference of the board of education, except upon appeal, as charged with the violation of some one or more of the fundamental regulations. Let this committee have the choice of the masters, the determination of the books to be used, the entire control of the school discipline; and each member have the full right of inspection and examination at all times. The only fundamental rules which occur to me as necessary would be:—1. That the Bible should be in free and daily use. 2. That there should be no immoral or profane book allowed in the school. 3. That the masters and teachers should not be immoral or profane. 4. That there should be no denominational or sectarian instruction allowed. The lay members of the committee should be at least twice the number of the clerical. This would be the plan in civic parishes, but in a rural district, where there might be no dissenting congregation in the parish, it seems to me reasonable that the clergyman should come in place of the committee, provided that four-fifths of the contributions have been raised by him, because it would be manifestly unreasonable that three or four ignorant rustics should take the school out of his control.

714. When you say, raised by him, do you mean raised by his exertions?—I should rather say raised by members of the Established Church. In country parishes you would not, as I think, find a competent committee to work, and where there is no dissenting congregation, nobody could complain of his having the absolute regulation of the school. I propose, further, that no catechism should be taught in the school, except as agreed to by all the committee, and then liable to a veto of the board, if in violation of any fundamental rule; but that Saturday should be a holiday in which the different clergymen might teach the children of their respective flocks. When I said that all the dissenting ministers should be members of the committee, it seems to me that it would be unreasonable that they should be so, unless some children of their respective congregations should be in the school. It would be for the committee to determine what the proportion should be, perhaps one-tenth or one-eighth would be enough to constitute any minister in the parish a member of the committee.

715. How would you define dissenting ministers?—Any congregation that assembles every Sabbath for worship I should call a dissenting congregation, and the recognised stated minister of that congregation I should call a dissenting minister, and let him be a member of the committee.

716. Would you allow Catholic priests and Jews to be upon the committee?—Not Jews in the capacity of ministers; they could not come under the denomination of dissenting ministers, but Roman-catholics or Unitarians, or any others.

717. In those parishes in Lancashire, where the Roman-catholics constitute the majority of the population, would you apply the same rule?—If the majority of the contributors to a school should be Roman-catholics, and they should elect a Roman-catholic committee, I think that upon their adopting the fundamental regulations, they ought to have aid from Government; and since, 1. The Bible must be read in the school; 2. No sectarian instruction could be given; and 3. If any number of Protestants were in the school, the clergyman would be a member of the committee, such a school would do good to the Roman-catholic children.

718. Have you thought at all of the best manner of bringing the local committees into relation either with the Government itself, or with a board appointed for the superintendence of education?—I think it is important, first, There should be full and frequent reports of the proceedings of the school made to the board; 2dly, Every person connected with the school ought to have the right of appeal to the board upon any real or supposed violation of any fundamental law.

719. You suppose the central board to be a permanent establishment?—Yes.

720. Would you have the central board nominated by the Government?—I think it should be.

721. Do you mean that that should be a paid board?—I have not turned my attention to that. It seems to me that the functions of the board would be so defined, and their duties so unconnected with party, that it would be innocent for evil, and only powerful for good.

722. Should the committee be elected annually?—I should think annually; in Prussia they are elected every four years; but if chosen annually, committees will be less tempted to abuse their power. The contributors should, however, have the power of re-election.

723. You have said that you think the committee might consist of persons either with or without religion; do you think that persons without religion are proper persons to be entrusted with the superintendence of education?—I think irreligious persons are, generally speaking, not so anxious for the improvement of the state of the poor as religious persons are. Hence religiously-disposed persons would generally form the majority of the contributors, and would consequently have the chief share in the superintendence.

724. Would you not admit a dangerous principle in conceding that persons of no religion could be competent members of a committee, one of whose functions would be to choose books for the education of the poor?—I think that generally the best committees would be formed by the unfettered election of the contributors. In adopting that principle, Government would not pronounce upon the qualifications of committee-men. Should the contributors choose men of no religion, which would rarely be the case, the fault would be theirs; nor could such men, if elected, do much harm; for, 1st, They would generally be a minority in the committee; and, 2dly, There would be orthodox ministers of religion on the committee to watch and control their proceedings. A man of no religion must be incompetent rightly to direct the education of a child, and therefore must be a bad member of a school committee;

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committee; but it is not therefore a bad thing that the contributors should have the power of electing him.

725. Is that quite consistent with making the Bible and religion the basis of the education; might they not select books in opposition to the Bible?—I am anxious to establish a general rule, that contribution should be the foundation of election. I think that rule would work well, and that the majority would almost always be of a religious character; and consequently, though I should be very sorry to see an irreligious committee, I do not think it would exist in one case in a hundred.

726. You would not establish an inquiry into the religious opinions of the members of the committee?—None.

727. To remedy the possible case of an irreligious majority in a committee excluding the Bible, would you allow any appeal to the board of commissioners?—Certainly.

728. Would you allow of an appeal simply based upon the ground of heterodox opinions held by a member of the committee?—As I should wish to embarrass the committees as little as possible by multiplied rules, and to allow them the most unfettered management of the schools, it is necessary to guard against the abuse of this power, by facilitating appeals to the board, and by investing the board with extensive powers. Every member of committee, parent or contributor, should have the right of appeal upon any real or supposed violation of any one fundamental rule; and the board should be able to annul any decision of the committee which might appear to them contrary to the rules, disallow any offensive book, remove any member against whom the charge of violating any rule might be proved to their satisfaction, or even dissolve the committee upon that ground, or upon any proof of incompetency. In such a case, by the French system, the minister of instruction would appoint a new local committee; but it seems better that the board should direct the contributors to elect a new committee.

729. Do you give it as your deliberate opinion, that there should be no restriction whatever upon the religion of the persons who should form the committee?—It is my present opinion, but I cannot say that any of these suggestions are the result of very much deliberation.

730. Supposing the committee that were elected were to discontinue the reading of the Bible, or to introduce improper books into the school, or to elect a master of immoral principles, do you conceive that in a case of that kind there should be a right of appeal to the central board for redress?—Certainly.

731. Would you conceive the mere fact of adopting the Bible as the basis of the religious instruction a sufficient guarantee for its being sound?—I think it is the best which we can adopt. The quantity of scriptural instruction obtained by the children in the Borough school, and their accurate acquaintance with the prominent doctrines of the Gospel, are quite remarkable.

732. Would not you say that the Borough school is rather a more favourable specimen of the system than you could expect in any other less enlightened district?—One object to which I understand the attention of the committee is directed, is the formation of a class of superior schoolmasters. At present, schoolmasters are often very defective, both in intelligence and knowledge; but with good Normal schools for training masters, and with liberal salaries, we might obtain excellent masters for our schools in general.

733. Do you think that if means were afforded for educating a superior class of schoolmasters, that schools in general might be brought to the state in which the Borough school is at present?—With equal intelligence in the masters, and similar care in the superintendence, other schools would not be much inferior.

734. Suppose that in a country parish the majority of the contributors were Unitarians, and that they adopted the Bible as the basis of their instruction?—There are about 200 Unitarian congregations in the country; there are 5,000 or 6,000 congregations of orthodox dissenters, including Methodists; and above 10,000 Church of England congregations; and I do not conceive that the possibility of such a case occurring once among 10,000 cases ought to neutralize the effect of a great principle, by which education may be extended throughout the whole country; but I would make such guards against that as I could, and one guard should be this: that the parents of any number of children who thought that any explanations given by the schoolmaster were of injurious tendency, ought to be allowed to withdraw their children from the school during the time which is devoted to religious instruction.

735. You

735. You would endeavour, then, to guard against the occurrence of such a case, even though it were only one in 10,000?—I would.

736. If any attempt were made by an Unitarian committee to make proselytes to their particular sect, that would be a proper ground of appeal?—Yes, because it would be a violation of the fundamental rule, which forbids sectarian instruction.

737. Do you think the parents in the rural districts are sufficiently alive to these matters to complain of it?—You would have always a majority of orthodox ministers in the committee, and any contributor also might complain.

738. Suppose a school in which the Bible were adopted avowedly as the basis of instruction, but where Unitarian doctrines were systematically inculcated, do you think, in point of principle, such a school ought to receive a grant from the Government?—I am not sure whether Government could take cognizance of such fact, or ought to take cognizance of it, except upon appeal. Without such appeal all that would appear to them upon the surface would be, that a number of benevolent persons, willing to abide by the rules which the Government had laid down, made a certain amount of contributions, and asked for a certain amount of aid in consequence of those contributions. That is all that would appear at first; but if complaint were made to the board that Unitarian doctrines were taught, the board might take measures to put an end to the offence, by the removal of the master, or the dissolution of the committee, or otherwise, since those doctrines could not be taught except by a departure from the fundamental rules.

739. Then you would not give the pecuniary aid of the Government to a school where Unitarian doctrine was systematically inculcated?—My idea is, that there ought to be no denominational instruction allowed in these schools; nothing that could be called Church of England instruction; nothing that could be called dissenting instruction; nothing that could be called Unitarian, and therefore, if Unitarian doctrine were taught, the board should put an end to the offence or withdraw the Government aid.

740. If any particular sect having obtained a majority upon the committee, were to use that power for the purpose of making proselytes, you would consider that a proper ground for the central board taking means to quash the committee, or to prevent such an abuse in future?—Certainly.

741. Suppose the case of a school where Unitarian doctrine was not positively inculcated, but where everything contrary to Unitarian doctrine was excluded, do you conceive that such a school would be worthy of the assistance of Government?—I should mourn over the existence of a committee wishing to exclude Christian doctrines. But those doctrines would be imbibed in reading the Scriptures, and so long as that was continued and no false doctrine taught, I cannot find a principle upon which the Government aid should be withheld.

742. Then is this your principle, that the master should abstain from instructing the children in the peculiar doctrines of Christianity?—Certainly not; the peculiar doctrines of Christianity are now taught in the Borough school. Those doctrines abound in the Scripture; they lie upon the surface; they are the plain literal meaning of thousands of passages; and the mere reading of those passages and giving the literal grammatical meaning gives these doctrines.

743. But they are not to be inculcated by the master?—The children would read the passage that contained the doctrine, and he would question them upon the meaning of the words and the sentences and the connexion of the context, and he would by that questioning elicit the plain and natural meaning. The result would be that such serious interrogations would, more than an exposition, impress the sense of the passage upon the children's minds.

744. But the master must carefully abstain from inculcating the doctrines themselves?—He must not teach any catechism or any system of theology, except under the circumstances before mentioned. But he could not avoid inculcating the doctrines of the Gospel, in explaining the passages of the Bible which plainly and necessarily contain them.

745. The master, then, would teach the children nothing but the literal and grammatical construction of the passages, but the Bible would be the basis of the whole?—I think the Bible thus intelligently read would make the children more accurate theologians than they now become by repetition of our catechisms, without having their minds practised in the examination of the Scriptures.

746. You think the children would then become acquainted with all of those doctrines?—If they are questioned as to the meaning of the passages.

747. With respect to the interrogations of which you have been speaking in order

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order to elicit the meaning of a passage, do not you think the tendency of them would depend very much upon the sentiments of the person who put them?—There is in every passage in every book a certain true sense. Any ingenious man may give it a false sense; and if he chose he might, by his questions as well as by positive statements, affix to it that false sense; but this would be as unfair in the interpretation of the Bible as in the interpretation of any other book, and would constitute a ground of appeal to the central board.

748. Do you think that a skilful interrogator, with a serious object in his own mind, could not so put questions to a simple child as to convey an impression to his mind, and yet that no third person could make it a ground of accusation?—I should doubt it; if nobody stood by, I think the child might be deceived; but any member of the committee, or any minister with orthodox principles, upon examining the school, would soon detect the bias, and would soon perceive how that bias had been created; and it would constitute a fair ground for appeal.

749. If it is your opinion that by an uniform practice of expounding the Scriptures you would secure a sufficient exposition of the doctrines of Christianity, inasmuch as what you consider the distinct doctrines of Christianity are for the most part denied by the Unitarians, do you think you would attain your object of comprehension as regards that sect?—I think that no honest man who makes the Bible the professed foundation of his creed can object to have the Bible read. I think no man of common sense can object to have the children asked the meaning of any thing they read, because if it is not fit for them to understand it is not fit for them to read it. I cannot, therefore, think that any Unitarian of sound mind could object to such an examination of the children as now takes place in the Borough school, in which they are not accused of violating any principle upon which that society is founded; yet I find the result of such examination is an accurate knowledge and full belief of those great doctrines of the Gospel upon which all except that small sect are agreed.

750. Are you aware whether such objections have ever been raised to the examinations at the Borough-road schools?—I am not aware.

751. Should you insist upon their using the authorized version of the Scriptures?—Surely; and on the subject of making the Bible the foundation of all instruction in our schools. May I be permitted to read an extract of a letter from Monsieur Cousin to the Minister of Public Instruction in France. He says, "We must have the clergy; but if we would have the clergy for us in popular instruction, that instruction must not be without (the elements of) morality and religion; for then it would be the duty of the clergy to oppose it, and they would have with them in the contention the sympathy of all the good, of all good fathers of families, and of the people. You are too much enlightened and too good a statesman to think that there can be true instruction in morals without religion, or religion without worship. Christianity should be the basis of popular instruction. We should not fear to profess that maxim aloud; it is as politic as it is sound in principle. Popular instruction should be religious; let then our popular schools be Christian; let them be so entirely and seriously. Que nos écoles populaires soient donc Chrétiennes, qu' elles le soient entièrement et sérieusement."

752. Whatever might be the objections, or whatever the majority of the Roman-catholics or Unitarians in any district, you would never on any occasion depart from the rule of making the Bible the basis?—Never; I think that in every school supported by Government the Bible should be read freely and read constantly. The Bible is the right of the Roman-catholic laity; and as religion ought to govern our whole lives, mix with all our habits, and direct all our studies, I think the Bible ought never to be put aside in such a school; that it should be read regularly, read intelligently, and the children should be frequently examined in what they read.

753. Would you put no other restraint upon the choice of books to be read besides the Bible, than the choice of the committee?—I think not, with the power of appeal to the central board.

754. Who is to make the appeal?—Any member of the committee, of which the clergyman is *ex officio* one of the members, or any parent, or any person aggrieved.

755. What is your idea with regard to extracts from the Scriptures; would you allow this committee formed of different denominations, with a view of meeting their particular views in the schools, to make extracts from the Scriptures?—If it should be additional, I should have no objection, not putting the Scriptures aside;

aside; the whole Scriptures ought to be in use in the school; but for the convenience of little children, and to avoid expense, I see no objection to a set of extracts for them.

756. Would you consider daily worship necessary in the schools?—Yes, it seems to me clearly desirable.

757. Of course you must from your schools exclude the Liturgy of the Church of England?—Yes; you must have a form in which all can concur.

758. The Unitarians also?—No, I do not think you can have that; it must be distinctly Christian. Christianity must be the foundation of the schools, and therefore I think we must have a form of worship in which all can concur, who admit the great doctrines of Christianity.

759. Are you aware of any such form?—I have repeatedly joined with dissenters in prayer, if that is the meaning of the question.

760. Do you know of any form of worship that you could institute as daily worship, to which no class of dissenters would object?—I can foresee that a number of objections would occur, because it has been a question agitated in the Bible Society; the Quakers and others have objected to any form of prayer, as such, without objecting to the sentiments; and therefore I do not see how any general form can be prepared; but each committee might be expected to agree upon its form or forms before applying to the Board for Government aid; and if the members of any sect felt objections, the children of that sect might, at the desire of the parents, stay away from the school till the close of worship.

761. Will you favour the Committee with any further hints that occur to your mind respecting the plan of education?—I have little further to suggest, except it seems to me desirable that the committee should have the liberty of allowing school-rooms to be employed for Sunday schools when they find it expedient.

762. What should be the system of education at the schools?—My idea is, that we should teach children all we can teach them; I would give them the largest possible quantity of knowledge which their years and the time they would stay would allow; of course giving to each that sort of knowledge which his capacities would enable him to receive. The elder children should learn geography, history, the customs of nations, geometry, arithmetic, the facts of astronomy, something of chemistry, natural history, and as much as possible of the useful arts, especially with reference to their own neighbourhood.

763. At what age would you propose to admit them, and how long would you continue them?—There seems to me no objection to let them remain as long as they have not other employment to take them out of the schools; and to begin not too early, at five or six, or seven years old, when they leave the Infant schools.

764. You are aware of the principle upon which the grant voted annually by Parliament is now distributed by the Government, partly to the National School Society, partly to the British and Foreign School Society; would you prefer the adoption of the more general and comprehensive plan which you have proposed to the continuance of the present plan; for example, take the case of a large parish where there are several congregations, and abundant means to support both a National and a British school, would you rather see two of those comprehensive schools established in that parish, than a National and a British school?—If I could think that the National and the British schools could be extended throughout the country, I should have no objection to their extension, with some enlargement of the basis of the National School Society.

765. Narrowing the question to the case of a single parish, and suppose the same amount of education was afforded by either means, would you rather have it afforded in the National school for the children of the Church of England, and in the British and Foreign school for the dissenters, or would you have it afforded in two or more such schools as you have mentioned?—I should prefer the present plan; because thus the ministers of religion have more abundant opportunities of instructing the children, and there is less danger of contention.

766. You consider it desirable to have at all events some class of schools in which you may be able to teach the peculiarities of the Church of England?—I think it is desirable; but it is of still more moment that the children should come under the pastoral instructions of their ministers.

767. Do not you think that at present the National Society and the British and Foreign School Society may exercise a beneficial influence upon one another, each tending to supply the deficiencies of the other?—I am not aware how far they act upon one another, except by general rivalry.

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768. May they not stimulate the activity of one another, and also keep watch upon one another, as to the substance of the doctrine taught?—Perhaps they may.

769. Do not you think that, upon the whole, there is very little reason to hope that there could be established in every parish throughout the country two schools, one upon the National plan and the other upon the British and Foreign plan, and that therefore some plan must be devised by which general schools may be established upon the plan you have intimated?—All the suggestions I have made proceeded upon the supposition that by grants to the two societies we could not provide the whole population with adequate instruction, and rather than leave the people in ignorance I would adopt the combined system; but if all benevolent persons connected with the Establishment could, simply by putting their schools under direction of their clergyman, obtain adequate Government aid through the National Society, without being restricted to their books, or otherwise fettered by their rules, and if all benevolent dissenters could obtain adequate aid for their schools, through the British Society, I should prefer this mode of promoting education in the country; first, because there would be less danger of contention; and secondly, because the ministers of religion would have more abundant access to the children.

770. You think that if the means of Government are to be in future as limited as they have been, there is no better way of employing those means?—I do not know any; except that I think other schools under clergymen of the Establishment, who do not think it right to be restricted by the rules of the National Society, should have Government aid.

771. As regards the willingness of the people to receive instruction as it is now given, in either the British schools or the National schools, do not you think the great mass of the population would be content to accept instruction as it is conveyed by one or other of those societies?—If it is brought to their doors. There is so much apathy on the part of uneducated parents respecting the education of their children that they will not seek it; but if a good school is presented to their notice they will send their children to it. The restriction comes from the want of means. I could establish schools all around me if I had the means, and the schools which I have established are quite full.

772. Do you consider that there is any insuperable difficulty in providing the population with full instruction under the system at present adopted?—I think the difficulty is found in what I have conceived to be the temper of the times. If Parliament will, besides providing for the schools of dissenters, make the requisite grant for the 10,000 parishes of England, allowing the clergy of the Church of England to have the schools under them, of course, I as a clergyman could have no objection to that.

773. Do you think that the whole education of the country could be carried on by means of those two societies without a resort to any plan that would extend it?—The population, in connexion with the Church of England, is immensely larger than the population in connexion with the dissenters, and if equal grants are to be made to both, I see that a large portion of the population will remain without instruction. If Parliament is prepared to grant sums of money to the two societies in proportion to the population in connexion with the different bodies, and to be administered to all schools placed under clergymen, though not fettered by the rules of the National Society on the one hand, and to schools in connexion with the British Society on the other, then it might be possible to supply the wants of nearly the whole population,

774. Have you considered that there is greater wealth to supply voluntary subscriptions among the members of the Church of England than among the dissenters?—There is; but notwithstanding all that wealth I do not find that the schools exist in number sufficient to meet the wants of the population.

775. Are you aware at what rate they have increased within the last 10 years?—I am aware that they have increased very much.

776. You do not conceive that the energy of the voluntary principle is sufficient to meet the wants of the population without assistance from Government?—I do not think it is.

Martis, 30° die Junii, 1835.

THE EARL OF KERRY, IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Francis Place*, called in; and further Examined.

777. HAVE you attended much to the condition of the working people?—Yes.

778. For how long a time have you made that a subject of observation?—For almost half a century.

779. What means have you had of arriving at or forming a just observation?—Many; I was a journeyman in this town at 17 years of age, and the manager of a pretty considerable business before I was 20; I was secretary to four or five trade clubs and benefit societies; I was then, and have ever since been an observer of the habits, the manners, and the intelligence of the working people.

780. What should you say of the present state of their habits as compared with their habits 45 years ago?—That they are very greatly improved.

781. You think there has been a gradually successive improvement?—Yes; if you look at the evidence taken by the Committee on the Combination Laws in 1824, you will find the best possible evidence of their great improvement up to that period. You will find men of science, and practical men, giving evidence of it; for instance, Mr. Maudslay, Mr. Bramah, Mr. Galloway, Mr. Hague, engineers; others, Mr. Richard Taylor the printer, who is not only a master printer, but at that time and for some years previously had a considerable portion of the management of some very long disputes between the masters and the men, which he settled. All these gentlemen employed large numbers of workmen; you will find their testimony to the improvement of the people up to that time in all their moral relations and their intelligence.

782. Are you aware of the evidence given before the Police Committee in 1816 and 1817?—Yes; I had a good deal to do with that. Mr. Grey Bennett, the chairman, received from me much information and hints for examining witnesses, which he worked out.

783. From what was said on that occasion of the habits of the working people of the metropolis, are you inclined to think that great improvement has taken place since that period?—Very great indeed. I have a letter in my hand which I will read, if you will give me leave; it is from Mr. Francis Watkins, the mathematical instrument-maker at Charing Cross, a very intelligent man, who has attended much to the condition of the working people.

[*The letter was read, as follows:*]

My dear Sir, 5, Charing Cross, 30 June 1835.

Concurring with you, as you know I do, in the improvement of the working people, I send you this note, because I am sure you will be pleased to hear that on Easter Monday, the journeymen and apprentices' great annual holiday, no less than 1,001 visitors attended the Gallery of Practical Science in Adelaide-street, and that on Whitsun Monday 676 also visited the Gallery.

On neither of these holidays do the genteeler classes of persons visit public exhibitions, and it will give you much satisfaction when I tell you that three-fourths of the visitors were working people; generally young men, and apprentices nearly out of their time. Does not this show the great improvement which has taken place, brought about as it has been by increased means, and the continually increasing desire they have to acquire useful knowledge?

It is only very recently that young men of this class have acted thus. A few years ago they would have been at Greenwich and other fairs; it would then have been a rare sight to behold a couple of such men with their sisters or sweethearts, paying 1s. for each person's admittance to a sight of such objects as are afforded in the Gallery.

It is gratifying to know that nearly all the visitors on the days mentioned were young men; the old working men in general are incorrigible.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours truly,

Francis Watkins.

To Mr. Place.

Mr. *Francis Place.*

30 June 1835.

The Gallery of Practical Science is a place in which almost everybody may receive instruction.

784. Do you think this improvement extends to all classes of the community, who are the inhabitants of towns?—Yes, it does. You will find in almost every work that relates to the people, incidental proofs of it. Guest, in his History of the Cotton Manufacture, says much which relates to the improvement of the people at Manchester; and Mr. Baines can tell you much in respect to Leeds.

785. Does it extend even down to the navigators, who are supposed to be men of the grossest and rudest habits?—Yes; they are a strong instance of the improvement of manners; time was when if any decent person, and especially a well-dressed woman, went near the place where they were working, they used to indulge themselves, for the sake of being offensive, in the grossest language; they do that no longer; I have tested it repeatedly, within the last five years; I have taken my own wife and other ladies where they have been at work, and have observed on our approaching near enough to hear, they have desisted from offensive language. I have entered into conversation with them and been treated very civilly by them. This is conclusive proof of the improvement of even the least cultivated of labourers.

786. Do you think, according to your reading and observation, that there are more crimes in proportion to the numbers of people in this town than there used to be?—I have paid much attention to that matter, and I am satisfied crime is less in proportion to the population.

787. What induces you to come to that conclusion?—Many circumstances; changes in the laws. Many things have been made crimes within a few years past, which were scarcely considered crimes formerly. It was within my recollection a rare thing for a pickpocket ever to be prosecuted, unless he was a very notorious person. A pickpocket when taken was ducked or pumped upon. I have seen them ducked and pumped upon. I saw a number of pickpockets in Fleet-street turn upon a gentleman whom they had robbed, call him a pickpocket, and cause him to be ducked at Whitefriars Dock; this was one of the cases which tended to put an end to that mode of summary and illegal punishment. Boys and young thieves were thrashed and sent about their business. Nobody ventures now to thrash a boy in the streets; he would be indicted for an assault if he did; such cases are prosecuted now. The number of commitments is no criterion of the number of crimes. There is the London police and the increased vigilance of the magistrates. You will find that similar evidence as this I am now giving in the Minutes of the Police Committees of this House. The present establishment of the magistrates, and the more recent establishment of the police, has made detection much more certain, and I have no doubt this vigilance will prevent crimes, and that the number of persons committed will decrease.

788. Can you speak to the conduct of apprentices; you have been an apprentice yourself?—Yes, I was a Fleet-street apprentice, and the conduct of such youths at that time was such, that there is nothing with which it can be compared at present; the conduct of the apprentices at the time of which I am speaking was such as can scarcely be believed without good evidence. There were 21 apprentices who formed one gang, and these youths used to go to Temple-bar in the evening, set up a shouting, and clear the pavement between that and Fleet-market of all the persons there. The boys all knew boxing; and if anybody resisted, one or two would fall upon him, and thrash him on the spot; nobody interfered; there was no police, or any mode of interfering with these boys. This was one of their tricks; they played all sorts of blackguard tricks.

789. Was this a common thing, or did it happen once in a way?—Common to the apprentices of London. Mr. Waithman once gave evidence of similar proceedings before a Committee of the House: he lived in Fleet-street all his long life, and could testify from his own knowledge to such matters. Only two of the 21 with whom I was connected turned out steady; myself and another. We were all sons of master tradesmen, or of persons of some consideration, not sons of the very meanest of the people, yet among us this bad conduct was suffered to exist unchecked, uncontrolled.

790. You are aware it was stated in the evidence of 1816, that the shopkeepers and traders of the metropolis were unwilling to take into their service young men and women educated in London; do you know if the same objection exists now?—I do not think it existed to any very great extent. There are such objections now,

but they do not come within my experience sufficiently to enable me to say to what extent.

791. As to the habits of tradesmen and masters, do you think they are better?—The conduct of such persons was exceedingly gross as compared with the same class at the present time; as an instance of it, I can remember the houses of tradesmen in the Strand occupied by persons in similar lines of business as they are now, their parlour floors were sanded, where they now have carpets. Decency was a very different thing from what it is now; their manners were such as scarcely to be credited. I remember, when a boy of 10 years of age, being at a party of 20, entertained at a respectable tradesman's, who kept a good house in the Strand, where songs were sung which cannot now be more than generally described from their nastiness, such as no meeting of journeymen in London would allow to be sung in the presence of their families.

792. Was chewing tobacco a common practice?—Yes, among master tradesmen, among whom in similar circumstances it is now utterly unknown.

793. Did they pass much of their time in taverns and public-houses, rather than with their families?—It was the almost universal custom for decent tradesmen, as they were called, to attend public-house parlours of an evening, and most of them supped there. At many of those houses there were lottery clubs and punch clubs: this custom was the ruin of an immense number of them. I have a list of 27, all living within 500 yards of St. Clement's church, who were reduced to poverty by their bad habits; some of them in their old age died in the workhouse; those were men that ought to have done well and saved money. Among the same class of persons, for one who saved money then, there are 20 who save money now: the education of their children was anything but what it ought to be. The instruction my father gave to my schoolmaster was, that when I got to the end of the Rule of Three, I was to be taken away, as that was he thought a competent education for his class of persons.

794. Do you think they are more provident and saving of money?—Greatly so; and in respect to their children, there is a very general desire to give them a much better education.

795. As to the employment of their time at home, their amusements, are they more refined?—There were few rational employments at home; the men were seldom at home in the evening, except there were card-playing and drinking; they spent their time in a very useless, and but too generally a mischievous manner.

796. Has reading at home increased?—There was very little reading formerly among common tradesmen and persons of similar classes. I made inquiries a few years ago, and found that between Temple-bar and Fleet-market there were many houses, in each of which there were more books than all the tradesmen's houses in the street contained when I was a youth. The prejudice against a man having books was very great. In my own case, even in 1812, I lost as many customers as paid me for the goods they had to the amount of 500*l.* a year, on a gentleman discovering that I had a room full of books. I was so well aware of the feeling, that I suffered no one of my customers to know that I had a book, as far as I could avoid it. The person alluded to was unadvisedly let into my room in my absence by my foreman; and when I afterwards waited upon him, he told me he supposed I had been reading my books instead of attending to his orders. When he discovered that I, a common tradesman, presumed to collect books, he took pains to take away the whole of his connexion. If I had been a sot, a man who spent his time in a public-house, was not a man taking pains to acquire information, he would have had no complaint against me; but he could not endure that his tradesman should presume to acquire knowledge, should presume, as he thought I intended, to put myself on a level with himself.

797. They were not books that were objectionable?—They were historical, biographical, geographical and metaphysical works.

798. Had he examined your books?—No, he had no time to examine them; he was not in the room five minutes.

799. Do you think drunkenness, both in the wealthier and working classes, has diminished?—Yes, undoubtedly, in both; the tradesmen, such as I have been speaking of, do not spend their money in public-houses as they used to do. The manners of persons who follow no employment, you all know. The workmen, an immense number of them are occupied in different ways beneficially to themselves, the better sort of them especially. I was one of the original founders of the Mechanics' Institution in London, and with that excellent and good man Dr. Birkbeck,

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beck, was enabled to establish it. If it had been attempted even ten years sooner, we should not have succeeded; the improvement which took place in that ten years enabled us to establish it. I visited the clubs of almost all the trade societies of all the workmen in London, and collected many of the men together for the purpose of establishing it. It has been exceedingly beneficial, not only as an institution, but as an example, which has spread over the country.

800. From the ballads and books in the hands of people at that time, do you think there is an improvement?—The ballads sung about the streets, the books openly sold, cannot be adequately described. I have given you in writing, words of some common ballads which you would not think fit to have uttered in this Committee. At that time the songs were of the most indecent kind; no one would mention them in any society now; they were publicly sung and sold in the streets and markets, and bought by maid-servants. I have seen it many times, and the way in which they were sung was peculiar. I have a collection of some of them among other materials, to show what were the manners of the people at that time. Books were openly sold in shops of booksellers in leading streets, which can only be procured clandestinely now. I have seen the Prayer Book, the Racing Calendar, and these books bound alike, side by side, in very respectable shop-windows in the leading streets.

801. There were clubs under the name of Cock-and-hen clubs, were there not?—Yes, there were many such, and most infamous they were. Between Blackfriars and Westminster Hall, 14 such clubs; I attended several of them when I was an apprentice. There was one in the Savoy, in a house since pulled down, in which there was a table full as long as this; a girl used to sit at one end, and a boy at the other; I have seen the chairs placed upon the table; the amusements were smoking, drinking, swearing, and singing obscene songs; what else followed you may easily conclude. I do not believe there has been a club of that sort for many years past within the same space. There are a few of them still in London, but very few; they are held in very obscure places, and frequented by the very worst of the community.

802. The places of public resort, the tea-gardens, are they better conducted?—They are; formerly they were as notorious as they were infamous; the Dog-and-duck, for instance; I have been there when almost a mere boy, and seen the flashy women come out to take leave of the thieves at dusk, and wish them success; there were dark walks where you might tumble over couples. The Apollo Gardens was another of these infamous places; this did not continue open long; it was opened under the pretence of musical entertainments; and there was the Temple of Flora, a vaulted room several times the length of this room; it was a long gallery fitted up in a superb manner, and when lighted, was a very fascinating place; there were boxes where boys and girls, and men and women assembled; there were also close or private boxes. Another of these places was the Bull-in-the-Pound, in Spa-fields, frequented by thieves and dissolute people. In Grays Inn-lane was the Blue Lion, commonly called the Blue Cat; I have seen the landlord of this place come into the long room with a lump of silver in his hand which he had melted for the thieves, and pay them for it.

803. You have seen that take place openly?—Yes, and have heard plans of robbery and thieving talked of publicly: there was no disguise about it, it was done openly; there is no such place now. There is nothing like the old tea-gardens now, nor has there been for many years; nor do I believe there is a single house in London at all to compare with the Blue Lion. Close at hand, in Pall Mall, under the old academy rooms, there was a place called the Shades, kept by an old thief, who wrote a song and sang it; the chorus was, "Then who would work and not go thieving!" The song pointed out the difficulties of labour and getting on in the world, and the superior advantage of thieving; the chorus was repeated by the whole company; the landlord used to sing it frequently, almost every night. Numerous songs were sung about the streets in praise of housebreaking, highway-robberies and thieving; I have some specimens of them.

804. As to the amusements of the people, what were they?—All of a gross nature. We hear much talk of the desecration of the Sabbath, but it was much more desecrated formerly. At the time I am speaking of, there were scarcely any houses on the eastern side of Tottenham Court-road; there and in the Long-fields were several large ponds; the amusements here were duck-hunting and badger-baiting; they would throw a cat into the water, and set dogs at her; great cruelty was constantly practised, and the most abominable scenes used to take place.

place. It is almost impossible for any person to believe the atrocities of low life at that time, which were not, as now, confined to the worst paid and most ignorant of the populace.

805. You think not only the Sunday, but the week-day is conducted with far greater decorum than it used to be?—Yes.

806. As to the comfort of the people, the description of houses you know the lower class of operatives used to live in, and in which they live now, have there been improvements?—Vast improvements. At Lambeth, running parallel with the Thames, there is a street, a mean-looking street near the church, with pitched pavement; in that street every window was a casement-window, broken and patched with paper or rags; the door-posts of the houses were blacked with dirt; there were no curtains in any of the windows; the women used to come to the doors, and wash their linen in large earthenware pans; they wore coarse black worsted stockings, linsey-woolsey petticoats, no gowns, and no handkerchiefs on their necks; that was the common practice. There is no such thing now; there is but one house in that street that has a casement-window, and there is not a window without a curtain, nor a door-post that is not clean. The houses were then, as now, kept principally by fishermen; the trade of a Thames fisherman is a great deal worse than formerly, yet there is much more decency and comfort among them. Mr. Warburton must know that there are great improvements on his own estate, and on other estates near Narrow Wall, where there are the same sort of people who used to live in the miserable old-fashioned hovels.

807. Do you think that the improvement in-doors has kept pace with the improvement out-of-doors?—Yes, especially with respect to women; the cotton manufacture has produced a revolution among them; it superseded the woollen garments, which were seldom or never changed, and seldom or never washed; it brought in a degree of cleanliness which has been increasing continually. If gentlemen wish to observe the actual state of the better sort of working-people, they should go to White Conduit-house and the fields beyond that place on a Sunday afternoon, about five or six o'clock, and they will see thousands with their children as neatly dressed as people can be; they will see them going home before dusk perfectly sober, and their conduct as discreet as that of any class of persons can be.

808. Do you think even the conduct of the more common women is more decorous than it used to be?—Much more so, especially in the leading streets; every thing that was abominable, as to filth and language, was much more common formerly; in every other respect they are much improved; even the common women in Wapping, who associate with the sailors, are improved. Before the St. Katherine's Docks were made, I went down several times among those people to observe them; there was a very curious population in that neighbourhood; the streets, lanes and alleys were narrow, the pavements were pitched, and there were no flag-stones. I know the time when a decent man would not have ventured to go through them. I saw the women, as compared with former times, remarkably clean; there was no offensive language used towards me, and an invitation only from one or two, but nothing offensive. I saw a half-mad drunken sailor, who had nothing upon him but a shirt and a pair of trousers, he was dancing a hornpipe in the street; I pushed into the crowd to see him and met with no offence. If I had gone there 30 years before I should have been hustled and robbed of everything I had.

809. You ascribe that improvement to the improvement in the police?—To a considerable extent; every class above another teaches that below it; the journeyman tradesman is above the common labourer, and manners descend from class to class.

810. Have you entered any of the coffee-shops for the sake of informing yourself?—Yes, I have; some of them are very fine places now. I was connected with those who originally set them up; I was at that time a member of the Lancasterian School Committee, and some very religious men who were also connected with the school took an objection to the coffee-shops; they thought they would lead to evil: other religious persons interfered, and it was intended to apply to Parliament to put them down; this was in the year 1811. On further examination, it was ascertained that these shops were the means of great improvement to the working people; they took their breakfast in them, and looked at papers and pamphlets, instead of doing as they had hitherto done, drink purl and gin; it was a common practice, before a journeyman went to work, for him to have a penny-worth

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worth of purl and a halfpenny-worth of gin in it; this hot liquor tended to stupify them. In the Report of the Committee on the Beer Bills there is evidence of the advantage of coffee-shops, from publicans who had been injured by losing their morning customers for purl and gin.

811. Have you seen the work of Dr. Kay on the statistics of Manchester, as to the state of the operatives of that town?—Yes, I know Dr. Kay, and I believe what he says is correct; but he gives the matter as it now stands, knowing nothing of former times; his picture is a very deplorable one. I am assured that my view of it is correct by many Manchester operatives whom I have seen; they inform me that his narration relates almost wholly to the state of the Irish, but that the condition of a vast number of the people was nearly as bad some years ago, as he describes the worst portion of them to be now. Any writer or inquirer will be misled unless he has the means of comparing the present with former times.

812. Do you think as a set-off to those improvements both in comforts and habits you have referred to, that there is a set-off in any new bad habits or vices which have been introduced among the people?—No, I am not aware of any new vice having sprung up among the people; there has been a decrease of vice in every respect, and a great increase of decency and respectability.

813. To what do you principally attribute those improvements?—To information; you will find as the working people get more information, they get better habits.

814. Their reading supplies them with materials for conversation, you think?—Yes, undoubtedly; I gave an instance to the Committee on Drunkenness, the words are these: "I know that if you teach ignorant persons, and especially young men, something of geography, astronomy, and natural history, you give them a taste for reading which hardly ever leaves them. I can give you an instance, a striking one, which may stand for the character of a large class as to the efficacy of a little learning:—I was going up Constitution hill one Sunday in the spring when the moon was up, just before church-time in the morning; I overtook three lads, they appeared to be what are called serve boys, plasterers' labourers; the middle one was a lad about 17 or 18 years of age, the other two were about 15 or 16; I heard the oldest of the lads say, There is the moon! Yes, said one of the other boys. The moon is round, said the oldest boy; do you not see? Yes, said the other. Well, said the first, that is part of the solar system. Solar system, what is that? asked his companion. Oh, said he, don't you know what that is? The lad then explained to the others the solar system, beginning with the sun in the centre, and describing the planets, their sizes, distances, &c. When I got a little further some vagabonds were being turned out of a gin-shop; among them was a lad about the same age as the oldest of the three boys, he was three parts drunk, and began sparring in the street, obstructing the passengers, to draw their attention to his folly. The inference which can alone be drawn is this, that the lad who taught the solar system could not have been thrust out of a gin-shop three parts drunk on a Sunday morning, the information he possessed would save him from such degradation."

815. You think the common people respect one another more than they did formerly?—A great deal more; I saw the good effect of it while in business; I put it to the test; I used to allow a certain number of men to do the work of one other man for the time he was occupied in teaching them; the improvement of the men was apparent and very satisfactory to me.

816. You gave evidence before the Committee in 1824 on the custom introduced among journeymen tailors of employing a reader?—Yes; it is not uncommon in some employments which are not noisy for one man to read to the others. I gave evidence too, which is very well known, in the presence of Mr. Richard Taylor the printer, a man of learning and science, of the bad habits of workshops in London. In former times in every tailor's shop there was a gin-bottle; one man kept the score, and had his glass of gin for keeping the score; in every printer's shop or office there was a rum-bottle. These bad habits have ceased for years.

817. Does the journeyman read to his companions?—Yes.

818. How is he compensated?—By the other men doing his work. I had a very clever man in my employment, who taught his shopmen geography; he drew the eastern and western hemispheres on the wall, and taught from them.

819. Did the journeymen who had more knowledge receive any encouragement

ment from their masters formerly?—Never; in former times, on the contrary, a man who was thought to know too much could scarcely find employment. His knowing too much was an objection to him; it is, to a small extent, so still. I know a case; the father of a young man who married a daughter of mine, was a currier. When he first came to London, he went to a master currier in London-wall, who had the largest business in the trade, who said he would not employ him until he had got rid of his "mother's wool," meaning his decent apparel; a jacket, he said, was enough for a currier.

820. Should you at present run the same risk of losing your business as a master tailor if you were now still in business, if it was known that you had a library?—I should not expect the objection from so many persons, but I should be careful not to let it be known.

821. Do you think the diffusion of knowledge among the working people, the journeymen or others, has had the effect of deterring them from riot and plunder, with a view to obtaining redress for themselves?—Yes; there is nothing in which it has shown itself more decidedly. The last great mischief was by the Luddites in 1812; since that time some power-looms were broken about Bolton, and that led to a discussion in the Bolton Chronicle, and some other papers in those northern parts, in which I took a decided share, and wrote several essays. A great many men, on that and on various other occasions, were sent to London as deputies. I saw them all.

822. They have been in the habit, the deputies, of coming to you?—They generally come to me. I explained to those who did come, and remarkably intelligent men they were, the principles of political economy in relation to the use of machinery, to profit and wages, and I venture to say there is not one of those leaders, who were deputies, who has not done a great deal of good; most of them were satisfied that machinery was a good, and did service to the people, and this prevented the breaking of machinery. In 1830, the cotton-spinners in Manchester struck against the men; the men sent deputies to London to procure assistance. On questioning these deputies, I found that at no period could they remember every cotton-spinner being employed. It appeared that there were always enough of them out of employment to underbid one another, and bring down wages. I told them how impossible it was to keep wages up with a redundancy of hands; and I advised them to take the wages offered, which they did. Though the masters struck against them, and intended to keep the mills closed for three months, no outrage was committed. In 1832, the owners of 52 mills at Stockport struck against the workpeople; it was in November, the cold season of the year, yet no mischief was done, nor was there any riot whatever. There was a quarrel in the street with some boys; notice was taken of this, and an attempt was made to construe it into a riot, but there was no riot; no mischief whatever was done. I have a list of 125 deputies who have called upon me, some of them many times, yet among them I am sure there were not five disreputable men; and for men in their situations they are well instructed men.

823. Have they that influence over the others, those more instructed men, that they have the effect of keeping the others quiet?—They have very great effect; there could not be the quietness there now is without them. Some of the deputies from Glasgow are as well instructed men as any one could reasonably desire to see, in their class, and their influence is very great. The deputies are frequently changed. The workpeople send men to London, without understanding the difficulties they will have to encounter to the extent they ought to do. These deputies seldom succeed in effecting the purpose they wish; and when the people again need deputies, they generally, but not always, appoint others, thinking enough has not been done; they are all, however, in a state of progressive improvement in respect to knowledge.

824. So that, though these men you think may combine, there is a mutual understanding among the operatives in different parts of the kingdom, which takes place to a greater extent than it formerly used to do, yet that combination does not lead to riot?—Exactly so. A distinction should always be made between a trade club and a trades' union. I hold that a trade club in a particular trade is beneficial to the men, and no disadvantage to the master; but when a union is attempted of several trades together, it is always injurious to the men, vexatious to the masters, and never can do any good. These unions are frequently fraudulent.

825. What benefits do you suppose to arise from a trade club?—It makes the men acquainted with each other. It makes regulations equally useful to the

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masters and to the men. It prevents the too rapid fall of wages. No association can prevent the ultimate fall of wages when workmen are too numerous; but they go down much more slowly than if there were no such trade clubs, and they preserve peace and order among the men.

826. Do they not get the dictatorial habit as to their masters, and dictate as to wages?—It is said so, but I never knew an instance of any continuance; I was much concerned in clubs for striking when I was a journeyman, yet I never knew an instance where the men really possessed the power of dictation; it has been attempted, but it was never successful, except in a very few and partial instances, and in individual cases never generally.

827. Do you think the masters could have stood out 20 years ago to the extent they did in the combination you have referred to which took place among the masters three or four years ago?—Everything on the part of the workmen was done by stealth before the repeal of the Combination Laws, and in contravention to the laws, which were unjust and exceedingly severe; workmen could not meet openly to adjust any matter relating to their business. If a few met and wished to come to an understanding with the masters they were prosecuted, not always under the Combination Laws, but at common law, and very severe sentences were passed upon them. The men had to a very great extent oaths of secrecy, all their discussions were secret, and this course of conduct demoralized them very much; it was a great impediment to their improvement, and did no good to the masters; this was so fully proved in 1824 to a Committee of the House of Commons, that the whole of the laws relating to the combinations of journeymen were repealed.

828. Could the masters have combined 20 years ago to the extent they did two or three years ago, without having their mills destroyed?—No; and there were no such open combinations of mill-owners; they needed not attempt any such combination; each master had the law and its administration wholly on his side. If any such combination had been attempted, their mills would have been burnt down; great mischief ensued in partial combinations. The introduction of machinery into mills was at one time a sufficient inducement to produce riots, and some were destroyed in both the cotton and wool manufactories.

829. Do you think in case of a rise of the price of corn, bakers' shops would be attacked as in former times, or do you think the people are better instructed?—No apprehensions of the sort are now entertained; it is impossible that what happened in former times could now happen among manufacturing or trading people. It is impossible that 2,000 weavers could go down to Battle-bridge and stop every carriage during a whole day in the summer time, and rob them without being molested, much less prevented.

830. In a time of scarcity?—Yes, and bad trade. I have collected several instances of strange proceedings of the Spitalfields weavers and others.

831. The effect of those better habits has been the prolongation of the average period of life among the working classes?—Yes; cleanliness, their better nursing, and their better feeding of their children, better training in every particular, have produced this effect.

832. There are more children reared than there used to be?—To a very great extent. From the best inquiries I have been able to make of everybody likely to possess information, and especially some connected with Life Insurance Offices, I have the most satisfactory assurance that more children are reared, and the term of life is prolonged very considerably. I mean that this is so independently of the extermination to a great extent of the small-pox and the autumnal fever.

833. You think their dress is improved, their habits of cleanliness and their sustenance is better?—Yes; I remember the time when an immense number of children were bandy-legged or bowed in the front, usually called "cheese-cutters;" scald-head was a very common complaint; the hair of the children's heads was thin and stood out in all directions; these things are seldom seen now. I have been in all the narrow lanes and courts about Petticoat-lane and Rag-fair for the last two or three years, observing the children of the poorest people very particularly, and find deformities very rare where they were very common.

834. To what do you attribute the turbulence that has prevailed among the husbandry labourers of late?—To their utter ignorance, and the impossibility of their combining in any useful way. It seems clear to me that if the husbandry labourers could have associated and made known their complaints, their evil intentions would have evaporated with their complaints. They did not understand how to form clubs; they were utterly unable to associate; they had no means

of

of drawing the attention of their employers and the public to their condition, but by resorting to the means they did. They are somewhat in the state the manufacturing people were in 60 or 70 years ago.

835. Have you much hope you can effect an improvement in that respect in the existing generation, or do you think with regard to that class you must begin by teaching them when very young?—The younger men may be improved, but the great thing would be teaching of the children. At none of the Lancasterian or National schools are they taught as they ought to be. I have brought with me three specimens, taken promiscuously, of the Lancasterian school scripture lessons.

836. Give us a history of what you know of the progress of the schools in this country; you have had much to do with them from the beginning?—I have been concerned with them for many years, and was a member of the committee of the Borough-road school at a time of its greatest difficulty. I worked hard with it; I saw the children of the most dissolute people on the face of the earth brought into order, and taught as much as the school professed to teach them. At one time there were punishments for disobedient or neglectful behaviour; it was a system of humiliation which it was found might be dispensed with, and it was dropped. There was not an instance of any boy remaining at the bottom of his class for any considerable time. Mr. Lancaster had a notion, if he could allow boys to make a noise they would never consider it a drudgery to be taught; I believe he was correct; there is in the school perpetual noise; strangers think it confusion, but it is perfect order; the boys get the power of abstraction so as to go on with ease, notwithstanding there is noise from the process going on.

837. Previously to the first establishment of Lancasterian schools, the Sunday schools were the only means of teaching the children of the operatives in London?—Yes; the Sunday schools were begun by Mr. Raikes of Gloucester, and it was some time after he began them before any of these schools were set up in London. The other schools followed them almost as matter of course. Conceive what a state London must have been in, when there was no provision for school-teaching besides the charity schools, which taught poor children next to nothing, and nothing likely to be useful to them.

838. When Mr. Lancaster began, he found nothing established but Sunday schools?—Nothing but charity schools; and they were neither numerous nor useful.

839. To them succeeded the National schools?—The National schools succeeded them. The Lancasterian schools were objected to on account of their being set up by dissenters; they were accused by many of the clergy of destroying all religion, though they taught nothing else; they would not permit a lesson to be read unless it was extracted from the Bible; they did not teach doctrine; the committee consisted of Anabaptists, Independents, Quakers and other sectarians; of some who had a great deal of religion, and some who had no religion at all; they watched each other to prevent the making of converts; they could teach no doctrine, and they left that to others. The lessons I have put in are examples; they are very defective in information, and can teach nothing of any real use. The set consists of 105 such lessons.

840. By whom were they prepared?—By the committee.

841. They are extracts from the Bible?—Yes; taken in a very odd way from the Bible, for the purpose of avoiding anything having a tendency to teach particular doctrines, and in some parts are sad nonsense.

842. What do you mean by sad nonsense?—The extracts are not consecutively taken; as they are, they convey no rational idea to the child. It is not so with all of them, but it is very generally so. I ventured to propose what appeared to me to be a better mode of teaching useful lessons.

843. Have you looked into what is taught in the Lancasterian and National schools?—Yes.

844. Do you think they are both defective?—Yes; but the National schools are most defective.

845. In what respect?—The Lancasterian schools teach more and they teach better than the National schools; their system of arithmetic is almost perfect; I have seen a boy cast up a row of figures as fast as he could put down the quotient.—[*Mr. Place describes the manner.*]—I have seen a boy do a sum in the

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Rule of Three in an incredibly short space of time. I saw a boy do a complicated sum in Interest before I could set it out to work it.

846. Was that the result of the system or of his natural abilities?—The system; and it might be carried to almost any extent. If gentlemen would go to the Borough-road schools and examine the system, they would find it applicable to every sort of teaching. Mr. Pillans, the rector of the Edinburgh High School, reduced it to practice as far as he could, with very great success, in teaching geography, mathematics and languages.

847. What do you think should be the system of instruction at those schools for teaching the children of the operatives?—I think they should teach no religion in school hours, but should set aside the Thursday and Saturday afternoons and Sundays for this purpose; the children could thus be taught systematically by such teachers as their parents would approve. In school hours they should be taught things they can understand, and especially moral doctrines applicable to their condition in life. As an example, they might teach forbearance; a boy affronts another, the other seeks to be revenged; he could easily be instructed to forego revenge. A very small child could be thus instructed. It is not by any means difficult to convince a boy that when he seeks revenge he is unhappy until he has accomplished his purpose, and when he has accomplished it he is seldom happy. He may be convinced that by forgiving the offence and ceasing to indulge in feelings of revenge, he will be, and really is, comfortable and happy. Any child can understand that all sorts of good dispositions may be grounded on a disposition "to bear and forbear."

848. Should you not think it a shorter process to teach him that revenge is forbidden?—No; I think a moral feeling will have a better effect than a religious precept, and this should be taught consecutively with such religious duties as his parents may desire to have inculcated.

849. Your system of teaching would not at all supersede religious instruction?—It would supersede nothing; it would be subordinate to it where the teachers choose it should be so. I suggested a series of lessons which would be useful. I believe they would be very useful.

850. To the British and Foreign School Committee?—Yes; I have here a specimen, a lesson I proposed; there are three of them; this one contains a sketch of a pick-axe, spade and a cutting-axe, and a description of each of them; the words underlined are heads for other lessons which may be made to grow out of them to any extent you please; every boy might be taught the use of every tool and instrument he may use in the course of his life.

851. Could you read that?—[*The Witness reads one of the lessons.*] To that is appended a letter I wrote to William Allen (a most excellent man, known I presume to every Member of the Committee,) on the subject of these lessons, with a recommendation to him to adopt them, and his reply. I will put them in, and if the Committee think them fit documents for the Appendix, the Chairman will direct their insertion.—[*The Witness was directed to read the correspondence.*]—The result was a meeting of the committee, and they came to a decision that the lessons could not be used, as they were not taken from the Scriptures, and could not be introduced to the scholars. This was in September 1815.

852. From that time down to the present, do they still retain only Bible lessons?—Only those, and such as those I have put on the table, are used.

853. There is no adoption whatever of that system of picture-lessons?—No; I have furnished a copy of the specimen lessons to several country schools, but I have never heard of their having been adopted.

854. Have any schools been adopted, which have lessons on the plan you have suggested?—No, I am not aware of one.

855. What would your plan of teaching those schools embrace?—Everything that can be necessary for a working man's child to know. Every one must have heard the name of Detrosier, lately deceased; he was a poor child put out by his father and mother, who abandoned him when an infant, to a working man who brought him up; he was put into a mill at Manchester, while a child, and at 12 years of age was bound apprentice to a fustian cutter; he obtained considerable knowledge of astronomy and geography, he was a fair mathematician and a good chemist; he was the best lecturer for the common people that ever perhaps addressed

addressed them; and I see no reason why hundreds of such men might not be produced, and they would be produced if a proper system of education were adopted; a system calculated to draw the attention of youths to important matters, instead of occupying them with frivolous or pernicious matters. I know many men in this town who had very few advantages, and yet are eminent in many ways.

856. Your system would embrace reading, writing and arithmetic, and every description of useful knowledge that could be taught, either by picture-lessons or any other way, without incurring considerable expense?—Just so; and they might be taught at a very small expense. You have been told of Lancasterian schools and National schools, which contain 1,000 children in each; I never found one yet that contained more than 600, and from a survey made, and experiments tried, 600 is the largest number one master can undertake to teach with advantage. I believe 600 might be conveniently taught by one individual on the monitorial system, and that almost any desirable quantity of information could be inculcated.

857. Would the material for teaching be expensive?—No.

858. Should you think it advisable to follow the plan of a witness the other day, to collect a museum?—Yes, in some cases; some mathematics might also be taught; Robert Owen tried it at my suggestion, by familiarizing children with mathematical figures, and afterwards giving them a little instruction.

859. In geometry?—Yes; there is great ignorance in this matter. Some time ago I asked a number of journeymen carpenters to set out a sash; not one of them had a notion of doing it, except by taking the length of his line on a rod, and dividing it as well as he could, trying it by his rule on his rod till he got the divisions; not a man knew how to divide a line scientifically; I taught them how to do it in five minutes; a great deal of useful knowledge of this kind might be conveyed without any expense in the schools.

860. The Lancasterian schools were entirely conducted and supported by dissenters?—Very nearly so.

861. Did they become embarrassed for want of support?—They were embarrassed from the beginning. Lancaster was not a calculating man of the world, he overrun himself, and then Joseph Fox, William Allen, Sir John Jackson, William Corston, Thomas Sturge, and Joseph Foster, advanced considerable sums of money to carry on the schools; they had a school for teaching masters and mistresses, but it was an exceedingly expensive establishment; it consumed a large portion of the annual income; it might be continued with very little expense; persons could be qualified to teach in schools at a very trifling expense; they board them, lodge and clothe them, yet plenty of persons would gladly send their sons and daughters to be instructed as schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, without any expense whatever to the school board.

862. Are you aware of the plan of a school Robert Owen set up at Lanark?—I never saw it, and cannot speak to it particularly, though I have heard much about it from Mr. Owen and others.

863. What was the plan of the West London Lancasterian school?—It was a very large undertaking, suggested by myself and Mr. Wakefield.

864. When was it first started?—In 1813; it was intended to have investigated the state of every house in the whole of the eight Westminster parishes, every working man's house and lodgings, every room occupied by a poor person, and thus to have ascertained by inspection the actual state of education among the children. Inquiries were carried to some extent with great success; the method of teaching I have mentioned, was to have been adopted, and a resolution was passed, "that of religious books, the Bible alone without note or comment should be read in the schools." They were to be really schools for all, and the multifarious arrangements were complete. It happened unfortunately that some of the managers of this Lancasterian association would permit no other book whatever to be introduced than the Bible, and no lessons to be read but those which were taken from the Bible; this was resisted as incompatible with the principle on which the schools were founded; the fanatics introduced other persons of similar notions with their own, and the whole scheme was destroyed. These men said they would much rather destroy the undertaking, than permit any but Bible lessons, and they did so. We had a magnificent prospect before us; I believe we should have accomplished it completely, if it had been allowed to go on, and before this time have instructed all the children in the metropolis.

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865. At what age did you propose to take them in, and at what age did you propose to discontinue their education?—As soon as they are able to go on without the attendance of anybody, at six years of age, and to go on teaching them till the parents disposed of them; we were quite sure none would be left to a great age; they would send them to various employments to earn their living before they would be sufficiently instructed.

866. You thought on account of their superior instruction they would find no difficulty in obtaining situations?—Much less than there would be without instruction; there must always be some difficulty where there are more applicants than employments.

867. Was it part of the plan to seek situations for them?—No, we had not entered into that; what might have been the result, it is impossible to say.

868. Have you attended to the plan of Infant schools much?—Not much. I found the school at Westminster in so very good a place, and so well managed, that I thought my interference was not necessary.

869. According to your plan of teaching, what age would you think it expedient to receive children into the school?—At six years of age; we had some children in the school in the Borough-road not more than six years of age, who went on very well.

870. You are aware in Infant schools the object is not so much to instruct as to give good habits and dispositions?—Yes, and to provide a comfortable place for them in the absence of the mother, who is obliged to lock them up, or let them run about the streets.

871. In any plan of national education, should you approve of Infant schools?—Yes, I have always approved of them; they are a very good introduction to teaching.

872. Have you considered any systematic plan of national education it would be desirable to introduce?—I think the Lancasterian method is by far the best I have seen; it can be carried to any extent. An attempt was made by Mr. Bentham, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Mill, myself, and others, in 1816, to set up a superior school, in which all the valuable modes of teaching of Bell and Lancaster might be introduced and practised. The school was intended for a large number of scholars, whose parents could afford to pay five guineas a year: circumstances occurred which prevented its being established, and it has not been revived. We had proposals printed and distributed, and could have had schools in abundance. I will send a copy of the proposals to the Committee.

873. Your plan was by no means to limit the introduction to reading, writing and arithmetic, but to inculcate good moral and religious dispositions, and teach them every kind of useful knowledge, as far as it could be carried?—Yes.

874. That you think might be done without increasing the expense of schools much beyond their present cost?—Yes; I think it may be done much cheaper than it is possible in any other way to obtain a good education. I have no doubt whatever that schools for ordinary poor children could, with proper management, be carried on at a much less expense than they have been, and masters might also be taught at a much smaller expense.

875. You would begin by teaching the masters?—No, that would go on with the children; they must learn their duty in the school.

876. You might organize a plan; before carrying it to a certain extent, you cannot have schools for teaching masters?—Yes.

877. Upon the average, how long would you think it necessary to keep a child at school?—The time for teaching might be four years.

878. Taking them at six?—No, they might be longer at school if taken so early; if taken at seven or eight, I think they might learn all that was absolutely necessary for them to know, and quite enough to enable them to pursue any sort of study they choose hereafter, after being well taught for four years. The teaching by Lancaster's method is very rapid.

879. Did you ever calculate what would be the expense of a school containing 600 children?—Yes; I have some accounts relating to that subject. On an average, not including the expense of building, they need not exceed 15 *s.* per head per year.

880. Not including that, but including the pay of the schoolmaster?—Every sort of expense.

881. Including

881. Including the rent?—Yes, a fair rent. The cost has been from 15*s.* to 20*s.*

882. Could you furnish the Committee with a supplement to your evidence as to the expense?—I will furnish the Committee with the result of an inquiry respecting some of the schools in London, made by a deputation of Mr. Sturch, Mr. Rogers, and myself.

883. If the same system of education were introduced into villages where the number is not so great, the expense per head would probably be greater?—I think it would, though there are compensations in many of those places, and the master has generally some other employment besides teaching his day-school; the rooms can be got cheaper; the expense would not upon the whole be much greater, but it certainly would not be such efficient teaching, as in a large school you need the grades of teaching to make a school efficient; the monitor in every school teaches the grade below himself, and thus boys are qualified for schoolmasters.

884. Must you not provide a salary, in case of a school of 100 children in the country, independent of a sum the parent could afford to pay for their education?—I am afraid that must be the case; there is not desire enough among the parents anywhere, and the very poor people have not sufficient knowledge of the use of learning to induce them to pay enough to maintain the school. One advantage I look to from the lessons I have given in as specimens, would be an increased desire in parents having their children taught without grudging the small expense.

885. Are you aware that in London the number of boys attending the school established at the London University for boys, for young boys, is in a very thriving condition and increasing; whereas the number of young men, the sons of tradesmen in London, frequenting the University for the purpose of general education, at the age at which young men are generally sent to the University, is very small?—Yes, I am aware of both those facts.

886. To what do you attribute it?—I had no expectation from the beginning that tradesmen would send their sons to the University; one reason is, very few keep them so long at schools of any sort as is requisite for University education.

887. Their sons become valuable to them at the age at which boys are sent to the University, at the age of 16 or 17, when they can be of use to their parents?—Yes, sometimes earlier, or they are put to other businesses before that time. These are the principal impediments.

888. Therefore, if it were desirable to teach the children of persons in that class of life, you would begin at an earlier period than boys are generally put to a University?—Yes, that was the object of our school. We intended to teach 500 boys in one room by one master and some assistants; the plan is quite practicable, and I look forward still to the establishment of it. Some gentlemen in the city, who are benevolent men, are willing to assist in establishing such a school.

889. Do you think, from your intercourse with operatives or tradesmen, that there is any strong desire on their part to have their children educated to a greater degree than there was formerly?—Yes, to an immense extent. After the Mechanics' Institution was established, some city clerks wished to set up a separate institution in the city; I was consulted about it, and lent some assistance in getting up the City Institution, and afterwards of the Western Institution; I have remarked from that time to this the progress of many who became members of these societies, and know the satisfaction they and their relatives have received from it; both these societies have greatly improved; a vast number of young men have given inducements to those who are growing up to provide their children with a better education than they had themselves. It is very difficult to get a good education for boys who must leave school at 14 or 15 years of age; it can only be procured at great expense; nothing in this country is done so badly as school teaching. I myself had great difficulties in getting my family educated; they are a well-educated family, but it cost me hundreds of pounds. I was obliged to send them to one place for one thing, and another for another, and to have teachers at home for girls and boys, at an expense a vast many are not able to go to, and those who can, are not generally willing to expend so much money for the education of their children. They do not generally appreciate the value of learning sufficiently.

890. Do you think that education has had any influence in producing refinement in the vices of the lower classes?—I am sure it has done away with much of their grossness.

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891. As to those fine gin-shops, how do you account for them? The gin-shops in the early part of your time were exceedingly disgusting and dirty-looking places, now they have become exceedingly inviting; does not that extend the practice and increase the vice?—I think it does to some extent prevent its decrease, but it has decreased very much; you will find, if correctly examined, that the class of persons who visit those gin-shops often, are not generally those people who used to go to such places in former times; it is confined to a comparatively small number, who drink more, and are an abandoned class. In a town like this there will always be an abandoned class; but the whole quantity of spirits drank now, as compared with former times, is not so much per head as half. At the Committee on Drunkenness last session, I pointed out some facts respecting that part of the inquiry, and if I had been examined again should have gone on and shown that Mr. Buckingham's calculation was very erroneous; he had taken a false basis, and by carrying out the number who frequented such shops, he endeavoured to show that the number was enormous. If his statement had been correct, every man, woman and child in the kingdom must have been a drunkard; he did not take cases as he ought to have done, but treated of them as individuals, so that if a person went 10 times a day and drank 10 glasses of gin, he would reckon him as 10 persons, as a fresh person every time he entered the gin-shop.

892. As to your observation of Sunday in London, what is your opinion?—That there is perfect quietness, when compared with what there used to be.

893. It is better observed?—Yes, by all classes; every sort of business done on Sunday is done with decency utterly unknown formerly. I went on Sunday morning last to one of the places where the greatest markets are held on Sunday mornings, the New Cut, St. George's-fields. At half-past 10 there was a crowd of people. I remained there till the church service began, when all the shops but two were closed, and these had only their shop-doors ajar. I stayed till the church service was over, two or three more were then partially opened, but there was no crowd.

894. As to drunkenness at a very early hour on Sunday morning, compared with former times, what do you see of it?—It is just as nothing to what it was formerly. It would be no easy task to describe the drunken scenes on a Sunday morning formerly; persons got drunk at that time, who never get drunk now; young persons used to go in groups to tea-gardens, and have rum and milk, and they got intoxicated. These were young men and women who went out early in the morning. No such practice prevails now.

895. Can you state the real facts as to ardent spirits consumed in the metropolis to what it was some 13 years ago?—Not within that period; it would be difficult to ascertain the quantity. At several previous periods the quantity of smuggled spirits was very great to what it is now. From the early part of last century to the middle of it, when the Legislature were very much concerned about the drunkenness of the people, several very curious returns were made to Parliament, and from these, pamphlets, speeches, and the Journals of the House of Commons, facts may be collected which prove that the quantity of spirituous liquors drank was much greater per head than is now consumed; the sad consequences of it on the community is well known. Dr. Price calculated that the population at that time was decreasing: the habits of the people were very gross; all drank spirits to excess; and it is probable the doctor's calculations of mortality were near appoximations to the truth.

896. Are there many single men, operatives, who permanently lodge at public-houses?—Yes, but not so many as formerly. For sober discreet men public-houses are the most convenient places they can lodge in; they can have everything to their hand; they are not forced to go out of the house; but it is too much of a risk for the generality, as they may be induced to drink.

897. Do you think the habits of single men who lodge there are worse than elsewhere?—I do not know that they are. I wrote a paper some time ago respecting clubs for working men, in which I described the state of the working people when employed and when unemployed, their modes of consuming their time, their amusements, and other matters relating to their condition. I will send a copy to the Chairman.

898. Do you think the improvement in the food and clothing, and the furniture in the houses of the lower classes of people, whom you have described to be so material in London, extends pretty generally through the country?—I think it does; and, as far as I have been able to collect information from many deputies

deputies who have come up from the north, and from some few from the south of England, I infer it has; I have questioned them closely about it, and have requested them to collect accounts from elderly men. I do not expect the improvement is as rapid in the country as it is in London, but there is great improvement.

899. Do you think the Temperance Societies have had any effect in checking the habits of drunkenness?—Yes; I have no doubt that everything of the sort will have this effect, everything that brings conviction to men of their improprieties will have a good effect.

900. Have you been able to extend your observations to the condition of the agricultural labourers?—No, I have had very few opportunities of the kind; I have had little to do with them.

901. You only speak at second hand?—Yes.

902. The old system of governing the poorer classes was to consider them as ignorant, was it not?—Yes.

903. Do you think the wealthier class will continue to possess the influence they formerly held over the people while ignorant, if there is a perseverance in the same system, that is, if the people continue uninstructed?—No; I am quite sure that if the people could be kept in a state of ignorance, and not associated to obtain information, that from the changes going on, which everybody sees must go on, nothing can stay them from doing mischief. In times of difficulty you will find a very mischievous population where you might have one just the contrary, if well taught. A small effort, if generally made on the part of those who are well off, to instruct the whole mass of the population, would be sufficient for the purpose.

904. You think it will go on, and the wealthier classes may guide them if they please?—Yes, with great ease.

905. But if they do not guide them?—Some day or other great mischief will arise. There is a disposition in many to stultify them, to abridge their amusements, &c.; this is mischievous.

906. It has been remarked in London the cleverest journeymen, artisans, and those who receive the highest wages, are frequently the most dissipated in their habits and the most improvident; is that so?—It was so once, but it is not so now; when all sorts of journeymen were equally ignorant, and looked after nothing but gross enjoyments, they who had the most money indulged in those gross enjoyments to the greatest extent; but at present it is very different; the best paid men are by far, as a class, the most discreet and best behaved. You may have evidence of that to establish the fact by sending for Mr. Maudslay, Mr. Bramah and others, who employ large numbers of workmen of different kinds, at wages differing from 18 *s.* to perhaps 60 *s.* a week.

907. You think there was reason for that observation some years ago, but it is no longer the case now?—Some of the elder journeymen, who are clever men, earning considerable sums of money, are dissolute drunken fellows. It is rare among the younger men; it is not the rule as it was formerly.

908. It was remarked some years ago by a very intelligent mathematical instrument-maker, that some of his men who received the highest wages were some of the most dissipated men he knew; is that so now?—It is the case even now with some of the elderly men in that business, who are as dissipated as men perhaps can be; but the younger men, who are superseding them in their cleverness, are sober discreet men. Mr. Watkins, the eminent mathematical instrument-maker at Charing-cross, has two young men in his employ whom he picked out from the Mechanics' Institution, they are superior workmen; one of them asked him to give him work at home; he said, "What is the use of giving you complicated difficult work, how are you to do it?" The workman replied, "I want it because it is difficult, for the little time I can bestow as over-hours must be occupied in earning the largest sum I can earn. I have a lathe which will enable me to do any sort of work." Mr. Watkins went and saw his tools, and he told me they were worth 200 *l.* The other journeyman asked for similar employment. He now supplies both of them with the finest and best sorts of work for over-hours. They were mere boys 10 years ago, when they joined the Mechanics' Institution. No such examples existed formerly.

909. Do you know anything of the history of the late combinations among the workmen in London?—Yes, a great deal; you mean the unions. I had some intercourse with several of the leaders, and should have had more, but I offended

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them by deprecating their unions. I was requested by some men of consequence to write two or three essays on the trades' unions, but it was at a time when the state of the workmen was such, that anything I could say would have been disregarded. When the violent circumstances had passed by, and the men were in a condition to attend to such expositions and such advice as I thought would be useful, I wrote four essays; but the apprehensions of the persons who applied to me having subsided, and with them all care for the people, they would not pay for the printing; and as they were to have been given away, nothing was done. Some time since I gave the essays to an editor of one of the Paris newspapers.

910. They were very much under the guidance of some of the cheap unstamped publications, were they not?—No, they were more under the guidance of a very few persons, men who were mistaken, and some who were equally ignorant and ill-disposed. At the time the sentence was passed on the six Dorchester labourers the unions were nearly extinguished; it revived them. There was a meeting at Birmingham of what they called deputies from the trades' unions; I know some of the persons who attended that meeting; some who went to it as deputies, but were not deputies; others got appointed at public-houses, and called themselves deputies. That meeting was altogether a meeting of a bad character; and so such meetings ever must be where the different trades endeavour to conduct their affairs by deputies.

911. What is the present state of feeling among the most intelligent class of workmen as to the unions of the description alluded to?—That they are pernicious. I have seen many I offended; they have come to me again; the effect on them has been such, that here in London, when about six weeks ago 100 *l.* was wanted for the labourers in Kent and Sussex, they could not get 20 men together in the whole body of carpenters and tailors; they have no confidence in one another.

912. Are they inclined to think the advice you gave was correct?—Yes, the most intelligent among them with whom I am acquainted think so.

913. Do you consider that arising from the results of that strike last year?—Yes; it should be observed of the tailors, that for 70 years, till a short period before the strike last year, they had never done a really indiscreet act, and they were organized with the consent of their employers, and both parties were generally satisfied; but they were induced by the trades' unions to make a most ridiculous strike, and the consequence is, their wages are falling, and they will fall perhaps as much as 1 *s.* a day, and they will then get 6 *s.* a week less in consequence of their absurd conduct.

914. They are at present convinced of the impolicy of it?—Yes, I think they are, generally.

915. Do you mean to say that the result of that strike, the supply and demand being the same, has thrown them so much back in the world, that there is a greater competition of labour than before?—The trade is peculiar; at one time of the year there are not hands enough to do the business, at another there are a great many more than can be employed; they therefore had a perpetual subscription of three-halfpence a-week, and on certain occasions a larger sum. When any of the body were unemployed they were allowed 8 *s.* a week each man, if he did not claim parish aid. They are now underselling one another; many of them instead of taking three days to make a coat, and receiving three days' pay, 18 *s.* for it, undertake to make it for 15 *s*; the master no longer talks about time, he pays the man for the garment; ultimately they may reduce the pay all round to 15 *s.* instead of 18 *s.*

916. Do you think this is the consequence of the inroads made in the sort of reserve fund they had previously to the late strike?—They had nothing worthy the name of fund at that time. I knew them strike with, as they said, a fund of 20,000 *l.*; they had not 1,000 *l.* when they struck last summer. I represented the folly of their conduct to some of them, and predicted the consequences.

917. But by leaving them alone good sense has prevailed, and they are now convinced they were mistaken?—Yes, they are; and nothing of that sort will be got up again in London until there is a new infusion of workmen.

918. From the circumstances attending the strike, are you at all induced to doubt the soundness of the opinions you formerly delivered as to the increased and prevailing degree of intelligence among the working classes?—Not at all; men who have been in the habit of observing mankind are well aware that when associated in large bodies it is often absurd; the conduct of the men is by means peculiar to their class; men in other classes, even in the House of Commons sometimes

times, do very absurd things. It may therefore be fairly expected that less intelligent men than those who meet in a legislative assembly may be induced to go on with a wrong measure till they get into mischief.

919. Do you think that those unions have subsided more rapidly than you remember the small combinations have subsided at former periods?—Trades' unions are recent inventions, and have been much more extensive than ever trade clubs were.

920. At the time of passing the Anatomy Bill, you and Detrosier took some pains to ascertain what was the state of feeling among the operatives of London?—We did.

921. You addressed a speech to the unions, and brought it under discussion?—I did; I was obliged to address them more than once, and at considerable length; I was determined to go through with the matter, and beat down their prejudice. I had Mr. Wakley as my principal opponent; I succeeded. I was, however, told by some of the best informed of the men, that if I ventured to broach such a doctrine as the propriety of taking men's bodies to anatomize them, I should have my head broken; but the men were rational, and I succeeded.

922. You were surprised at the degree of intelligence and the manner in which they viewed it?—I was much hissed when I introduced the subject, but I went straight forward to my subject, produced conviction, and the audience petitioned the House of Commons in favour of the Anatomy Bill, from the very men whom it was said would knock my brains out if I attempted to preach in favour of "so unpopular and unjust a measure."

923. Do you not apprehend that a great boon would be produced, and the purpose of general education would be most effectually accomplished by having schools for the instruction of masters? State the effect of a system by which you would have the extent of instruction to masters always equal to the demand in the country?—You would never succeed in education in general without arrangements to instruct teachers; they might be instructed with great facility, but they must be well instructed; they must be moral and competent persons, or they will not succeed, and good teaching will be delayed.

924. You said the monitor system tended very much to give facilities in that way, inasmuch as the scholars came prepared to be instructors partly?—They never can be competent masters unless they go through that discipline. It is absolutely necessary to the production of a master that he should go through the whole system as a monitor, however well instructed he may otherwise be.

925. Is that a system in London or in the country, or are you acquainted with a school which you consider an efficient establishment for that purpose?—No; the British and Foreign School Society did teach masters, a small number, and very expensively. The demand for them was not always supplied.

926. Do you not think then that whenever it may please Parliament to institute a system of national instruction, one of their first duties ought to be to address themselves to this establishment of those master schools?—Yes; especial care should be taken in all the large schools to see that the mode of teaching is good, and then that they should each of them produce a certain number of masters.

927. What income would be sufficient for a master in London in a school containing 600 children?—You could get a master for such a school, a competent man, for about 120 *l.* a year.

928. That ought to be his income?—I think so; less ought not to be offered to him. It has been done, but it has been found that men who had not a competent salary went away.

929. You would give them a house besides?—No; if there were a house the master would have it; it would be better that the schoolmaster lived on the premises in all cases.

930. Suppose a parochial school in the country containing 100 children, what do you suppose would be an adequate income there?—It could not be much less if the master gave his whole time to it; the small number would make the school more expensive proportionally; a master may be had at almost any price you please, but you would not have a competent one at a low price.

931. If you were to teach the masters, and select some from a humbler class than the masters are generally selected from, might you not reduce them?—The masters are generally the children of poor people, and they ought to be so.

932. You think you could not well reduce it under 120 *l.* a year?—No, I should not think it right to offer less to a competent man. I have known some who had 80 *l.*

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80 *l.* or 90 *l.* a year, and I have known them leave the schools for other employments. The facilities of writing, reading, and keeping accounts enable them to get other more agreeable and better paid situations. I would rather bid above than below the sum which would insure their continuance.

933. Suppose you had a body of masters sufficient to meet the demand, educated in the manner you propose, do you think they would remain in the situation of schoolmasters at their present salaries?—I do not know exactly what the present salaries are; I think they would not remain at a less salary than that which I have mentioned.

934. Can you support the opinion you have expressed to the Committee as to the decrease of drunkenness by reference to any general facts or statements?—There is a note to the small pamphlet to which you have referred, and I have handed in, "an improvement of the people by the annual statements of the Commissioners of Police," which shows that drunkenness has not increased; and Colonel Rowan told the Committee on the Police last session that drunkenness was on the decrease.

From an Essay on the Improvement of the Working People; EDUCATION—DRUNKENNESS. By *Francis Place.*

Note.—BY the annual statements of the Commissioners of Police, it appears that the number of drunken cases which came under their cognizance, were,

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In 1831 - - - -	19,748	11,593	31,341
In 1832 - - - - -	20,304	12,332	32,636
In 1833 - - - - -	18,268	11,612	29,880
In 1834 - - - - -	12,679	7,100	19,779

I believe that in 1831 the district over which the police had jurisdiction was less than it was in 1832 and 1833.

The accounts of the Police Commissioners, so far as they are correct evidence, seem to show that drunkenness is not increasing in the metropolis.

It should be remembered that the above numbers relate, or at least that those of the two last years do, to a district containing more than a million and a half of people.

The numbers also relate to cases and not to persons, and thus the same person may furnish a great many cases in the course of the year; some have furnished two, and even three cases within 24 hours.

The whole miscreant population of this great metropolis and its environs are included: beggars, vagabonds of every description, dissolute people of all sorts; the Irish of St. Giles's, St. Luke and Whitechapel; sailors and loose people alongshore.

Among the females are common, wretched, helpless, hopeless, reckless prostitutes, the most pitiable class of persons in England, if not in Europe. Nearly all the cases of females must be miscreant outcasts, as must likewise be a very considerable portion of the male cases.

Among the males many are what are called respectable men, who have drank too much at parties, at public dinners, and at many other jollifications.

If the cases could be resolved into persons, and otherwise accurately analyzed, two results would be made apparent:

1. That the number of drunken persons is not, when compared with the population, a large one.

2. That the number among them of really working men is a small one.

935. Another year's account has been published since that?—Yes; and it confirms my view.

936. As there is a decrease in the number, is it not likely that the police will be more strict in taking them into charge?—Yes, I suppose so.

937. Suppose they were double the number, would it not be so prevalent that it would hardly be possible to take cognizance of all cases?—Yes.

938. And as they become rare, are they not more likely to take charge of them?—Mr. Thomas, the late superintendent, who is now at Manchester, a very intelligent man, told me they had in about 14 months a number of gentlemen and respectably dressed persons who had been taken up in the streets drunk, and the inspectors had taken from their persons, I think, 1,400 *l.* in money besides watches,

which had been restored to them when sober, and he concluded that a very large portion of that sum would have been taken from them by prostitutes or others who would have picked them up in their drunken state. The next morning when their money was handed over to them, many were not aware they had so much about them.

939. You think that drunkenness has increased among the lower class; do you think there has been an increase in prostitution?—I should not use the word lower class there, there is a great distinction to be made; drunkenness has certainly decreased among the more respectable part of the working classes, but I do not think it has decreased among those who are absolutely dissolute, they have been always much the same, but there is a great distinction now. The working people are no longer indiscriminately mixed with the dissolute, as they were in former times.

940. Therefore, taking the mass of respectable mechanics and the dissolute together, the aggregate of drunkenness is on the whole less?—Yes; and the number that get drunk much less in proportion to the population. London has increased in an unparalleled ratio.

941. Do you observe a perceptible decrease in prostitution?—I do not know that I can say that; it is carried on much more decently than it used to be. While there are so many single young men about the town, it is impossible to say there will be less of it; there is less of it in classes. I remember girls, tradesmen's daughters, who were very familiar with young men. In the same class of persons, in the same houses, and in persons in precisely the same situation, a want of chastity in a daughter is hardly known now.

942. Do you think that there is a great increase in the attendance at places of worship?—Yes, I think there is.

943. Looking to the number of working classes, that attendance might be further greatly enlarged?—Yes.

944. It is still very imperfect?—Yes.

945. From the continued increase of education, as education is clearly progressively extending itself, do you calculate an increase of good order and loyalty?—There will be undoubtedly a greater increase of good order, but as to loyalty, that must be taken with some limitation, and especially with respect to the use of the word. If it is meant thereby, that the same reverence is to be paid to names which ignorance paid, that I know will not be the case, it is not so now. I remember perfectly well, that when a man was appointed by a nobleman as his particular tradesman, he thought a good deal of it, he used to boast of it; that has gone by; tradesmen now care but little about such matters. The reverence for names will decrease as information becomes more general.

946. You anticipate that the disposition to yield obedience to the laws will be strengthened?—Yes; they are much better observed than they used to be. In the time of the trading justices, money was made by encouraging breaches of the law.

947. Could you at all classify the kind of distribution of knowledge by which you think this great good is to be effected?—I do not know that I could, perhaps I might if I set about it.

948. As to a passage in one of your pamphlets, "A Letter to a Minister of State respecting the Taxes on Knowledge," you express an opinion, that the distribution of religious tracts has not been productive of any good; are you of that opinion now?—I am firmly of that opinion; they have never been addressed to the reason of the parties; there are some collections of these which are not at all calculated to do good, but mischief.

949. Do you not conceive the people are anxious to get them?—As far as my experience goes, they are not; there is an immense number of them distributed and wasted.

950. Are you acquainted with Mrs. Hannah More's works?—Not much.

951. Have you any special recollection of the occasions on which they were published during the scarcity in 1816?—Earlier than that; I should not call those religious tracts, in the sense in which I have used the word.

952. Some of them are religious, and some of them partly social?—On the whole they have done good.

953. They circulate principally in the country and those districts?—Yes.

954. This distribution has not prevented that of others?—No.

955. Do you approve of the distribution of those?—Yes, many of them.

 956. Can

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956. Can you draw a distinction between the trades' clubs you thought beneficial, and the trades' unions you disapprove of?—I think I have done that.

957. You were understood to say, the trades' unions were combinations of several trades?—Yes; some of the trades' clubs have been called unions improperly; I use the word in the sense of an aggregate of trades, or a pretended aggregate of trades.

958. Those are the trades' unions?—Yes.

959. Were the trades' clubs persons of the same trade?—Yes.

960. Pursuing the same object as the trades' unions?—No, I cannot say that; the trades' unions were in fact political unions to a very great extent, some of them almost solely. The doctrine preached at the trades' union at Birmingham, Manchester and other places, was, that there should be no middleman. Robert Owen, Thomas Hodgkin, and several others, have inculcated the notion among the people, and Hodgkin has written a book, to show that every man who works should have the whole of what he produces; that doctrine was openly preached at a meeting of delegates at Birmingham, and Mr. Hanson, the chairman, an excellent man, but an ill-informed man on those particulars, said, I would abandon you instantly if I thought you foolish enough to think that any person is necessary between the producer and the consumer.

961. Is it not the case that crimes result from the political unions?—I dare say in some cases they would have produced crime, if they had gone on.

962. You state you attribute most of the evils in the condition of the agricultural labourers, to their ignorance?—Yes, and the consequent want of power to associate.

963. Do you not think there are other circumstances in their condition, which may tend more to disorder among them, than among the manufacturing classes?—Yes, several; the system of pauperising them, by paying part of their wages from the master, and part from the parish, could not fail to demoralize them and injure them exceedingly.

964. Do you not consider there is an excess in the supply of labour over the demand in agriculture, much greater and more permanent than in the manufacturing districts?—No, I do not think it is permanently greater than in the manufacturing districts; I never found a place where all the people in the manufacturing districts were all employed.

965. Do you not think the number of unemployed, or partially employed, in agricultural districts, is much greater than in manufacturing?—No, I think they are very much alike, the redundancy of hands is great in all of them; and it is very well known that many of the agricultural people go to manufacturing places, and increase the number of such persons by diminishing their own, and produce something very near an equality.

966. That very circumstance, that the agricultural people are coming to manufacturing districts, shows a greater tendency to excess in agriculture?—Yes, it does, and it is equalized in that way.

967. Do you happen to know anything of the physical condition of the hand-loom weavers as a class?—Yes.

968. Do you consider it very low?—It is.

969. How are they in point of education?—Very poorly instructed generally; the silk weavers in London are a very remarkable instance of a low physical condition. In 1826, when the silk business was before the House of Lords, the weavers came to Palace-yard in great numbers, as many perhaps as 8,000 to 10,000, with their wives and children. I went among them, and observed their state; I found them, as compared with other trades, a physically degraded people. A son of mine, who is taller than I am, and another young man, went among them; they could look over them; they were all short persons; there were no tall men among them. Their manners are coarser than that of any other tradesmen. On speaking with Mr. Gibson, the eminent silk manufacturer, and Mr. Bell, they said, "We are a very different people on the one side of Bishopsgate-street, and on the other there is the appearance of a different nation." I have questioned the weavers who have been up in London from Bolton, Manchester, and other places, and in one instance I remarked to a man he was a small, short man, not a muscular man; he stood up, and said, "I am not half a man; I was bred to the business; it deteriorates us all."

970. This was a hand-loom weaver?—He was, and one of the most intelligent of workmen.

971. Do

971. Do you conceive they have exhibited great patience under their distress? —They always have. Mr. *Francis Place.*

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972. As great as any other class?—Yes.

973. Perhaps even more?—Perhaps more. After the attack on the people in 1819, in Manchester, a committee was formed in London; it was called the Metropolitan Committee; they sent down some clever persons to make inquiries respecting the condition of the people who were injured there. I induced them to make special inquiries as to the rate of wages and the mode of living, and their observations were afterwards published in a pamphlet; they were directed to go at dinner-time, without ceremony, and observe what the people were eating; how they were circumstanced altogether; and upon their report, which I believe is a very correct one, their privations were declared to be very great indeed.

974. Speaking of the hand-loom weavers of London, do you consider their state of education low, or are they generally able to read and write?—I think they are generally, but not a third part of them are well instructed. The Spicer-street school in Spitalfields has done much for them; it has improved them greatly. This is one of the best conducted schools in London, and perhaps in England.

975. What are they taught?—Reading, writing and arithmetic.

976. On the Lancasterian plan?—Yes.

977. Have the Sunday schools in Spitalfields been beneficial?—I suppose they have; it is several years since I have investigated that subject.

978. On the whole, comparing them with other classes of mechanics, you think them decidedly lower in the scale of education?—Lower altogether physically, but better informed than common, and especially husbandry labourers.

979. No doctrine is taught in the Lancasterian schools?—No.

980. Do you hand in the lessons as an exemplification of that opinion?—That was the opinion of the committee who formed them.

981. There is the following question and answer: "Did the Apostle Paul say that Christ died for the sins of the whole world?"—*Answer.* "For the love of Christ constraineth us," &c. &c. Would you say that that was not a doctrinal passage of Scripture?—The gentlemen who compiled the lessons intended there should be nothing in them calculated to exclude any Christian; farther than that they did not pretend to go.

982. They professed to include what is considered to be the great bulk of Christians in this country on the most essential doctrines?—They did; the committee who formed the lessons were Quakers, Unitarians, Baptists, and Churchmen. There were many sects of religion among them; they concurred in them; I never approved of them; from the first I did not see what good they tended to; many of the children who learn them do not obtain a single useful idea from them.

983. Were they attempted to be explained?—No explanation is permitted.

984. Is that the case now?—Yes; it would be absurd to attempt to explain and teach practical doctrines. There is a committee of 40 or 50 persons always watching each other to see that converts are not made.

985. Do you conceive, practically, those doctrines might be taught without explanation in the Lancasterian schools?—Yes.

986. Suppose a boy asks a question on a difficulty?—He would not get an answer; there is nobody to answer him. If you went over to the Borough school, you would see that there are no means of doing it; there is a master and there are the monitors, but no person to teach particular doctrines.

987. You propose to establish a system of national education in which you could preserve religious instructions for particular days of the week, and separate establishments where you could inculcate moral duty to the children collected?—Yes; I do not mean separate places; the school-room could be used as a chapel.

988. Or separate classes, so that they could not be taught religion together, but be taught morals?—If they teach religion at all they should teach it professionally; if they teach doctrines they must be peculiar to the different sects, and should be taught as such separately.

989. Would that devolve on the parents and the ministers?—Yes.

990. You would not object to introduce into daily education matters of more easy comprehension, the story of the Good Samaritan, for instance?—I should object to scarcely anything which was not exclusive; I merely suggest one is a much better plan than the other, but both might be practised.

991. Do you not think it is dangerous to separate religious and moral teaching? —No, I think it is good. My opinion is, that teaching reading, writing and arithmetic,

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arithmetic, with the plain-sailing parts of morality, has no more to do with religion than shoe-making has.

992. Is it not the general opinion of the Christians in this country that complete morality only arises out of the principles which Christian doctrine supplies?—I am aware of that.

993. That being the general conviction in the country, would not your system involve a compromise of that principle, a proof on the part of those whom it was intended to benefit?—Not at all; they would have the advantage of two days in the week and Sundays to carry that out, and to teach what they pleased; if there is anything good in the teaching, they would really have the means of it, they would pursue it on a system which, as it is, they cannot do; it is quite plain in the lessons before you there is no such system.

994. They would wish to teach morality with religion?—They could only teach some particular doctrine, if they taught any. You will find in some of those lessons they take an opposite course, teaching the Scriptures without any comment or explanation. Some of the lessons say God seeks vengeance and will execute vengeance. These passages standing alone, teach boys to be mischievous to one another; if it teaches them anything but good morals, it teaches them revenge. They might be taught moral conduct, and then taught by such explanation as might be thought necessary, any particular doctrine their parents wished.

995. The question applies to the religious opinion of the great bulk of Christians?—I do not think there is any obstacle to schools being begun on that principle. If a school were begun on that plan it would not be objected to, and if it was, the objection would be very trifling, and the good consequences of it would be so soon demonstrated that it would be supported.

996. Would not such views be quite reasonable if entertained by those who are now the supporters of Sunday schools, for you would have one day more for religion, and all the other days for general instruction into the bargain?—Yes.

997. You would have one or two more days for religion, and all the other days of the week for general instruction into the bargain, would you not?—Yes.

998. What advantage do you propose in a combined education of children to be separated on the most important points, in matters of religion for instance?—It is very plain from the mode in which they are taught in the Lancasterian schools, that they are taught no doctrine at all; if they were separated into sects they might then be taught some doctrine.

999. That is the reason why you would separate them on religious matters; but what advantage do you propose in a combined education of children of all denominations?—The advantage is this; they would be much better educated, and by not getting confused notions in their heads, as at present, which they can never comprehend, they would get clear ideas, and would be better able to learn any doctrine proposed to them.

1000. Should you say the system of the National Society gives them confused notions?—Yes, I think it gives them nothing else; I do not see how, from the mode of teaching in such schools, the boys could be made anything they wished to be made, or the girls either. If you attend to that system, you will find how little is taught, and the mode of teaching the doctrine of the Church of England is in a way that cannot make a good impression on the children.

1001. You think the pupils of the National School Society will never retain a correct knowledge of the doctrines of the Church of England?—They never will.

1002. There is nothing in the rules which prevents the fullest explanation of the Scriptures?—No, but if you sit for hours to see how it is done, you will be satisfied of its inutility; I object to it also that it is exclusive.

1003. Should we not draw a line between the imperfect execution of the system and any fundamental defect arising out of the system itself?—I think the defect is fundamental.

1004. As to its usefulness?—I think it is fundamental in its mode of teaching; it can seldom be the case that any sufficient explanation is or can be given.

1005. Do you mean to say that either the system is defective in communicating knowledge, or that the knowledge is such that the children will never attain to a full understanding of it by any system?—It is clear to me that the younger children can have no interest in any particular doctrine, teach it how you will; they may be made submissive, but their understandings are not sufficiently formed for the purpose, and those who are older, excepting in some schools where a particular

ticular clergyman is very diligent, they are not likely to attain it; in the great schools of London the teachers do not inculcate it.

1006. With reference to the objection to the National Society, as to exclusiveness, that is no objection so far as regards its competency to satisfy the members of the Church of England?—None whatever, apparently.

1007. National schools being sufficient for the members of the Church of England, may not the rest of the population be adequately provided for by the British and Foreign schools?—I do not admit that they are adequately provided for either as to the teaching of doctrine, or in anyway whatever.

1008. You have already stated your objection to the narrowness and imperfection of the education offered in these schools; but looking exclusively to the question of religious education, is there any necessity for adopting your method of educating them altogether in matters of morality, and of reserving religion for exclusive education; or is not rather the whole necessity supplied by the present system of two societies, one of which teaches the doctrine of the Church Establishment, while the other extends itself to all sects?—No; I think it would be more beneficial if there were one system, and that not in any respect exclusive, as it would not be if religion were not taught as it is every day in the National schools, or the school lessons were not taken, as they are, exclusively from the Scriptures by the British and Foreign School Society.

1009. Has it not the effect of producing habits of affection one towards another, if brought together and taught, and they receive general instruction in matters of general instruction?—I think it is so.

1010. Do you think parents who belong to the Church of England are well satisfied to send them to such schools as you have mentioned?—Yes, they would be. In all cases, when speaking of a large number of persons, there would be objections, but I cannot believe people are so unreasonable as to object to the mode I have mentioned; we did not find it so in 1813-14, when the examination was made to a considerable extent in Westminster.

1011. Do you think in such an establishment as that it would be possible to use prayers?—I would totally exclude them if I could from schools. I would teach all things as matters of business, and religious doctrines could be taught regularly on the two holidays for an hour or two, and on Sundays.

1012. Do you not think the majority of parents would prefer sending to schools where they could use prayers?—I dare say there are many persons who ought to be weaned from that notion, but they are not a body of such great extent as to deserve much consideration. People generally are willing to send their children to schools where they can get school education and sound morality. They could with the greatest ease send them on the afternoons of Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, to be taught any doctrine they wished.

1013. If they believe there is no sound morality except that which is sanctioned by Christian doctrine, the Christian doctrine that they believe on their part, whether right or wrong, that would form an obstacle to the success of your establishment?—They might teach them unconnected with one another in the first instance; if that is not thought morality, they may teach whatever they may choose to attach to it, they cannot usefully go a great way beyond that; they would be satisfied, I think.

1014. They may acknowledge certain opinions as to the present condition of human nature, which teaches them to believe that these precepts cannot be successfully inculcated without Christian knowledge?—They would have an opportunity of doing it most perfectly, by appropriating times for that purpose, more practically than they can have it in any other way.

1015. You stated you were aware that the tradesmen in London did not send their sons to the London University for the purpose of general education in the senior department; are you at all aware whether the objection which has been sometimes urged against that University, that it does not profess to teach any religion, has anything to do with that circumstance?—No, I think not; I do not think you will find that taken into consideration with one person in 100.

1016. Do you happen to know how it stands as to King's College?—No.

1017. Does not the success of the school in which some forbearance is exercised show it is not the case?—Yes; I know some who are sent to King's College because it happens to be convenient, though the parents of the scholars would prefer the University if its situation made it equally convenient.

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1018. Are you aware that the number of King's College is limited, exclusive of the medical class?—I am told so.

1019. You say in your letter to Mr. Allen, that your efforts are directed to calling the reasoning faculties of children into exercise; do you consider that to be the primary object?—Yes, I consider it so, as preparatory to all further teaching.

Veneris, 24° die Julii, 1835.

THE EARL OF KERRY, IN THE CHAIR.

The Rev. *Reuben John Bryce*, LL.D., called in; and Examined.

Rev. *R. J. Bryce*, LL.D.

24 July 1835.

1020. YOU are principal of the Academy at Belfast?—Yes.

1021. And you have devoted a considerable portion of your time to the subject of education?—I have made it my principal study for many years.

1022. Are you acquainted with the working of the systems of education at present in operation in Ireland and Scotland?—I am pretty well acquainted with the general outline of the systems. I do not feel myself qualified to go much into statistical details.

1023. Speaking generally, what amount of intellectual acquirement do you think it desirable to give to the people of this country?—I think it desirable that every individual should receive such an intellectual education as would make him intelligent, that is, capable of thinking; and I conceive that all attempts hitherto made to promote the intellectual education of the people have been fatally deficient in this respect: we have been too anxious to teach them to read and write, and too little anxious to teach them to think.

1024. Do you think any advantage would arise to the public from this sort of education?—Yes, very great advantages. In the first place, if the people generally were more intelligent, they would be more provident; they would be able to perceive the advantages of not spending their earnings (I speak now of the lower classes), and they would be made capable of forethought and calculation. There is nothing that tends so much to produce an overstocking of the labour market as the want of intelligence on the part of the labouring classes. Without intelligence they cannot have much forethought or much enterprise; and where there is not the spirit of intelligent enterprise, prompting labourers to rise into employers, we must always have the labour market overstocked. If, on the other hand, the labouring classes are enterprising, so as to be desirous of rising into capitalists and employers, and intelligent, so that not a few of them succeed in the attempt, the consequence is, that every person who ceases to be a labourer and becomes an employer makes room for a hitherto unemployed workman, withdraws a unit from the labour market, and so far therefore diminishes the competition for employment and the distress and low wages arising from it. But the benefit does not stop here, because the man who has been a labourer, and who rises into the condition of a capitalist, not only withdraws himself from the labour market but creates an additional demand, for he will require some labourers so soon as he becomes an employer. In this way every single person that moves out of the labouring class into the class of capitalists and employers, however small his capital may be, and however limited the employment to which he gives rise, does something to increase the demand for labourers, and consequently to raise wages and increase the comforts of the labouring class.

1025. Would you be apprehensive of any bad effects being produced by the intellectual education of the people on their moral conduct?—No; on the contrary, I think that the effect of intellectual education, so far as it goes, is to improve the morals of men; and the fears which some persons have expressed of intellectual education, appear to me to arise from comparing a man who has had intellectual education without moral, with a man who has had moral education without intellectual. Now, in order to form a correct estimate of the moral effect of intellectual education, we must suppose the two persons whom we compare to be precisely equal in other respects; and I have no hesitation in saying, from the result of my

own observations, that, *cæteris paribus*, the more intellectual is always the better man; that is, if you take two men the same in natural disposition, neither of whom has been subjected to any sort of moral training, and if you give an intellectual education to the one and withhold it from the other, I say without any hesitation, all other circumstances being the same, the intellectual man will be the more moral man. Or take another case: take two individuals whose natural dispositions are the same, give them both a good course of moral training; to one of them give in addition a good intellectual education and withhold it from the other, and again the more intellectual man will be the more moral man. The common opinion which apprehends danger from what those who hold it call the too great intellectual education of the lower classes, appears to me to arise partly from confounding reading and writing with intellectual education, and partly from such a careless and inaccurate comparison of the circumstances of different people as I have just mentioned; namely, comparing a man who has had an intellectual education and not a moral one, with a person who has had a moral education but not an intellectual, or with one who has had both. Now I never would imagine that an intellectual education by itself would form a good moral character; but I have no doubt that, so far as it goes, it is favourable to morality.

1026. What amount of knowledge should you think it necessary to communicate in schools designed for the education of the mass of the people?—It is very difficult to prescribe any precise course; the great object I think ought to be rather to give the people habits of thought, to form in their minds the power of thinking, than merely to communicate to them knowledge. The power of thinking, it is true, cannot be acquired in any other way than by exercising the faculties in acquiring knowledge, but it is of less moment what be the particular kind of knowledge communicated, provided that the mode in which it is communicated be such as to cultivate the thinking powers. However, I should think, in schools for the mass of the people, even descending to the working classes, that it is desirable; that besides giving them the mere power of reading, they should be made acquainted with the elements of natural history and the elements of grammar; and that care should be taken whatever they do read that they should thoroughly understand it and be able to reflect upon it. Writing, arithmetic and geography ought of course to be thoroughly taught, and it would be very desirable to put in their hands some good carefully compiled history of their own country. I think it desirable also that there should be placed within the reach of the very lowest class of society almost any kind of education of which they might choose to avail themselves; because, as I have already stated, I think there is nothing that will do so much towards the prevention and cure of all the evils, domestic, social and political, which arise from extreme poverty and want of employment, as to give the people the desire of creating capital for themselves by their own industry, and the intelligence which will enable them to accomplish it. There is a little book published by the Committee of General Literature and Education, appointed by the Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge, entitled, "Easy Lessons on Money Matters," which explains in a very accurate and beautiful manner the circumstances that determine the rate of wages, the price of commodities, and the amount of taxation necessary for carrying on the business of the nation. I should think that this little work, particularly if it embraced two or three additional topics, would have a very beneficial effect on the working classes in making them understand their own position in society, and in making them so far contented with their lot, as to show them that their rising out of that condition depends on their own industry, and nothing else. I should therefore like to see this tract, or something similar, introduced into schools, or at least generally read by the young.

1027. You have spoken of the extent of intellectual education, to what extent should you also be disposed to recommend that moral and religious education should be taught in these schools?—The distinction between moral and religious education appears to be merely a distinction between a whole and its part. My opinion is, that religion must enter into every good moral education. If I were called on to draw a distinction between moral education and religious education, I should say that moral education consists in the formation of habits, and religious education in the implanting of principles. Now I conceive that it is impossible to carry moral education too far; that is to say, that in all schools it ought to be one of the very first objects to train the children in good moral habits; and I should think it is quite impossible to set any limits to the extent of moral education, meaning still by that phrase, a sedulous attention to the formation of moral habits: as to filling the

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the mind with precepts, that is a very small part indeed of a moral education; I must add also, that any moral education which is not founded on religious principles must be defective.

1028. With respect to implanting the principles of religion in the minds of the children, to what extent should you be disposed to go on that point?—That question is rather a difficult one to answer; it requires, in the first place, that we should be agreed on what religious principles are. By religious principle, I mean not theological doctrine, but a sentiment or character of mind, disposing the person who cherishes it to love God and to do His will. To implant this principle is beyond the reach of mere human teaching, and needs the intervention of a higher power; nevertheless, I believe that this higher power works through human means, and that one of those means is instruction in the doctrines of religion; therefore, if I myself were establishing a school, I should cause to be taught as much of the religious doctrines which I myself believe to be as true as possible; that is to say, as much as I could get the parents to consent that their children should receive. But when the question refers to an extended system of education for the mass of a community divided in religious belief, it becomes exceedingly difficult and complicated; and it appears to me that, in the case of such a community, by far the best and safest way is to leave the character and amount of the religious instruction to be given in any school, to be decided by the patrons, or supporters, or managers of that school, or by the feelings of the parents of the children. I should therefore say that in any general arrangement embracing a large number of schools, either for a province or a kingdom, the inhabitants of which are separated by important differences in religion, the most prudent course is to say nothing on the subject of religious education at all. Let religious education be neither enjoined nor excluded, but let it be left to the people in each particular locality to decide what shall be the nature and amount of the religious education given in their own school, and I am satisfied that, by such an arrangement, a greater amount of religious instruction will be given over the country generally, than if an attempt were made to arrange and organise a provision for a certain amount of religious instruction to be given in every school.

1029. Would you recommend that all religious education should be founded on the Bible?—Yes; that is to say, in giving religious education to any children entirely under my own management, I should found their religious instruction entirely on the Bible.

1030. With respect to the means by which you would impart the knowledge of which you have spoken to the children, do you consider the proper training of the masters in these schools an object of paramount importance?—I consider the education of the masters to be more important than all the other elements in a system of public education put together. I conceive it to be as absurd to establish a school without taking care that the master be an intelligent man who understands human nature, and understands how to manage the human mind, as it would be to establish a dispensary and fill its shelves with a store of medicines, and then place it under the superintendence of some weaver or cobbler who had not been able to procure employment in his own trade.

1031. Do you consider it sufficient that a master should possess a knowledge of the things which he is required to teach?—No; I conceive that is but a very small part of the education of a master, and I should greatly prefer a master who possessed skill in the art of teaching, and who knew very imperfectly the thing he was to teach, to the most accomplished scholar who was deficient in the art of teaching; and I think this is a principle which is now universally recognized by those who have paid any attention to the subject of education.

1032. Do you think it possible to teach the art of teaching to persons who have no natural aptitude for it?—The question of the existence of natural aptitude is one which it is very hard to solve. Taking a man at the age of 20, you cannot tell, *à priori*, whether he has natural aptitude for teaching or not; at least, I have known many persons who seemed to have no natural aptitude for teaching, and disliked it excessively, but who, as soon as they were made acquainted with the principles on which the art of teaching depends, so that they came to understand it, took a great delight in the employment, and showed a great deal of, what many would call, natural aptitude for it; I conceive, therefore, that a natural aptitude may be developed by the study of the art of teaching, or, in other words, that a person by studying the art and by knowing it may become fond of it, just as we often see a medical man choosing that line of life, not from taste, but from con-

considerations of expediency, and in the course of a few years becoming passionately fond of the profession.

1033. May there not be fondness for teaching, without an aptitude?—No; I scarcely think that any person is fond of doing every day, and all day long, a thing that he does not do tolerably well.

1034. What amount of attainment should you think it necessary that a master in one of these schools should possess?—I conceive that the teacher of a school for the poor certainly requires less learning than a teacher of a school for the rich; but he requires more professional skill, because the children of the upper and middle classes of society, from the circumstances in which they are placed, have greater facilities of acquiring intellectual improvement. The teacher of the children of the poor has to deal with minds which require more skill to bring out their faculties. I think, then, that skill in the art of teaching requires, in the first place, a good general education, such as serves to enlarge and invigorate the mind, and make it capable of receiving and applying philosophical principles. In the second place, it requires a knowledge of the laws of the human mind; I do not mean a familiarity with metaphysical controversies, but a sound acquaintance with all the ascertained and undoubted parts of mental philosophy, which are neither few nor unimportant, and most of which are capable of being practically applied to the business of education. Finally, there ought to be constructed a science of education founded upon the ascertained facts and laws of the human mind, bearing the same relation to mental philosophy which the science of medicine bears to anatomy and physiology; and this is the third thing which I think every teacher ought to study.

1035. Are you acquainted with the present method of training teachers in the different parts of the United Kingdom?—I am acquainted with the general outlines of the methods followed, but not with the minute details.

1036. Do you consider that the systems in operation could provide teachers qualified in the way you describe?—No; I consider that the course of training pursued in the different parts of the United Kingdom has this defect, that it only exhibits to those who are about to be teachers the methods of instruction, but embraces no explanation of principles. The persons who are undergoing the training are shown good methods, but they are not told why the methods are good; and it appears to me that the education of these schoolmasters is a thing of the same kind as if medical students, instead of studying general scientific principles to guide their medical practice, were simply to follow a physician or surgeon through the wards of an hospital, and look at him while he felt the pulse and examined the symptoms of the patient, and then take notice what sort of prescription he afterwards wrote. If this were the sort of education which medical men received, it is evident they never could have general principles. As it is now, a medical student is not only told that such a remedy is to be used when such and such symptoms manifest themselves, but he is told why. The training of youths for schoolmasters in all the training schools that I know of, contains little or nothing of this sort of explanation. The methods are in many instances good, in some instances they are defective; but when the method is good, the future schoolmaster is not shown why it is good; he is not shown the principle, consequently not knowing the principle, he may use the method in a case to which it is not applicable. I ought to add that this does not arise from any negligence in those institutions, but from the present defective state of the science of education; indeed such a science can hardly be said to exist as yet.

1037. Are you aware that on the Continent, and particularly in Prussia, the education of masters is pushed to a much greater length?—Yes.

1038. Would the system which is pursued in Prussia be such as you approve of?—The system of education for schoolmasters pursued in Prussia is so far good, that it recognises all the leading principles which I have stated, at the same time, in its mode of applying those principles, there are great defects. I think in the first place, a great defect is, that the schoolmasters in their Normal schools are shut out from all intercourse with men of other professions, and I conceive that the plan which is now about to be adopted in America, of educating teachers in general seminaries where people are receiving education, fitting them for other departments of life, is much preferable to the system of Normal schools. In the second place, although they profess to have a science of education in Prussia, yet so far as I know it through French works, which are taken from the German works, it appears to me that what they call general principles, are nothing more

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more than general rules; therefore that among them, as among ourselves, education is still only an art, and has not yet attained the dignity of a science; and it would seem that in their model schools they do not explain why the methods of education they approve are good, any more than in the system of training pursued among ourselves. In the third place, I think the Prussian arrangements, at least if applied to this country, would make the teachers a low class of men.

1039. With what English, Scotch or Irish training establishments are you acquainted?—In England I have visited the training establishment at the Borough-road, and in Ireland those of the Kildare-place Society and the New Board of Education; I have also had opportunities of knowing many masters who had been trained at Kildare-place; and it appears to me that in all these training schools two very useful things are done. In the first place, as much general information is given to the masters as they are capable of receiving; but the gentlemen who conduct some of these training establishments always complain, that the persons who come to be trained are so totally uneducated previously, and remain so short a time, that very little good, comparatively, can be done. In the second place, as I have already stated, they are shown good methods in operation.

1040. Will you describe the training establishment which you should like to see established in London or any part of England?—My *beau ideal* of a training establishment is a Scotch or German university, in which there is a professor of the art and science of education, and attached to which there is a school, conducted upon the principles which this professor expounds in his lectures. Such a school would do the same thing for the student of the art of teaching, that a hospital does for students of medicine; it would furnish something analagous to what are called chemical lectures in medical education, in which the lecturer goes to the bedside of the patient, examines his symptoms, and not only prescribes, but also explains to the students who stand by, the reason of his mode of treatment. The great advantages of this arrangement of educating teachers in a general seminary are, first, that while they were going on with their strictly professional studies, namely, mental philosophy and the science and practice of teaching, they could obtain at a trifling expense, in the other classes of the university, such a general education as would cultivate and refine their minds. And, secondly, that by associating with persons destined for other professions, their minds would be liberalised, and freed from that narrowness which is apt to be contracted by persons of a particular profession living altogether by themselves.

1041. At what age should you recommend that persons intending to devote themselves to the profession of teaching should go to an establishment of this description?—I do not think that the age is of much importance more than in any other profession; I think they might go at any age from 15 to 25.

1042. What length of time should you say they ought to remain?—Not less than three or four years.

1043. Do you mean that one of the students under this professor should not pursue other studies in the university, but is to devote himself solely to this?—Not at all; the very reason why I prefer a general university to a Normal school is, that in a general university there is an opportunity of cultivating the mind and giving it vigour and expansion by directing it to a great many different departments of science.

1044. In short, you would have lectureships and professors established in a general university, whose object should be instruction in the science of education, and that their students should attend these lectures while they pursue their other studies?—Exactly.

1045. And do you think that attendance should not continue for less than four years to form a perfect master?—Three or four years is the period I assign to the university education of a teacher, including his general education and his professional; but this pre-supposes a good elementary or school education.

1046. When you speak of a university, you speak of an establishment similar to the Scotch universities?—Yes, or the German; because these, with all their faults, are the best and most efficient universities we have. There are errors in the detail of their arrangements, but the principle of their constitution is the only sound one.

1047. Do you not consider it necessary to connect with such establishments large schools where theory may be reduced to practice?—Decidedly; and I have said so.

1048. From what source do you think the remuneration of these masters should be

be derived?—I think it quite idle to suppose that masters qualified really to educate the lower classes can ever be induced to undertake that task by any remuneration which could be afforded them for the performance of that work itself; and I conceive that the only way in which we can ever expect to have efficient masters for the schools in which the lower classes are educated, is by opening a way from the humblest village school to situations of respectability and considerable emolument connected with teaching the upper classes of society; and I say this, not from theory, but from observing the working of the system of education in Scotland. In Scotland a man may commence in a very poor school, a parish school, or one of those subsidiary schools which bear the same relation to the parish school that the chapel of ease does to the parish church, or even of a school of a humbler character still, where his income will not be more than 25 *l.* or 30 *l.* a year, and he knows that if he acquits himself well as a teacher in that humble situation he is sure to be taken, in the first place, to a parish school worth perhaps 50 *l.* a year; then to a school, probably in a small town, worth 100 *l.* a year; then to a school in a larger town, worth 200 *l.* a year, and so on, till he may end in a professorship in one of the universities, worth 1,500 *l.* or 2,000 *l.* a year.

1049. Does not that almost exclude a young man from the probability of reaching a professorship?—No; when a man is educated as a teacher, he may enter the profession of teaching at as high a point as he can get into it. There is no regulation requiring that he shall pass through the lower steps of the profession. Besides, a man of great merit will rise rapidly. Beattie, if I recollect aright, passed at one bound from being an usher in a grammar school to a professor's chair. And it very often happens, that men attain to professorships without having been schoolmasters at all; and I conceive that in the present state of things in Scotland this occurs too frequently. I should like to see the professorships in the Scotch universities more intimately connected with the schools over the face of the country. But even as things are, there are great facilities for rising, and this is the reason why the parish schools in Scotland, and the other schools in which the lower classes are educated, are taught generally by men of good education and intelligence. The great defect, however, in the Scotch system, and one which to a great extent mars its many excellences is, that they have no such system of professional training for teachers as I have described.

1050. Has a contrary system to the Scotch been adopted in Ireland?—Yes, and, as I understand, in England also; that is to say, the teachers of the poor in England and Ireland form a totally distinct class, and there is scarcely such a thing as a teacher of the poor either rising or being a man of such attainment, that he is at all likely to rise to the situation of teacher even to the middle classes of society.

1051. What has been the result of that system in England and Ireland?—I am not acquainted with the results in England. In Ireland, I think the results have been very injurious; the brand of pauperism has been fixed on all the schools at which the country people are educated. Twenty-five or 30 years ago, Ireland had many country schoolmasters of superior education, men who were studying for the Presbyterian ministry or for the Roman-catholic priesthood. Schoolmasters of this class have of late been entirely swept away; and though there are some honourable exceptions, yet, generally speaking, in the schools in remote country places, and even in some towns, are men of no education at all; men who are not fit for any sort of intellectual employment, and who are particularly deficient in that knowledge which is necessary for the management of the mind.

1052. What general system of education should you wish to recommend in this country for the middle and lower classes?—I conceive that a good system of education for the poor, as distinct from the rest of the people as I have already stated, never can exist, and that in providing a system of education for every one portion of society, we must extend our views so as to take in the whole. It would, therefore, be necessary, in projecting a good system of education for the middle and lower classes, that we should take in the highest sort of education also, and that arrangements should be made so that, if possible, there should be an avenue opened to the ambition of literary men, from the very humblest village school up to the richest literary station in the country. I should wish to see the whole education of the country so arranged, that the most elevated stations in universities should be generally filled by men who had distinguished themselves in the higher schools, and that the situations in the higher schools again should be generally filled by men who had proved their competency in schools a little less lucrative, and so on,

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forming one chain for the education of the whole community from the very highest to the very lowest. So far as I understand the position of the middle classes of society in this country, it appears to me that their education is less provided for than either the higher classes or the lower, and that therefore it would be well to encourage the formation of schools in which the mercantile and professional part of the population should receive an enlarged general education. I think also it would be desirable to endeavour to induce the universities and the great public schools to admit a greater variety of subjects into the course of instruction which they afford, and all this, I think, would tell in improving the education of the lower classes of society, by multiplying the number of prizes in the profession of teaching. It would also, I think, be immensely more valuable than all other things put together, that there should be established in the universities, and in as many other places as possible, lectureships on the science of education, and that such a state of public opinion should be got up, that a man would be no more likely to succeed as a teacher, without a diploma or certificate of his having sufficient professional education, than he is now likely to succeed as a medical practitioner without a similar diploma. I would not, as is or was done in Belgium, enact a penalty against a teacher who should presume to open a school without a diploma; if he could find pupils without a professional education, I would permit him to educate them, but I certainly would not wish to encourage a multiplication of such teachers any more than I should wish to encourage the multiplication of quacks in medicine.

1053. How should you provide for the foundation and maintenance of those schools?—I think that to educate a race of well qualified teachers, and to make the people feel that a professional education was necessary for teachers, would of itself lead to the establishment of such schools, and that very little legislative or public provision would be required. This result would arise, I think, in two ways: in the first place, persons educated with the hope of obtaining employment as teachers in the upper and middle classes of society, would be very glad to continue for some time teaching the children of the poor for a very small remuneration, in the hope that, by acquitting themselves well in that humble department, they would soon procure for themselves employment in educating the children of the rich; so that private schools would be opened for the benefit of the poor by the aspirants after emolument and distinction in the profession of teaching.

1054. Would that inducement exist in remote agricultural districts?—Yes, I think it would, because the teacher in a remote agricultural district would expect to move step by step to a more thickly peopled and more wealthy district. The second way in which the education of teachers would produce this result, would be, that the upper and middle classes of society, coming to feel more strongly the value of having such teachers for their own children, and coming to understand what it is that constitutes a good education, would be more judicious than at present in their exertions to promote the education of the poor. They would come to think less of school-rooms, desks and forms, and all the *materiel* of education, and more of the mental part, and chiefly of the intellectual fitness of the teacher.

1055. Is there any other remark which occurs to you, with regard to the formation of a general system of education?—I think the principle by which we ought to be guided in the formation of a general system of education, is this; we ought to begin with educating good and skilful teachers, and we ought when we do so, to be fully aware that the first good teachers we educate will certainly be picked up by the wealthier classes of society, and the poor will not get the benefit of them. The only remedy for this, is to continue educating such teachers until the market be glutted, and then the overflowings of the persons who are seeking for employment among the upper and middle classes, will furnish good teachers for the lower classes of society. An objection has been mentioned to me with regard to this system, which perhaps it may be as well to anticipate. It has been said, that men who are qualified for teaching the higher departments of literature and science which the upper and middle classes require, would not submit to the drudgery of teaching the more elementary things which the poor require. Now this objection would be removed, if teachers were so educated as to see that there is intellect, and talent, and philosophic acquirement necessary to teach the very humblest departments; that as high professional skill is required for those as for the upper departments; and we find this is the case in Scotland; men of excellent education and high acquirements are found in elementary schools. Another part

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of this objection is, that the upper and middle classes would not be likely to employ persons who had been employed in teaching the children of the poor. Now facts prove the contrary. In the first place, the whole experience of Scotland proves it; in the second place, in spite of the feeling against such a thing, which arises out of those circumstances that make the teachers of the poor in England and Ireland a low class of men, I have known several instances in both those countries of persons who were employed in teaching the children of the poor, uneducated men of native genius, who without any professional training, became good teachers by a sort of instinct; and I have known such persons eagerly sought after, and employed by the upper and middle classes. I have known, for example, teachers of schools under the Kildare-place Society, and the New Board of Education in Ireland, and under the British and Foreign School Society in England, employed to give private lessons in the evening to the children of wealthy and respectable merchants and others in the neighbourhood. I also know an instance in which the mistress of an infant school for the poor, who is a superior woman, has been solicited to open an evening school for the infant children of some of the gentry in the neighbourhood; and I have known other instances in which the children of persons in the upper and middle ranks have been actually sent to schools attended chiefly by the children of the poor; so great is the value which parents who have the interests of their children at heart, set on a good teacher.

1056. In encouraging the spirit of enterprise which you spoke of, supposing it to be among an agricultural population, do you not think that you would lead the people to look above the station of life in which they were designed to move, and to make them discontented?—I do not think that a man's desire to improve his condition makes him discontented, but the contrary. I should like to see every man desire to better his outward condition by industry and economy; and I should like to make all men understand, that there is no other way of bettering their condition but by industry and economy.

1057. Then you would lead the labouring classes to desire generally a more exalted grade in society?—I did not say "exalted," nor did I mean it; I mean what the Apostle Paul means, when he says, "Art thou called being a servant, care not for it, but if thou mayest be made free, use it rather." Each individual must know that there are very few who rise from a humble to an exalted position in society; and accordingly, almost no man at first ventures to hope that he can raise himself more than one or two steps above the station in which he begins the world. His success in gaining the first step or two encourages him to attempt a third, the third a fourth, and so on. Without any morbid ambition to attain exalted station, I should like to see the labourer desirous of comfort and independence for himself and his children, desirous of having some of his sons, for example, brought up to be tradesmen, and desirous of becoming in due time perhaps a small farmer himself. I think nothing could be worse than to endeavour systematically to inspire the people with an ardent ambition to rise far above the station in which they were born. At the same time, I think nothing more desirable than that every person should be made to feel and to understand, that industry and frugality will generally enable a man to attain comfort and independence, and that it is his duty to make the attempt in reliance on Divine Providence.

1058. Then you would encourage a spirit of enterprise rather by encouraging the spread of intelligence than by direct precept?—That is my idea. I would have the people intelligent, and therefore capable of forethought and enterprise; and that is the character of the Scotch education. The people of Scotland, in consequence of their having superior schoolmasters, are made, to a greater extent than the people of other countries, intelligent and enterprising; there is not any system exhorting them to ambition.

1059. If you made religion the great leading object instead of the cultivation of intelligence, do you not think that the population would be led thereby, on the proper motive, to cultivate all the intellectual faculties with which they might be endowed, properly and advantageously to themselves and the community?—I never thought of anything else than making religion the great leading object of education; but I see no incompatibility between that and the cultivation of intelligence, nor can I understand how the one should come instead of the other. I conceive it is quite impossible to give religious education without intellectual education. You cannot get at the conscience, which the doctrines of religion address, in any other way than through the understanding, and all attempts to do so have completely failed;

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failed; they have produced a spurious sort of religion, superstition in one case, and enthusiasm in another. What distinguishes the religious education of Scotland from that of other parts of the empire, is its high intellectual character. It has been observed, that really and practically religious people are always intelligent; and the reason is, that the truths of Christianity are addressed to the understanding, and the mind being occupied about them, the understanding must be cultivated; and accordingly we find that men who have studied no book but the Bible, are capable of an amount of abstraction and accurate reasoning which you do not find in those whose studies have been limited to any other single volume; it is therefore a great error to set up religious and intellectual education as rivals, or to attempt to separate them.

1060. Do you not think that if you made religion the great leading object, you would thereby be cultivating the intellectual faculties of man?—I decidedly think so, provided you teach religion, as God intended it should be taught, in an intelligent manner; at the same time I do not think it is right to limit the education of any one class of society more than another to religion alone.

1061. With regard to the use of the Scriptures, have you reason to believe that the use of the Scriptures generally, in any national system of education, would be morally impossible?—I should never think of making any compromise among different religious sects; that is to say, I should never consent to the Scriptures being read in a school, subject to a prohibition with regard to full and free explanation of their contents. I conceive that the principle of the answer of the Eunuch to Philip, "How can I understand, except some man should guide me?" is in itself sufficient authority for rejecting the plan of making children merely read the Scriptures, and prohibiting the teacher from entering into any doctrinal explanation; therefore, if I were establishing an individual school, and if I found that the Scriptures could be introduced into it, and in the hands of a really religious schoolmaster could be made available for the full and complete religious instruction of the children, this is what I should prefer; but if the children were taken from different sects, and if I found that the parents would not agree to entrust the religious instruction of their children to the schoolmaster whom I had selected, I should adopt one of two courses: I should either set apart a portion of the day for such religious instruction as I approved of, and allow such of the parents as chose to send their children to it; or else I should have two schools, in one of which I should leave out religious education altogether, and give a secular education only, and in another, held in a different building at a different time, I should give a good and sufficient course of religious instruction to all children whose parents could be induced, by fair and honourable means, to send them to it.

1062. Then you would rather encourage what you conceive to be a sound and proper religious education, giving the parents of the children an opportunity of availing themselves of that, than introduce a general sort of religious education, to which you might feel objection?—Yes, decidedly. I should not like to be found aiding and abetting a person whom I believed to be in error, in teaching doctrines which I disapprove of; and, on the other hand, I should feel myself degraded, and I should feel I was not doing justice to what I believed to be truth, if I sought to make him aid and abet me in teaching what I believe to be right, but what he believed to be wrong. I conceive, for example, the case of a Trinitarian and Unitarian. If I am a Trinitarian, I should say, I will not assist nor countenance a Unitarian in teaching his doctrine; if I am a Unitarian, I say the same thing, I will not assist the Trinitarian in teaching his doctrine. In either case, I would say I have no right to interfere, and I will not prevent any person from teaching his own children, or any other children, whose parents he can prevail upon to send them to him, whatever religious doctrines he believes to be true; but I will not ask his assistance in teaching the doctrines which I believe to be true, nor will I give him mine in teaching doctrines which I believe to be erroneous.

1063. Then, there being such a difference of opinion among men on subjects of religion, do you not conceive it would be better to give them that which all Christians agree is the basis of sound instruction, namely, the Bible, with an opportunity of attending such instruction or not, rather than lay before them another kind of religious instruction which is open to objection?—I do not see how two conscientious men, differing widely on some vital and important religious questions, however kind the feeling they may entertain towards one another, can join hand in hand, and make a compromise that each shall assist the other in teaching the opposite doctrines. As to giving the Bible, which all Christians agree is the basis of sound religious

religious instruction, I do not see that any instruction is imparted by merely giving the Bible. If you give the Bible, you put into the hands of the person on whom you bestow it, the means of acquiring religious instruction from it, but then you do not teach him; you give him a text-book, you do not give him instruction.

1064. Supposing that you teach them an intelligent reading of the Scriptures, I do not say an explanation of doctrines, but a mere intelligent reading of the Scriptures?—I think it is quite impossible to separate the intelligent reading of the Scriptures from doctrine. Take for example that passage, "Christ died for sinners, according to the Scriptures;" or a simpler still, "Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world." If a child ask the meaning of the terms in which these texts are expressed, the teacher is led at once into a doctrine of immense importance; so that I do not see how the intelligent reading of the Scriptures could be obtained without an explanation of doctrine, and I think the attempt to separate verbal and grammatical explanations from doctrinal, is one that has completely failed, and is one that has no other effect than placing a padlock on the lips of a conscientious man, who may wish to explain religious doctrines in an efficient way to his pupils. Therefore the plan which I think best is, that in any general system of education there should be provided intellectual instruction and moral training, and that the whole question of the amount of doctrinal instruction in religion should be left to be settled by the people on the spot. Without touching the question whether it would be desirable that a system of religious instruction should be established and enjoined upon all schools generally, if such a thing were practicable, I should have no hesitation in saying that in a divided community a sound and efficient religious instruction cannot be provided or enjoined for a large system of schools, and that it is better and safer to leave it to the persons on each particular spot, and to the exertions of those who value religion most and know best how to promote it.

1065. Then you would not prescribe any specific kind of religious instruction, but would leave different sects of Christians to give religious instruction either in schools of their own or to their children away from schools?—Instead of saying that I would leave it to the different sects of Christians, I should say that I would leave it to the inhabitants of each locality. It might happen in one place that different sects of Christians could agree on a common system of instruction; they would then have one school with a system of religious instruction more or less efficient. In another place it would happen that they could not agree, and there they would have two schools, each with its own system of religious instruction, if they could afford to quarrel and separate; if they could not afford to quarrel and separate, then they would most probably come to this, that they would agree to leave out religious instruction from the general school, and to have each separate religious instruction in some other way. There is no more fruitful source of dissension than too precise regulations; the attempt to make a system too precise, and to leave nothing to the discretion of individual managers, is the very thing that produces the evil it seeks to avoid.

1066. You are quite satisfied that the education of the upper classes would not suffer by the same class of schoolmasters being prepared to give instruction to the poor?—I am quite satisfied that such teachers as would be really qualified to give such an education to the lower classes as it is desirable they should have, would also be qualified to educate the upper classes, and to do so better than the upper and middle classes are educated at present. The system which I propose would not give a lower class of teachers to the rich than they have at present, but, on the contrary, would furnish the poor with instructors superior, as a body, to those whom the rich have hitherto enjoyed, and would enable the rich to pick and choose for themselves the very best individuals out of this improved race of teachers, after they had given proof of their superiority by practising among the poor.

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APPENDIX.

LIST OF APPENDIX.

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Appendix, No. 1.

Appendix, No. 1.

Letter from W. Langton, Esq., to the Earl of Kerry.

LETTER from *Wm. Langton*, Esq., Secretary to the Manchester Statistical Society, to the Earl of *Kerry*, Chairman of the Education Committee.

My Lord, Manchester, 7 July 1835.

IN pursuance of a Resolution of the Manchester Statistical Society, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, to form a part of the Evidence to the Committee of the House of Commons, the Report of a Committee of the Manchester Statistical Society, on the state of Education in the borough of Manchester, in 1834.

Enclosed is a Table, which gives a general summary of the numbers returned.

I have, &c.

Wm. Langton, Secy.

Appendix, No. 2.

Appendix, No. 2.

Report of the Manchester Statistical Society on Education.

REPORT of a Committee of the MANCHESTER STATISTICAL SOCIETY, on the State of EDUCATION in the Borough of *Manchester*, in 1834.

AT a Meeting of the Statistical Society, on the 23d April 1834, a Committee was appointed to examine into the state of the Day, Sunday, Charity and Infant Schools in the borough of Manchester, and to report on the number of children contained in them, and the nature and efficacy of the instruction there received. The Committee was further instructed to direct their attention to the correction or analysis of the Returns from this borough made to Government, pursuant to a motion made by Lord Kerry in the House of Commons during the previous Session of Parliament.

The Committee consisted of Messrs. William Langton, Peter Ewart, jun., John Douglass, S. D. Darbishire, Thomas Boothman, jun., Samuel Greg, W. R. Greg, Rev. J. J. Tayler, Henry M'Connel, W. Slater, with powers to add to their number; and they have since obtained the assistance of Dr. Kay, Messrs. J. A. Turner, W. R. Wood, Richard Birley, Philip Merz, N. Gardiner and Henry Romilly.

Owing to various causes of delay, and to the time found necessary to classify and arrange the information thus obtained, the inquiry has been protracted much beyond the period contemplated at its commencement, or which would be necessary in any similar investigation that might be again instituted.

The result of these inquiries the Committee now beg leave to lay before the Society.

It appears that the number of children at present attending the different schools in the borough of Manchester is 43,304, of whom

20,119	attend Day and Evening schools.
33,196	attend Sunday schools.
53,315	
10,011	attend both Day and Sunday schools.
43,304	Total receiving instruction.

The population of the borough being at present probably 200,000, the above number of children receiving instruction of some kind or other, is 21.65 per cent. of the total population; of those attending Day and Evening schools the numbers give about 9.33 per cent.

Perhaps the comparative number of those under course of instruction may be more clearly seen in in the following statement:

It appears from the inquiry that there are about

	33,000	scholars on the books of Sunday schools, of whom about 25,000 are in average attendance.
About	10,000	are returned as attending both Sunday schools and Day or Evening schools.
Thus	23,000	scholars receive Sunday school instruction only.
About	20,000	are returned as day or evening scholars.
Thus about	43,000	are the total number of children under course of instruction.
Deducting	10,000	for children under five and above 15, which is probably somewhat less than the truth,*
About	33,000	children, between the ages of five and 15, are left as the number of these years under course of instruction, or about two-thirds of the whole number, leaving one-third of all children between the ages of five and 15, receiving no instruction whatever.

That some more accurate account was required of the schools and number of scholars in the borough, than any already existing, will be made evident by comparing the Returns to Government under Lord Kerry's motion, previously referred to, with those which have been drawn up from the more careful investigations of your Committee. They have been able to obtain copies of the Returns made to Government from only three of the nine townships of the borough; viz. Manchester, Chorlton-on-Medlock and Hulme.

In the township of Manchester alone, which contains a population of 142,000, there are entirely omitted in these returns one Infant school, 10 Sunday schools and 176 Day schools, which existed at the period these returns were made, and contained 10,611 scholars.

False returns were made by one individual of three Sunday schools that never existed at all, and which were stated to contain 1,590 scholars, and double returns were made of three other schools, containing 375 scholars, so that the total error in these returns for the township of Manchester alone, was 181 schools and 8,646 scholars; besides this, eight Dame schools were reported as Infant schools.

In Chorlton-on-Medlock, containing a population of 20,000, the Returns made to Government show too small a number by 40 schools and 837 scholars.

One Infant school (a private establishment) was not returned at all; and one Sunday school, which had ceased to exist for more than a year, was returned with 222 scholars.

In Hulme, containing a population of 9,600, the returns made to Government show too small a number by 14 schools and 864 scholars; and, though there was not one Infant school in the township, four Dame schools with 112 scholars were returned under that title. A Sunday school, with 102 scholars, was also returned, which belongs to another township; and another with 400 scholars was altogether omitted.

The Committee beg to call the attention of the Society to the following remarks on each different class of schools that have been visited during the inquiry.

Dame Schools.

Under this head are included all those schools in which reading only and a little sewing are taught.

This is the most numerous class of schools, and they are generally in the most deplorable condition.

The greater part of them are kept by females, but some by old men, whose only qualification for this employment seems to be their unfitness for every other. Many of these teachers are engaged at the same time in some other employment, such as shopkeeping, sewing, washing, &c., which render any regular instruction among their scholars absolutely impossible. Indeed, neither teachers nor parents seem to consider this as their principal object in sending the children to these schools, but generally say that they go there in order to be taken care of, and to be out of the way at home†.

These schools are generally found in very dirty unwholesome rooms; frequently in close damp cellars, or old dilapidated garrets. In one of these 11 children were found, in a small room in which one of the children of the mistress was lying in bed ill of the measles. Another child had died in the same room of the same complaint a few days before; and no less than 30 of the usual scholars were then confined at home with the same disease.

In another school all the children, to the amount of 20, were squatted upon the bare floor, there

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* The average of five Sunday schools gave one-fifth of the numbers above 15; the highest proportion being 27 per cent., and the lowest 13¼ per cent. According to this proportion, there will be 6,600 Sunday scholars above 15. About 5,400 children are returned in the Infant and Day schools, of whom a great proportion are under five; amounting together to 12,000.

† Yet it is curious that a very frequent objection made against Infant schools, both by the parents and mistresses, was, that the children learn nothing there. The dames themselves naturally regard these schools, and all similar juvenile innovations, with a very hostile eye, as encroaching on their province, and likely before very long to break up their trade entirely.

there being no benches, chairs or furniture of any kind in the room. The master said his terms would not yet allow him to provide forms, but hoped that, as his school increased and his circumstances thereby improved, he should be able some time or other to afford this luxury. In by far the greater number of these schools there were only two or three books among the whole number of scholars. In others there was not one, and the children depended for their instruction on the chance of some of them occasionally bringing a book or a part of one from home. Books, however, are occasionally provided by the mistress, and in this case the supply is somewhat greater, but in almost all cases it is exceedingly deficient.

Occasionally, in some of the more respectable districts, there are still to be found one or two of the old primitive Dame schools, kept by a tidy elderly female, whose school has an appearance of neatness and order which strongly distinguishes it from the generality of this class of schools. The terms, however, are here somewhat higher, and the children evidently belong to a more respectable class of parents *.

The terms of these schools vary from 2*d.* to 7*d.* a week, and average 4*d.* The average yearly receipts of each mistress is about 17*l.* 16*s.*

The number of children attending these Dame schools is 4,722; but it appears to the committee, that no instruction, really deserving the name, is received in them; and in reckoning the number of those to be considered as partaking of the advantage of useful education, these children must be left entirely out of the account.

Common Day Schools.

These schools seem to be in rather better condition than those last mentioned, but are still very little fitted to give a really useful education to the children of the lower classes.

The masters are generally in no way qualified for their occupation, take little interest in it, and show very little disposition to adopt any of the improvements that have elsewhere been made in the system of instruction †.

The terms are generally low; and it is no uncommon thing to find the master professing to regulate his exertions by the rate of payment received from his pupils, saying that he gives enough for 4*d.*, 6*d.* or 8*d.* per week; but that if the scholars would pay higher, he should teach them more.

The payments vary from 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per week, the greater number being from 6*d.* to 9*d.*; and the average receipts of the master being 16*s.* or 17*s.* per week.

Though the schools in the accompanying Tables are classed as Girls' and Boys' schools, there are very few in which the sexes are entirely divided, almost every boys' school containing some girls, and every girls' school a few boys. They are chiefly the children of mechanics, warehousemen or small shopkeepers, and learn reading, writing and arithmetic, and in a very few of the better class of schools a little grammar and geography.

In the great majority of these schools there seems to be a complete want of order and system. The confusion arising from this defect, added to the very low qualifications of the master, the number of scholars under the superintendence of *one* teacher, the irregularity of attendance, the great deficiency of books, and the injudicious plans of instruction, or rather

* One of the best of these schools is kept by a blind man, who hears his scholars their lessons, and explains them with great simplicity. He is, however, liable to interruptions in his academic labours, as his wife keeps a mangle, and he is obliged to turn it for her.

† The masters themselves have generally a better opinion of their own qualifications for their office. One of them observed, during a visit paid to his school, that there were too many schools to do any good; adding, "I wish Government would pass a law that nobody but them *as is high learnt* should keep school, and then *we* might stand a chance to do some good."

It was found very necessary, in the course of the inquiry among these schools, to receive with much caution the statements of the masters as to the subjects taught in their schools, as well as the ordinary number and proficiency of the pupils One of these masters, who was especially conscious of the superior excellence of his establishment, as soon as he was acquainted with the object of the visit, began to dilate upon the various sciences with which he was familiar, among which he enumerated hydraulics, hydrostatics, geography, geology, etymology and entymology. It was suggested to him that they had better perhaps take the list of queries in their order. On coming to the subjects taught in the schools, he was asked, "Do you teach Reading and Writing?"—"Yes." "Arithmetic?"—"Yes." "Grammar and Composition?"—"Certainly." "French?"—"Yes." "Latin?"—"Yes." "Greek?"—"Yes, yes." "Geography?"—"Yes," &c. &c., and so on till the list of queries was exhausted, answering every question in the affirmative. As he concluded, the visitor remarked, "This is multum in parvo, indeed!" To which the master immediately replied, "Yes, I teach that; you may put that down too."

Most of the masters and mistresses of these schools seemed to be strongly impressed with the superiority of their own plans to those of any other school, and were very little inclined to listen to any suggestions respecting improvements in the system of education that had been made in other places. "The old road is the best," they would sometimes say. One master stated that he had adopted a system which he thought would at once supply the great desiderata in education. "It is simply," he said, "in watching the dispositions of the children, and putting them especially to that particular thing which they take to." In illustration of this system, he called up a boy, about 10 years of age, who had *taken to* Hebrew, and was just beginning to learn it; the master acknowledging that he himself was learning too, in order to teach his pupil. On being asked whether he did not now and then find a few who did not take to anything, he acknowledged that it was so; and this, he said, was the only weak point in his system, as he feared that he should not be able to make much of those children.

The Committee met with two instances of schools kept by masters of some abilities, but much given to drinking, who had, however, gained such a reputation in their neighbourhood, that, after spending a week or fortnight in this pastime, they could always fill their school-room again as soon as they returned to their post. The children, during the absence of the masters, go to other schools for the week or play in the streets, or are employed by their parents in running errands, &c.

On another occasion, one of these instructors and guardians of the morals of our youth was met issuing from his school-room, at the head of all his scholars, to see a *fight* in the neighbourhood; and instead of stopping to reply to any educational queries, only uttered a breathless invitation to come along and see the sport.

rather the want of any plan, render them nearly inefficient for any purposes of real education*.

Religious education is seldom attended to, beyond the rehearsal of a catechism; and moral education, real cultivation of mind, and improvement of character, are totally neglected. "Morals!" said one master, in answer to the inquiry, whether he taught them, "Morals! How am I to teach morals to the like of these?"

The girls' schools are generally in much better condition than the boys', and have a greater appearance of cleanliness, order and regularity. This seems to arise in part from the former being more constantly employed, and the scholars being fewer in number to each teacher.

Superior Private Schools.

Owing to the greater difficulty in conducting the inquiries in this class of schools, little information has been obtained beyond the number of scholars contained in each, and the subjects taught there, which will be found in the accompanying Tables.

The number of children in these schools is 2,934. Of the general efficiency of the education in these schools, the Committee is not able to offer any opinion, nor did it enter into their plan to report them minutely.

Endowed Schools, Charity Schools, &c.

A list of the schools supported wholly or in part by endowment, public subscription, by individuals, or attached to a place of worship or public institution, is given in the Appendix; and Table No. 3 shows the mode in which they are supported. One school, the Free Grammar school, is principally devoted to classical education. The Day schools attached to the Mechanics' Institution and the Scotch Church, are conducted on the plan of the Edinburgh Sessional school. These two schools, with the one attached to the New Jerusalem Church, appeared to be very effective. Some follow Dr. Bell's monitorial system; and one, containing 1,040 children, is managed upon the Lancasterian system. These classes of schools seem to be generally well conducted, according to the systems they pursue; but it appears to the Committee, that some of these systems are capable of much improvement. In the Lancasterian school, for example, and in others where a very large number of scholars are placed under the direction of one master, the plan of instruction pursued is too mechanical, and while the children make considerable proficiency in such branches of knowledge as can be taught in this manner, particularly in writing and arithmetic, many other branches of useful knowledge, and still more, the general cultivation of their mental powers, are often totally neglected.

Infant Schools.

There are only five Infant schools in the borough, one of which is a private establishment. It is much to be regretted that their number is so small: their design and management are excellent, and their general utility likely to be very great. In all these points they form a striking contrast to the Dame and common Day schools.

For further particulars respecting this class of schools, *see* Appendix, page 109.

Evening Schools.

Of this class of schools there are only 86 in the borough, exclusive of those attached to Sunday schools; but, though not numerous, they are generally more effective than other schools, as none attend them who do not wish to learn, and are of an age to appreciate the advantages that are thus afforded them. Some of these scholars are adults; and the great majority are from 14 to 18 years of age. These schools are principally kept by masters of Day schools, and the terms for evening instruction are often higher than in the Day schools.

Sunday Schools.

There are in the borough 86 Sunday schools, containing 33,196 scholars. In most of these the course of instruction is confined to religion and reading. Ten only teach writing on the Sunday, and three arithmetic; but there are 39 to which evening schools are attached, where both these are taught. Fifty of these Sunday schools have a library, or clothing or benefit society connected with them; and it is generally found that this union, independent of the intrinsic advantages of the society itself, has the effect of securing the more regular attendance of the scholars.

In

* In one of these seminaries of learning, where there were about 130 children, the noise and confusion were so great as to render the replies of the master to the inquiries put to him totally inaudible. He made several attempts to obtain silence, but without effect. At length, as a last effort, he ascended his desk, and, striking it forcibly with a ruler, said, in a strong Hibernian accent, "I'll tell you what it is, boys; the first I hear make a noise, I'll call him up, and I'll kill him entirely;" and then, perceiving probably on the countenance of his visitor some expression of dismay at the murderous threat, he added quickly, in a more subdued tone, "almost I will." His menace produced no more effect than his previous appeals had done. A dead silence succeeded for a minute or two; then the whispering re-commenced, and the talking, shuffling of feet and general disturbance were soon as bad as ever. The master gave up the point, saying, as he descended from his desk, "You see the brutes; there's no managing them."

In the schools to which these societies are attached, the average attendance of the scholars is 11 per cent. more in proportion to the numbers on the books, than in those with which no such societies are connected.

Though from the short time necessarily devoted in these schools to the instruction of the children, it would seem that much positive knowledge cannot be communicated, they must nevertheless be regarded as holding a very important place among the existing means of education for the lower classes of the people. The habits of order and regularity the children acquire; the religious and moral instruction they receive; the practice of early attendance on Divine Worship; the friendly communication with those above them; and the kind and social feelings that are cultivated where a large number are drawn together by the same object of innocent pleasure or mutual interest, must and do secure to those who frequent them some of the happiest and the most valuable results of education.

It must be remarked, that many of the most useful teachers in the Sunday schools have themselves been educated there; and in several of the best conducted among the Dame and common Boys' schools the masters and mistresses have been originally Sunday scholars.

The Committee are informed that not less than 15 individuals who have been educated in one of these schools have since become useful preachers or foreign missionaries.

Mechanics' Institution.

This institution occupies a very prominent place among the means of education in this town, as affording opportunities of gaining an acquaintance with higher branches of knowledge than can be supplied in ordinary schools, offering its advantages to persons of all ages, rank, situation and pursuits. The subjects here studied are taught by men of judgment and ability, and the affairs of the institution conducted by a body of directors who are well able to judge of the merits of different plans of instruction, and have ample opportunities of comparing and observing them. Your Committee are of opinion that few things would tend more to diffuse the advantages of education among the people than the extension of similar institutions to other parts of the town, and to other towns throughout the country, more especially if the terms required, the subjects taught, and still more the manner of teaching them were adapted to interest, attract and instruct the lower orders, the really labouring classes of the community. At present the plan of the institution, and the whole course of instruction, is adapted to, and chiefly attended by, a class considerably superior to the really operative class; and though not perhaps on that account less useful, except as embracing a less numerous body of men, it is much to be regretted that an institution which might be so well fitted to benefit both of these classes of men should not extend its advantages to both.

For a particular account of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution, and of the New Mechanics' Institution, *see* Appendix, page 110.

Conclusion.

In concluding the above remarks on the means of education now existing in the borough of Manchester, the Committee beg leave to state in general terms the results to which their inquiries have led them.

1st. That the number of children returned as attending different schools, affords a very imperfect and fallacious criterion of the real state of education in any town or district where such returns are made.

2d. That, uniting this ground of judgment with actual inspection of the schools, and examination of the nature and general efficiency of the instruction there received, it appears that the means of education at present existing in the borough of Manchester for the lower classes of the people, are extremely inadequate, and are in general very little fitted to secure any of the really valuable results of education to the children who attend them.

3d. That of the children who attend the Dame schools, amounting to 4,722, and the greater part of whom are under five years of age, the vast majority receive no instruction which is at all deserving of the name, and derive little benefit from their attendance at school, but that of being kept out of harm during a few hours of the day.

4th. That the most desirable thing to be wished for children of this early age is, that Infant schools should gradually supplant the old Dame schools, and be established on so large a scale throughout every part of the borough, as to afford accommodation for all the children of an age to receive instruction there.

5th. That of the children between the ages of five and 15, more than one-third receive no instruction whatever in any school.

6th. That of the children who attend the common Day schools, amounting to nearly 7,000, the greater part receive an extremely poor education, scarcely meriting the name; that this is owing chiefly to the ignorance and incapacity of the masters who conduct them, and that no effectual means can be taken to render these schools efficient for this purpose, until some proper seminary is established for the instruction of the teachers themselves, and till the idea is exploded that the task of education is the only one for which no previous knowledge or qualification is required.—[*Vide* Table, No. 10.]

7th. That notwithstanding the short time necessarily devoted to instruction in the Sunday schools, they must, nevertheless, be regarded as forming a most important feature amongst the means at present existing in Manchester for the education of the lower classes of the people. That the number of children attending these schools is very considerable, being

Appendix, No. 2.

Report of the Manchester Statistical Society on Education.

half as many more as those attending all the other schools put together. That, taking into account the miserable state of Dame and common Day schools, which are attended by two-thirds of all the children of the lower orders, who are under course of daily instruction, it may be well doubted whether the instruction at Sunday schools, inadequate as it may appear and as it really is, be not yet the most valuable that at present exists in the borough for the children of the lower classes of the people.

8th. That there is no reason to believe that the state of education in Manchester is at all inferior to that of any other of the large towns, or still less of the rural districts of the kingdom; but that a general inquiry, made with the same care and exactness as the investigation now reported to the Society, would show the contrary to be the case.

That, if this be so, the state of education in England presents a painful and mortifying contrast to that of some of the countries on the Continent, whether we look at the numbers continually in attendance at school, or the nature and efficiency of the instruction they there receive.

That while in Prussia and several of the German States, all children of every class, between the ages of seven and 14, are obliged by law to attend school, and it is shown by statistical returns that they actually do so, it appears by this Report, that in Manchester not quite two-thirds of those between the nearly similar ages of five and 15 receive even nominal instruction. That while in countries above referred to, schools are carefully provided in every district, and placed under the superintendence of a master who has himself been educated for the profession, and has not been allowed to assume his office till found by strict examination to be qualified for the duties of it, the education of the lower classes of this country is left, with the few exceptions of public charity schools, in the hands of ignorant and uneducated men, who are often destitute of every qualification for their office, and have undertaken it only because they found this the easiest means of gaining a subsistence, and frequently in consequence of accident or bodily infirmity. That the course of instruction in the above countries, is as superior as the mode of it. That every complete elementary school is there required to teach the Christian religion, the German language, the elements of geometry, the general principles of drawing, arithmetic, the elements of natural science, geography, general history, (particularly the history of the country,) singing, writing, and gymnastic exercises, and the simple kinds of manual labour.

That no elementary school is considered complete which does not teach all these branches of knowledge; and that a large proportion of those schools actually do so; and that no school is allowed to *exist*, which does not teach in an effectual manner, religion, reading, writing, and singing. That in this town, on the other hand, and generally throughout this country, the acquisition of reading, writing, and arithmetic, seems to be considered as constituting the finished education of the children of the lower classes of the people. That even these are often very imperfectly taught; and that real cultivation of the mental powers, the softening the manners, the improvement of the character, instruction on moral and religious subjects, and all the more valuable *objects* and *results* of education are totally neglected and forgotten.

APPENDIX.

1.—*The Manchester Free Grammar School.*

This school was endowed in 1519 by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and is now supported by a permanent income of more than 4,000*l.* per annum.

A new school-house has recently been erected, and the advantages afforded by the school will be considerably extended when they are all in operation, according to the plan laid down.

The school is divided into two departments. In the higher school 150 boys are gratuitously instructed in the learned languages by the high master, usher and two assistants, all of whom are allowed to receive into their houses a limited number of boarders. There are also a mathematical master and a writing master. Competent instructors in English literature and modern foreign languages are required to be provided; and the feoffees are empowered to expend 200*l.* per annum in apparatus, and the payment of lecturers or teachers of the modern arts and sciences.

In the lower school 50 boys are gratuitously instructed in the rudiments of the English language, writing, and the fundamental rules of arithmetic.

The master of the lower school does not take boarders. With the exception of the high-master and usher, all masters or assistants are appointed by and removable at the pleasure of the warden of the Collegiate Church and the high-master.

Fifty pounds per annum is allowed for the formation of a library. The school is open to all boys above six years of age, who may remain till 20.

An annual examination of all the boys is required, at which premiums of the aggregate value of 50*l.* may be awarded.

There are 12 exhibitions in the gift of the feoffees of 60*l.* per year each, for four years, to

to scholars going to reside at either of the Universities. The examinations for these exhibitions are in classics and mathematics, and regard is had to the moral conduct of the boys recommended.

There is also power to grant a special reward of the value of 25*l.* to a case of superior merit.

2.—*Chetham's Hospital, or Blue-Coat School.*

This school was founded and endowed by the will of Humphrey Chetham (who died in 1664), originally for the education of 40 boys from six townships in this county.

The increase in the value of the property, however, enables this charity to provide gratuitous education for 80 boys, who are boarded, clothed, and instructed in reading, English grammar, writing and arithmetic. They also receive religious and moral instruction.

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3 & 4.—*Poor House.*

In the poorhouse are two schools, supported by poor-rate. In one school 48 boys (employed in pin-making) attend, 24 in the morning and 24 in the afternoon; in the other there are 25 boys and 25 girls. Reading and sewing are taught. The children are all resident in the workhouse, and the teachers are paupers.

5.—*St. Mary's Charity School.*

This school was established in 1711, and endowed by Mrs. Hind; it is assisted by offertory money at St. Mary's. The children are clothed, and taught religion, reading, writing and sewing.

There are seven boys and 13 girls at the school in Manchester, and the same endowment provides education for a similar number of children at Stretford.

6.—*St. Mark's Charity School, Cheetham.*

Established in 1818, by the congregation of St. Mark's chapel of ease, and supported by subscriptions.

Thirty-six boys and 28 girls are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic and religion.

The master is allowed to receive other scholars, and has above 100 in addition to those on the charity.

7.—*Lancasterian School.*

Established in 1809, and supported by subscriptions and donations.

Seven hundred and twenty-one boys and 320 girls, of all religious denominations, receive gratuitous instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and needle-work; and they are all taught in the same room.

There are two masters, receiving respectively 125*l.* and 75*l.* a year; and one mistress, receiving 35*l.* a year.

All the children are required to attend a Sunday school. A clothing society is attached to the school.

8.—*National School, Manchester.*

Established in 1812, and supported by subscriptions and donations, aided by a permanent income of 20*l.* a year, part of an annual fund of 100*l.* given by Mrs. Richards in 1711, partly for purposes of education and partly for charitable purposes.

This school is connected with the Established Church.

Two hundred and eighty boys and 150 girls are instructed gratuitously in reading, writing and arithmetic, and are required to attend a Sunday school.

The girls are also taught needle-work, for which they pay 1*d.* per week. The master is provided with a house, and receives a yearly salary of 75*l.*, and the mistress one of 40*l.* Dr. Bell's system of education is pursued.

9.—*Fir-street Charity School.*

Established and supported by Benjamin Heywood, Esq., for the gratuitous education of the children of his tenants.

There are 50 boys and 44 girls in the school.

There is a lending library attached to it; and the subjects taught are reading, sewing, writing, arithmetic, grammar and moral duties.

Appendix, No. 2.

Report of the Manchester Statistical Society on Education.

10.—*Collegiate Church Charity School.*

Established some time previous to the year 1786; supported by an annual income arising from several donations and legacies, aided by offertory money at the Collegiate Church.

Sixty girls, all of the Established Church, are clothed and instructed gratuitously in reading, needle-work, religion and morals.

11.—*St. John's Charity School.*

Endowed about 1770, by Mr. Byrom; and the funds of the endowment have since been aided by legacies and offertory money at St. John's Church.

Twenty girls, from six to eight years old when admitted, and remaining not more than three years, are clothed and educated gratuitously.

The subjects of instruction are reading, sewing, religion and morals.

12.—*Jubilee, or Ladies' Charity School.*

Established in 1806 by subscription, and has been suported by subscriptions, congregational collections, and small legacies. In the year 1830 the funds of the school received an addition of 10,077 *l.* bequeathed by Mrs. Frances Hall.

Forty girls are boarded, clothed, and instructed in reading, sewing, marking, &c. &c., and fitted to become household servants. Writing and arithmetic are taught only in particular cases. There are annual examinations.

13.—*Cross-street and Mosley-street Unitarian Chapels' Day School.*

Established in 1807, and supported by subscriptions and donations from the Mosley-street and Cross-street congregations.

Forty-three girls are educated gratuitously in reading, writing, arithmetic, needle-work, religion and morals, and undergo a monthly examination.

There is a clothing society and a lending library attached to the school; 1 *d.* per week is subscribed by the girls for prizes.

14.—*Mechanics' Institution Day School.*

Established in 1834, by the directors of the Mechanics' Institution, and is supported by quarterly payments from the scholars; viz. of 4 *s.* from sons and brothers of subscribers, and 5 *s.* from non-subscribers to the institution; which payments, according to the last report of the institution, appear to have been more than sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the school.

Two hundred and ten boys of all religious denominations, and of no fixed age, receive instruction in reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography and history, and are publicly examined once every week.

There is a lending library attached to the school.

The system adopted is that of the Sessional school of Edinburgh, and the master was sent to Edinburgh by the institution, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the practical working of their system.

15.—*New Jerusalem Church Day School.*

Established in 1827, and supported by part of a fund left in trust to the New Jerusalem Conference, for general purposes of education, aided by subscriptions, and by weekly payments from the scholars.

About 200 boys on the average are instructed there, and the charge made is 2 *d.* a week for reading only, and 3 *d.* a week for reading, writing and arithmetic.

16.—*Scotch Church Day School.*

Established in 1834, by the congregation of the Scotch Church, and conducted on the plan of the Edinburgh Sessional school.

One hundred boys and 30 girls are taught reading for 4 *d.* per week; reading, writing, and arithmetic 6 *d.*; and the foregoing with grammar and geography, 8 *d.*

If the income arising from this source be insufficient, the deficiency is supplied by the Kirk Session.

The school is not restricted to any particular religious denomination.

17.—*Catholic Day School.*

Supported by subscriptions, aided by a trifling weekly payment from the scholars.

Three hundred and fifteen boys and 100 girls, all children of Catholic parents, are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, needle-work, religion and morals, and are required to attend a Catholic Sunday school. The monitorial system is pursued, and there are annual examinations.

18.—*St. George's National School, Hulme.*

Established in 1832, and supported by subscriptions, aided by weekly payments from the scholars.

One hundred boys and 70 girls, all members of the Established Church, are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic. The children pay weekly 2*d.* for reading; 4*d.* for reading and writing; and 5*d.* for reading, writing and arithmetic.

There is a lending library, a clothing society, and a benefit society, attached to the school.

The system of instruction pursued is that of Dr. Bell.

19.—*Newton Charity School.*

Founded about the year 1770, by the Rev. Mr. Parnhill. The funds of the charity are aided by payments from the scholars, 4*d.* per week being charged for reading; 6½*d.* for the above with writing; and 10½*d.* for reading, writing and arithmetic.

There are 65 boys and 10 girls educated in the school.

20.—*Beswick Mill Day School.*

Similar in all respects to one of the common boys' schools, except that the use of the school-room is allowed gratuitous by Mr. G. R. Chappell.

Fifty boys and six girls attend this school, and pay 3*d.* for reading, 6*d.* the above with writing, and 8*d.* for reading, writing and arithmetic.

21.—*Dame School, Swan Court.*

Established in 1833 by Mrs. Clegg, and supported by her, with the exception of a weekly payment of 1*d.* each from the scholars.

Fourteen girls and four boys are instructed in reading and sewing.

22.—*St. Paul's Charity School.*

Was established by the congregation of St. Paul's church, to clothe and instruct a certain number of poor children.

It was discontinued about ten years ago, in order that the funds might accumulate, for the erection of suitable accommodation for a more extensive school, and a new trust-deed was prepared. It is proposed to establish an Infants' school, and the clothing of the scholars will be discontinued, as tending to promote an abuse of the charity.

Infant Schools.

In all these schools Wilderspin's monitorial system is adopted, and religious and moral instruction is carefully conveyed.

Infant School, Chorlton-on-Medlock.

This school was established in 1826 by public subscription, and is so supported.

Eighty boys and 80 girls are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, natural history, the elements of geography, religious and moral duties, and pay 2*d.* per week. There are, in connexion with this school, a benefit and clothing society, and also a savings' bank.

Infant School, Ashley Lane.

This school was established by the congregation of Grosvenor-street Independent Chapel. The school is now entirely supported by Samuel Fletcher, Esq., and is open to all denominations.

Sixty-three boys and 70 girls pay 2*d.* per week for instruction in reading and the elements of general knowledge.

Strong prejudices existed against the school on its first establishment in this destitute neighbourhood, but they have now entirely disappeared.

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Infant School, Mather-street.

This school was opened in 1832, by the congregation of Mosley-street Independent Chapel, and is supported by them. It is open to all denominations.

One hundred and twenty boys and 80 girls pay 2 *d.* weekly for instruction in reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic. A considerable portion of time is devoted to religious instruction.

Infant School, Buxton-street.

This school was established about the year 1825, and is supported by members of the Society of Friends.

Seventy boys and 60 girls of all denominations are instructed in reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic. 2 *d.* per week is paid for each child, or 5 *d.* for three out of one family.

This school is remarkable for the convenience of the building, and for the cleanliness and order with which it is conducted.

THE MANCHESTER MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

Was established in 1824, and is in a prosperous condition. It is now governed by a board of directors, chosen annually from those subscribers who are above 21 years of age, and who have been two years members of the institution. The qualification to vote consists in being a subscriber of six months' standing, and above the age of 18. The subscription is 1 *l.* per annum, which may be paid by quarterly instalments.

The number of members, honorary and ordinary, is about 1,200, of whom many are under 18 years of age.

A classification of the members will be given at the end of the Report when printed.

About half of the ordinary members appear to avail themselves of the evening classes, in which the following subjects were taught at the date of the inquiry: arithmetic, grammar, writing, figure, landscape and flower drawing, architectural drawing, mechanical drawing, French, algebra and geometry, and vocal music. A class for gymnastic exercises has been discontinued from want of sufficient accommodation in the institution. And since this inquiry terminated, classes for German and Latin have been established.

The four first-named classes are the most numerous, and the average attendance at the evening classes may be computed at two-thirds of the number on the books.

The library contains upwards of 2,600 volumes, and no work is admitted except by a vote of the directors. The number of deliveries of books during the year is stated in the last report to have been 29,065. A reading-room is attached to the library, and there is a theatre for the delivery of lectures, which are generally very well attended.

In the early part of 1834 a boys' day school was established in the institution, conducted on the plan of the Edinburgh Sessional school.

Since the termination of this inquiry, a girls' day-school on the same system has also been established with success in the institution.

It is a very gratifying fact, that many individuals attribute their advancement in life to the opportunity which this institution has afforded them of improving themselves.

THE NEW MECHANICS' INSTITUTION,
(Founded in 1829.)

THE number of members is about 130, and the subscription of 5*s.* per quarter entitles them to all the benefits of the institution.

There are occasional lectures; and in evening classes instruction is given in reading and writing, arithmetic and mathematics, English and Latin grammar, mechanical and architectural drawing, and landscape, figure and flower drawing.

The library contains about 800 volumes, and the weekly delivery is about 50 volumes.

A Sunday-evening school is attached to this institution, in which 40 young women are taught reading and singing.

CLASSIFIED TABLES.

Day and Evening Schools, Tables 1 to 10 - - - - - - - - - - p. 111—114.
Sunday Schools, Tables I. to VIII. - - - - - - - - - - p. 114—117.
Evening Schools attached to Sunday Schools, Tables I. to III. - - - - - p. 117, 118.
General Summary of Schools in the Borough of Manchester - - - - - - p. 119.

DAY AND EVENING SCHOOLS.

No. 1.

SUMMARY of the Schools and of the Children receiving Education in the Borough of *Manchester*, exclusive of Sunday Schools and of Evening Schools attached to them.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.	Total Number of Scholars.	Number who attend Sunday Schools.	ESTABLISHED			
							In or before 1820.	1820 to 1830.	1830 and after.	Not ascertained.
Dame schools - - -	230	234	1,939	2,783	4,722	2,795	34	58	138	–
116 common Boys', and 63 Girls' schools.	179	210	4,107	2,795	6,902	3,757	27	56	94	2
Superior Private and Boarding schools, (boys' 36, girls' 78.)	114	188	1,355	1,579	2,934	67	21	47	42	4
	523	632	7,401	7,157	14,558	6,619	82	161	274	6
Infant schools - - -	5	8	345	304	649	425	- -	3	2	–
Endowed and Charity schools	21	37	2,481	973	3,454	2,173	13	1	6	1
Total of Day schools -	549	677	10,227	8,434	18,661	9,217	95	165	282	7
Evening schools - -	86	93	1,012	446	1,458	794	12	26	47	1
	635	770	11,239	8,880	20,119	10,011	107	191	329	8

No. 2.

		Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Free Schools - -	In which no part of the expense of education is borne by the children.	13	1,427	743	2,170	- - viz. Endowed and Charity schools.
Schools not free -	1st, In which part of the expense of education is borne by the children.	12	1,387	520	1,907	- - viz. 8 Endowed and Charity schools; 4 Infant schools.
	2d, In which the whole expense of education is borne by the children.	610	8,425	7,617	16,042	- - viz. 1 Infant school, and the whole of the Dame, common and superior Boys' & Girls' schools, and Evening schools.
		635	11,239	8,880	20,119	

No. 3.

Of the 13 Free schools, six are supported by endowment, and of these three receive some further aid from private charity; five are supported by subscriptions and donations, and of these one receives some further aid from a small permanent income arising from an endowment; two are supported by the poor-rate.

Of the 12 schools which are partly free, 11 are supported by subscriptions and donations, and of these one receives some further aid from a small permanent income; one is supported by endowment.

Appendix, No. 2.

Report of the Manchester Statistical Society on Education.

No. 4.

Statement of the Weekly Charge for Instruction to each Scholar in the Dame Schools, common Boys' and Girls' Schools, Infant Schools and Evening Schools.

Weekly Charge to each Scholar in the - - - -	Dame Schools.	Common Boys' Schools.	Common Girls' Schools.	Infant Schools.	Evening Schools.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
In - - -	20 schools, 2	1 school, 2	16 schools, 6	4 schools, 2	4 schools, 3
In - - -	77 — 3	2 — 3	10 — 7	1 — 12	1 — 4
In - - -	79 — 4	6 — 4	7 — 8	- - -	2 — 5
In - - -	10 — 5	3 — 5	8 — 9	- - -	37 — 6
In - - -	43 — 6	24 — 6	4 — 10	- - -	7 — 7
In - - -	1 — 8	8 — 7	2 — 11	- - -	23 — 8
		39 — 8	3 — 12	- - -	4 — 9
		3 — 9	8 — 14	- - -	3 — 10
		6 — 10	5 — 18	- - -	2 — 12
		11 — 12	- - -	- - -	2 above 12
		10 above 12	—	—	—
Average weekly charge in	230 schools, 4	113 schools, 8⅓	63 schools, 9½	5 schools.	85 schools, 7⅕
The Total Number being - -		116 - -	- - -	- - -	86

NOTES.

1. In some schools one charge is made to each scholar under all circumstances.

2. In other schools a difference of 1 *d.* to 2 *d.* is made between the elder and the younger children.

3. In other schools a difference is made in the charge to those children who receive instruction in a part only, and to those who receive instruction in the whole of the subjects which the school professes to teach.

4. In the Dame schools the highest charge made in each case for instruction in reading and needle-work has been taken in forming the above Table *. In the common Boys' and Girls' schools the highest charge made in each case for instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, has been taken. An additional charge of 2 *d.* is usually made for instruction in any other subject, as grammar or geography, but the cases in which any other is taught are few.

Supposing the number of scholars in each class of schools to remain the same during the whole of the year, and each scholar to pay the average weekly sum specified in the above Table, the yearly amount of remuneration to the masters or mistresses in each school would be as follows:—

In the Dame schools - - - - - - -	£. 17 16 —
In the common Girls' schools - - - - -	54 12 8
In the common Boys' schools - - - - -	84 — —
In the Evening schools - - - - - -	25 15 —

But it must be observed, that 64 Evening schools out of 86 are conducted by the masters of Day schools.

No. 5.

Average Age of Entrance and Leaving the Schools.

The average age of entrance in 5 Infant schools is 2, the highest being 2 and the lowest being 2.

The average age of entrance in 127 Dame schools is 2 ¾, the highest being 5, and the lowest being 2.

The average age of entrance in 39 common Girls' schools is 3 ⅝, the highest being 5, and the lowest being 2.

The average age of entrance in 83 common Boys' schools is 4 ⅓, the highest being 6, and the lowest being 3.

The average age of entrance in 40 superior Girls' schools is 5 ½, the highest being 9, and the lowest being 3.

The average age of entrance in 17 superior Boys' schools is 6 ⅔, the highest being 8, and the lowest being 5.

The average age of entrance in 39 Evening schools is 11 ¼, the highest being 18, and the lowest being 6.

In the remaining 285 schools no distinct answer was obtained.

The average age of leaving in 5 Infant schools is 7, the highest being 8, and the lowest being 6.

The average age of leaving in 59 Dame schools is 8 ⅓, the highest being 12, and the lowest being 5.

The average age of leaving in 29 common Girls' schools is 11, the highest being 16, and the lowest being 9.

The average age of leaving in 27 common Boys' schools is 12 ⅓, the highest being 15, and the lowest being 8.

The average age of leaving in 30 superior Girls' schools is 14, the highest being 18, and the lowest being 12.

The average age of leaving in 13 superior Boys' schools is 14 ¾, the highest being 16, and the lowest being 12.

The average age of leaving in 23 Evening schools is 19, the highest being 25, and the lowest being 15.

In the remaining 449 schools no distinct answer was obtained.

* The cases in which any other subject is taught are very few.

No. 6.

Kind of Instruction given in the Schools.

	Reading.	Grammar.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Natural History.	Geography or History.	Drawing.	Mathematics.	Religion.	Morals.	Languages.	Needlework.
Infants' schools - -	5	1	3	3	2	2	–	–	5	5	–	2
Dame schools - - -	230	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	177
Common Boys' schools -	116	61	116	112	1	33	–	2	13	29	–	4
Common Girls' schools -	63	44	61	41	4	29	1	–	4	11	–	63
Superior Boys' schools -	34	34	33	35	14	34	15	25	4	10	31	2
Superior Girls' schools -	76	76	75	71	35	74	35	2	5	32	31	74
Evening schools - -	84	28	81	80	–	3	–	3	–	–	2	1
Charity & Endowed schools	20	6	15	14	–	2	–	1	7	6	1	11
TOTAL - -	628	251	386	356	56	177	51	33	40	94	65	334

No. 7.

	Dame Schools.	Common Boys' Schools.	Common Girls' Schools.	Infant Schools.	Superior Boys' Schools.	Superior Girls' Schools.	Evening Schools.	Charity Schools.	TOTAL.
The scholars are classed in -	4	31	19	4	5	16	3	17	99
The monitorial system is adopted in - - - - -	–	4	–	4	–	1	–	12	21
The children are questioned on what they learn in - -	4	21	2	5	27	44	3	8	114
There are visitors in - -	–	1	1	4	–	–	–	7	13
There are periodical examinations in - - - - -	–	2	1	4	2	4	–	14	27
TOTAL - -	8	59	23	21	34	65	6	58	274

N.B.—Examinations are yearly in 13 cases; half-yearly in seven cases; monthly in one case; and weekly in one case. Do not occur at fixed intervals in five cases.

N.B.—In one of the Charity schools (St. George's National School, Hulme) the scholars are distributed into 12 classes, and each class has its own teacher and monitor. How far in some cases each class has its own monitor or teacher, does not exactly appear, but it is certain that it is not so in the great majority of cases.

No. 8.

There are 3 common Boys' schools, in which maps and globes are used.
— 12 - - ditto - - in which maps alone are used.
— 1 common Girls' school, in which maps and globes are used.
— 17 - - ditto - schools, in which maps alone are used.
— 28 superior Boys' schools, in which maps and globes are used.
— 4 - - - ditto - - in which maps alone are used.
— 30 superior Girls' schools, in which maps and globes are used.
— 41 - - - ditto - - in which maps alone are used.
— 2 Evening schools, - - in which maps and globes are used.
— 3 - - ditto - - - in which maps alone are used.
— 2 Charity schools - - in which maps alone are used.

No. 9.

There is 1 Infants' school having 160 scholars, to which are attached a clothing society, a benefit society, and a savings' bank.
There is 1 Infants' school having 133 scholars, to which is attached a lending library.
There is 1 Charity school having 43 scholars, to which are attached a lending library and a clothing society.
There is 1 Charity school having 94 scholars, to which is attached a lending library.
There is 1 Charity school having 1,041 scholars, to which is attached a clothing society.
There is 1 Charity school having 170 scholars, to which are attached a clothing society, a benefit society, and a lending library.
There is 1 superior Boys' school having 50 scholars, to which is attached a lending library.
There is 1 Day school connected with the Mechanics' Institution, having 210 scholars, to which is attached a lending library.

There are therefore 4 schools having 1,414 scholars, to which a clothing society is attached.
There are therefore 2 schools having 330 scholars, to which a benefit society is attached.
There is therefore 1 school having 160 scholars, to which a savings' bank is attached.
There are therefore 7 schools having 700 scholars, to which a lending library is attached.

No. 10.

Information relative to the Teachers of the Day and Evening Schools.

	Have no Occupation but that of their School.	NUMBER OF YEARS ENGAGED IN TEACHING.								WHERE BORN AND EDUCATED.				RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.			
		Less than 1.	1 less than 2.	2 less than 3.	3 less than 4.	4 less than 5.	5 less than 6.	6 less than 7.	7 and above.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Abroad.	Established Church.	Catholic.	Dissenter.	Not ascertained.
Dame schools	165	44	24	31	20	21	12	8	70	219	2	7	2	93	19	108	10
Common Boys' schools	112	17	4	12	8	13	3	7	51	98	3	11	1	37	16	55	8
Common Girls' schools	61	3	7	14	6	3	3	2	24	59	–	2	1	32	3	28	–
Superior Boys' schools	33	–	1	–	3	5	–	3	23	25	3	–	1	16	1	18	1
Superior Girls' schools	76	8	4	10	5	8	3	3	35	68	1	1	–	43	–	34	1
Infant schools	5	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	4	1	–	–	3	–	2	–
Evening schools	73	14	5	9	6	6	1	3	40	73	3	7	1	26	11	43	6
Charity & Endowed schools	14	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	8	11	2	–	–	12	1	6	2
TOTAL	539	88	45	78	50	58	22	26	252	557	15	28	6	262	51	294	28
The Total number of Teachers being	770	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

None of the teachers of the Dame schools were educated for the employment.

16 only of the teachers of the common Boys' and Girls' schools were educated for the employment.

25 only of the teachers of the superior Boys' and Girls' schools were educated for the employment.

7 only of the teachers of the Evening schools were educated for the employment.

2 only of the teachers of the Infants' schools were educated for the employment.

5 only of the teachers of the Endowed and Charity schools were educated for the employment.

55 only of the teachers of all the schools in the borough of Manchester were educated for the employment.

There are 60 common Boys' schools, two superior Boys' schools and two Charity schools, the teachers of which have also Evening schools under their direction.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

TABLE, No. I.

Sunday Schools in the Borough of *Manchester:* Population estimated at 200,000.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Scholars on the Books.	Average Attendance.	Number of actual Scholars attending per School.	Proportion of Attendance to the Number on the Books, per Cent.
Church Establishment	25	4,938	5,346	10,284	7,954	318	77·3
Wesleyan Methodists	18	4,209	4,857	9,066	6,558	364	72·3
Catholics	9	1,912	1,968	3,880	3,136	348	80.8
Independents	9	2,070	1,989	4,059	2,864	318	70.5
Methodist New Connexion	5	700	753	1,453	1,115	223	76.7
Baptist	3	656	527	1,183	811	270	68.5
Welsh Independents	3	413	366	779	500	166	64.2
General Baptists	2	192	158	350	228	114	65.2
Primitive Methodists	2	190	211	401	320	160	79.8
Bible Christians	2	271	130	401	315	157	78.5
Scotch Church	1	65	50	115	92	92	80.0
Scotch Secession Church	1	96	92	188	125	125	66.5
New Jerusalem Church	1	65	85	150	100	100	66.6
Unitarian	1	196	87	283	182	182	64.3
Independent Methodists	1	180	140	320	290	290	90.6
Arminian Methodist	1	37	42	79	70	70	88.6
Welsh Baptist	1	18	12	30	25	25	83.3
Welsh Methodists	1	95	80	175	125	125	71.4
TOTAL	86	16,303	16,893	33,196	24,810	288	74·7

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Report of the Manchester Statistical Society on Education.

TABLE, No. II.

Employment of School Hours in Sunday Schools.

	Number of Schools where it is under 3 Hours.	Number where from 3 to 4 Hours.	Number where from 4 to 5 Hours.	From 5 Hours and upwards.	Not ascertained.	TOTAL.
Total time in school -	4	24	12	44	2	86
Time devoted to direct instruction - - -	25	41	14	6	- -	86

TABLE, No. III.

Date when Established.

	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Average Attendance.
Established before 1820 - - -	36	8,106	8,363	16,469	12,351
Ditto - - between 1820 and 1830	29	5,576	5,941	11,517	8,399
Ditto - - since 1830 - - -	17	1,776	1,909	3,685	2,938
Not ascertained - - - -	4	845	680	1,525	1,122
TOTAL - - -	86	16,303	16,893	33,196	24,810

TABLE, No. IV.

Sunday Schools:—Number of Scholars to a Teacher.

	Establishment.		Wesleyan.		Catholic.		Independent.		Other Sects.		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Not above 10 to a teacher -	7	1,480	10	4,619	1	415	5	2,629	15	2,706	38	11,849
Between 10 and 25, ditto -	12	7,303	8	4,447	6	2,230	4	1,430	10	3,201	40	18,611
Between 25 and 50, ditto -	5	1,231	–	- -	1	335	–	- -	–	- -	6	1,566
Between 50 & upwds ditto -	1	270	–	- -	–	- -	–	- -	–	- -	1	270
Not ascertained - -	–	- -	–	- -	1	900	–	- -	–	- -	1	900
TOTAL - - -	25	10,284	18	9,066	9	3,880	9	4,059	25	5,907	86	33,196

Average of Scholars to a Teacher, 12.

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Report of the Manchester Statistical Society on Education.

TABLE, No. V.

Sunday Schools in the Borough of *Manchester*.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total on the Books.	Average Attendance.	Remarks.
Teach reading	84	16,078	16,733	32,811	24,538	
Do not teach reading	2	225	160	385	272	- - Scotch church and general Baptist.
TOTAL	86	16,303	16,893	33,196	24,810	
Teach writing on Sunday	10	1,366	1,194	2,560	1,733	
Teach writing on other evenings	41	10,650	11,585	22,235	16,825	
Do not teach writing on Sunday or any other day	35	4,287	4,114	8,401	6,252	
TOTAL	86	16,303	16,893	33,196	24,810	
Teach arithmetic	3	459	217	684	497	- - Unitarians and Bible Christians.
Do not teach arithmetic	83	15,844	16,676	32,512	24,313	
TOTAL	86	16,303	16,893	33,196	24,810	
Teach religion	86	16,303	16,893	33,196	24,810	

TABLE, No. VI.

Sunday Schools, with Societies attached.

With a lending library attached	68
Without - ditto - ditto	18
Total	86
With a clothing society	12
Without ditto - ditto	74
Total	86
With a benefit society	46
Without ditto - ditto	40
Total	86
With a savings' bank	2
Without ditto - ditto	84
Total	86

		On the Books.	Average Attendance.	Per Centage.
50	Schools with societies	22,591	17,707	78.5
36	Schools without ditto	10,605	7,103	67.1
86	TOTAL	33,196	24,810	

Thus it appears that the Schools which have clothing or benefit societies attached to them, are above 11 per cent. better attended than others.

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TABLE, No. VII.

Size of Sunday Schools.

Where number on the books is below 100	7	Where average attendance is below 100	13
Where number on the books is above 100	79	Where average attendance exceeds 100	73
Total	86	Total	86

TABLE, No. VIII.

General Conduct of Sunday Schools.

No. 1.—Number of schools with regular visitors	68	
Number of schools without regular visitors	17	
Not ascertained	1	
		86
No. 2.—Number of schools with periodical examinations	64	
Number of schools without periodical examinations	18	
Not ascertained	4	
		86
No. 3.—Number of schools where monitorial system is used	15	
Number of schools where it is not	70	
Not ascertained	1	
		86
No. 4.—Number of schools where the children are questioned on what they read	53	
Number of schools where the children are not questioned on what they read	32	
Not ascertained	1	
		86
No. 5.—Number of schools where teachers are paid	9	
Number of schools where teachers are not paid	77	
Not ascertained	–	
		86

In six of the above nine schools the payment is merely nominal; in the other three it is respectively 4 *l.*, 6 *l.*, and 10 *l.* per annum.

No. 6.—The Sunday schools of Manchester are all free (*i. e.* the scholars do not pay), except one belonging to the Bible Christians, containing 151 scholars, who pay 1 *d.*

Evening Schools attached to Sunday Schools in the Borough of *Manchester.*

TABLE, No. I.

Sect.	Number of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	When Established.				Subjects Taught.		Hours of Attendance.		
					Before 1820.	Between 1820 and 1830.	Since 1830.	Not ascertained.	Teach Writing only.	Teach Writing and Arithmetic.	One Hour and a half.	Two Hours.	Not ascertained.
Church Establishment	13	545	608	1,153	5	5	1	2	4	9	10	1	2
Wesleyan	13	279	317	596	3	4	2	4	1	12	13	–	–
Catholic	1	40	40	80	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Independent	6	162	178	340	3	2	1	–	–	6	2	4	–
Methodist New Connection	1	18	24	42	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Baptist	3	36	34	70	1	2	–	–	–	3	1	2	–
Independent Methodist	1	12	18	30	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Welsh Methodist	1	6	8	14	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Total	39	1,098	1,227	2,325	14	15	4	6	5	34	28	9	2

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Report of the Manchester Statistical Society on Education.

TABLE, No. II.

Evening Schools attached to Sunday Schools.

TERMS OF ATTENDANCE.	Number of Schools.
Schools where the instruction is free	5
Schools where the children pay ¼ *d.* per week	1
Schools where the children pay ½ *d.* per week	17
Schools where the children pay 1 *d.* per week	13
Schools where the children pay 1½ *d.* per week	2
Not ascertained	1
TOTAL	39

TABLE, No. III.

Time these Evening Schools are open.

15	Schools are open only one evening per week.
23	Schools are open only two evenings per week.
1	School is open three evenings per week.
39	TOTAL.

28	Schools are open 1½ hours per evening.
9	Schools are open two hours every evening.
2	Schools not ascertained.
39	TOTAL.

GENERAL SUMMARY of the SCHOOLS in the Borough of MANCHESTER, distinguishing those in each separate Township, in the Year 1831.

TOWNSHIP	Manchester.		Ardwick.		Beswick.		Bradford.		Cheetham.		Chorlton-on-Medlock.		Harpurhey.		Hulme.		Newton.		Borough of Manchester, containing Nine Townships.					
POPULATION, 1831	142,026		5,524		248		166		4,025		20,569		463		9,624		4,377		187,022		88,661	98,361	Per-Centage.	
DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Male.	Female.	Of the Total Population, estimated at 200,000.	Of the Total Number of Scholars.	Of the Total Number of Sunday Scholars.
Sunday Schools:																								
Church of England	17	8,081	1	270	-	-	-	-	2	240	3	820	-	-	1	373	1	500	25	10,284	4,938	5,346	5·14	23·74	30·98
Roman Catholic	7	3,701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	104	1	75	9	3,880	1,912	1,968	1·94	8·96	11·69
Dissenters	40	14,261	1	871	1	150	-	-		138	3	1,429	-	-	4	1,515	2	668	52	19,032	9,453	9,579	9·52	43·96	57·33
TOTAL	64	26,043	2	1,141	1	150	-	-	3	378	6	2,249	-	-	6	1,992	4	1,243	86	33,196	16,303	16,893	16·60	76·66	100·
Returned also as day or evening scholars	-	7,881	-	339	-	3	-	-	-	123	-	827	-	-	-	609	-	229	-	10,011	49·1 p'ct.	50·9 p'ct.	5·01	23·12	
Receiving only Sunday-school tuition	-	18,162	-	802	-	147	-	-	-	255	-	1,422	-	-	-	1,383	-	1,014	-	23,185			11·59	53.54	
Day Schools:																								
Dame schools	160	3,378	10	184	-	-	-	-	5	87	27	543	1	9	20	393	7	128	230	4,722	1,939	2,783	2·36	10·90	
Common Boys' and Girls' schools	119	4,757	8	268	-	-	-	-	4	199	33	1,000	-	-	12	474	3	204	179	6,902	4,107	2,795	3·45	15·94	
Superior Private and Boarding schools	41	1,280	10	151	-	-	1	16	10	343	45	992	-	-	7	152	-	-	114	2,934	1,355	1,579	1·47	6·77	
Supported solely by the parents	320	9,415	28	603	-	-	1	16	19	629	105	2,535	1	9	39	1,019	10	332	523	14,558	7,401	7,157	7·28	33·61	
Infant school - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	12	14	·32		
Infant school, assisted by the public	3	463	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	623	333	290		9·48	
Schools supported wholly or in part by endowment, public subscription, or by individuals, or attached to a place of worship or public institution (*see* List)	16	3,049	-	-	1	56	-	-	2	104	-	-	-	-	1	170	1	75	21	3,454	2,481	973	1·73		
TOTAL	339	12,927	28	603	1	56	1	16	21	733	107	2,721	1	9	40	1,189	11	407	549	18,661	10,227	8,434	9·33	43·09	
																					54¾ p'ct.	45¼ p'ct.			
Evening schools, exclusive of those attached to Sunday schools, and of the classes at the Mechanics' Institution	63	1,077	4	81	1	17	-	-	-	-	12	149	-	-	4	84	2	50	86	1,458	1,012	446	·73	3·37	
																					69·4 p'ct.	30·6 p'ct.			
TOTAL Number of Schools and Scholars at the date of the inquiry	466	32,166	34	1,486	3	220	1	16	24	988	125	4,292	1	9	50	2,656	17	1,471	721	43,301	- -	- -	21·65	100.	
Evening schools attached to Sunday schools	30	1,939	2	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	172	-	-	4	140	-	-	39	2,325	- -	- -	1·16	5·37	
Average attendance at Sunday schools	-	19,270	-	841	-	120	-	-	-	235	-	1,635	-	-	-	1,623	-	1,086	-	24,810	- -	- -	12·40	57.29	
Per-centage of Scholars in average attendance to the number on the books	-	74 p'ct.	-	73¾ p'ct.	-	80 p'ct.	-	-	-	62⅙ p'ct.	-	72¼ p'ct.	-	-	-	81½ p'ct.	-	87⅓ p'ct.	-	74¾ p'ct.					

Appendix, No. 2.

Report of the Manchester Statistical Society on Education.

BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER.

Schools supported wholly or in part by Endowment, Public Subscription or by Individuals, or attached to a place of Worship or a public Institution.

	TOWNSHIP.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Instruction gratuitous:				
Free Grammar school	Manchester	200	-	200
Chetham's Hospital	- Ditto	80	-	80
Poorhouse Boys' school	- Ditto	48	-	48
Poorhouse Dame school	- Ditto	5	25	30
(1) St. Mary's Charity school	- Ditto	7	13	20
(2) St. Mark's - ditto	Cheetham	36	28	64
Lancasterian school	Manchester	721	320	1,041
(3) National school	- Ditto	280	150	430
Fir-street Charity school	- Ditto	50	44	94
Collegiate Church Charity school	- Ditto	-	60	60
St. John's - - - - ditto	- Ditto	-	20	20
Jubilee or Ladies' Charity school	Cheetham	-	40	40
(4) Cross-street and Mosley-street Chapels' schools	Manchester	-	43	43
(5) 13 Schools		1,427	743	2,170
Instruction not gratuitous:				
Mechanics Institution Day school	Manchester	210	-	210
(6) New Jerusalem Church - ditto	- Ditto	210	-	210
Scotch Church - - - ditto	- Ditto	100	30	130
(7) Catholic Charity - - - ditto	- Ditto	315	100	415
National school	Hulme	100	70	170
Newton Charity school	Newton	65	10	75
Beswick Mill school	Beswick	50	6	56
Dame school in Swan-court	Manchester	4	14	18
8 Schools		1,054	230	1,284
TOTAL - - 21 Schools		2,481	973	3,454
Instruction not gratuitous:				
Infant school	Chorlton-on-Medl	80	80	160
Ditto - Ashley-lane	Manchester	63	70	133
Ditto - Mather-street	- Ditto	120	80	200
Ditto - Buxton-street	- Ditto	70	60	130
4 Infant schools		333	290	623

(1) Attached to this church, and supported by the same fund, is another school in the township of Stretford, with 7 boys and 13 girls.

(2) The master of this school has other scholars besides those on the charity; they are classed among the scholars attending common day schools.

(3) Those girls who learn to sew, pay 1*d.* weekly.

(4) The children subscribe 1*d.* weekly for prizes.

(5) St. Paul's Charity school was not in operation at the date of this inquiry; a new building has just been erected.

(6 & 7) In these schools the payments of the scholars are very trifling.

N. B.—No account is here taken of the evening classes at the two Mechanics' Institutions.

Appendix, No. 3.

EVIDENCE of JAMES SIMPSON, Esq., taken before the Select Committee on EDUCATION, *Ireland*, in Sess. 1835.

Veneris, 31° die Julii, 1835.

OF what profession are you?—I am an Advocate, at the Scotch bar.

Have you long been practising at the Scotch bar?—Many years.

And you have been residing constantly in Scotland?—In Edinburgh nearly all my life.

How were you led to consider the subject of education?—Originally from having the honour of being one of the legal assessors of the city of Edinburgh. I have held that office for a number of years. Its duties had the effect in some degree of informing me of the condition of the great body of the lower classes, and I was led from that circumstance, and from my belief that education is the best way of elevating their moral and intellectual state, to pay considerable attention to that subject, and to become a member of the direction of some of the principal schools of the place for the lower classes, particularly the Lancasterian and Infant School societies. I was rather active in the first establishment of the Model Infant School in Edinburgh, and have for five years narrowly watched its progress. I have also paid some attention to the subject of criminal legislation and penitentiary discipline, connected chiefly with the reformation of criminals, itself a branch of education.

You are acquainted with the different branches of education?—I have paid considerable attention to that subject, with regard to all ranks of the community.

You are acquainted also with several distinguished educationists in Edinburgh?—Intimately with several.

With whom?—With Mr. Pillans, Professor of the Latin department of Classical Literature in the University of Edinburgh; Sir George Mackenzie, late President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; Drs. Poole and Andrew Combe, Fellows of the Edinburgh Royal College of Physicians; Mr. Maclaren, the able editor of the Scotsman newspaper; Mr. George Combe, a very distinguished writer on the subject; the celebrated Mr. Wood; and Messrs. Chambers, the well-known journalists. All these have written on the subject of education.

Are you acquainted with their opinions on the subject of education?—Intimately acquainted with them.

And you yourself have written on the subject of education?—I have.

Your work has had considerable circulation both in England and in America, has it not?—It has. It is entitled, "The Necessity of Popular Education as a National Object." It is about 15 months since it came out, and my publishers tell me it is very nearly through an edition in this country. It is by this time in its second edition in America, and I believe stereotyped there.

Your opinions, then, on the subject of education are founded on your own personal experience and that of your friends?—Yes, and on principle.

You have obtained in the course of that experience, it is presumed, a number of valuable facts?—I am in possession of some facts.

Not only in reference to the practical details, but with regard to the more general bearings of the subject?—I may say so.

What do you mean by education?—When I speak of education, I mean that it embraces physical and moral education, as well as intellectual. 1. The improvement, by proper exercise, of the several systems of the body,—the respiratory, the muscular, the nervous, the cerebral, the skin,—constitutes physical education. 2. Moral education is the practical exercise of the pupil's moral feelings, in the society of his fellows, where, and where alone, such moral exercise can have adequate field. 3. Intellectual education is the training, exercising, and improving of the intellectual faculties, to the increase of knowledge and wisdom.

Do you distinguish education from instruction?—Certainly. Instruction I consider to be addressed to the intellect only; education embraces training, physical and moral, as well as intellectual; education is the generic term, and instruction is one of its branches.

How would you divide education?—Into elementary, and ulterior or higher; the first to commence at birth, but to be in schools from two to 14 years of age. From two to six or seven is the period of infant education; from six or seven to 14, of juvenile. Ulterior education proceeds after 14.

In keeping the different stages of education separate, is there not some danger that education may be made too special; should they not insensibly melt into each other?—Certainly; but infant schools should always be separated from juvenile schools; these last are for children from six or seven to 14, and the instruction even in these will proceed in a natural series, the parts passing gradually into each other.

Would you specify the age of 14 as the period at which every child should leave school?—For the manual labour classes, 14 is a proper age; for the other classes, I should think 16.

Do you prefer an infant school to maternal education at home?—Very decidedly indeed.

On what ground?—On this ground; that moral education at home wants the element of numbers, and of a variety of dispositions, without which the moral faculties cannot be exercised. There is not sufficient scope for the exercise of these in the family nursery; and I have

Appendix, No. 3.
Evidence of *J. Simpson*, Esq.
31 July 1835.

heard the most enlightened and excellent mothers complain that they do not succeed with their children; that animal feeling seems to rule them, and that the nursery, with all their exertions, is often a scene of infant strife. I think that the removal of an infant at two years old into the society of its fellows, into what was well called a regulated nursery, is the best disposal of infants, without distinction of rank.

Do you not think it of great advantage to children to associate with those of an age somewhat more advanced than their own?—Certainly; their instructors and trainers must be older than themselves; but their moral exercise must be with their equals, or nearly so, in age.

Do you think that in consequence of numbers congregating together, there are qualities disclosed and brought out upon the surface of the child's character, which probably would escape observation if they remained at home?—Certainly.

Is there not this drawback from such an advantage, the circumstance of the family affection of the children being considerably weakened by their absence from home?—The reverse is the result of experience. Whatever tends to exercise and improve the higher feelings will improve generally the character; and I should expect that a child who is in the daily practice, amongst his fellows, of acts of justice and goodness, will increase in respect and affection for his parents. I shall be able to put in documents to prove that this is the effect. I can refer to the letters of parents who have had children educated at the Edinburgh Infant School, and who all state, without any exception, that the best feelings of the children are improved, their respect and affection increased, and that the comfort which the parents enjoy in having the little creatures home after being six or eight hours in the school and playground, is such a contrast to the weariness and plague of having them constantly with them, that the infant school is found to be the greatest promoter of the happiness of the domestic circle.

Is it not found a serious difficulty in home education, at an early age, to prevent the influence of example and conversation on the part of others?—This is one of the greatest and most unavoidable evils of home education; and when we are told that the children are taken from under their mother's eye by going to an infant school, we should be led to believe that they are always with the mother at home; but they are in the charge of those very imperfect moral guides, nursery maids, many more hours than they would be at infant schools. Infant schools, in short, are well-regulated nurseries, with properly qualified nursery instructors over them, and far preferable to any moral training possible at home.

With respect to education by the mother at home, it is generally assumed that mothers are capable of educating; is it not found from experience to be in a great measure the reverse?—I do not know, in the present state of education of the middle and upper classes of society, that I could point out, within my own knowledge, half-a-dozen mothers who I should say are qualified to educate their own children; and that is one of the results of the low state of education in the middle and higher classes.

Is not that evil still more applicable to the lower classes, who are constantly occupied?—Education is then utterly neglected.

Then the best principles of education which an infant can derive at home may be attended to with better effect in an infant school?—Yes, much better effect.

In their occupations, would not persons in the humbler classes of life be freer when their children are sent to an infant school?—Decidedly; this is one obvious advantage of infant schools.

In educating the different classes of society together, in the same school, and giving them the same course of instruction and training, do you not, in a great degree, forget the situation they will relatively occupy in future life?—I do not, because I hold that elementary education, as it ought to be, should include all ranks, and as it will be the education of nature and of truth, it is applicable to every conceivable situation of human life. The later education which the professions require is not elementary education, and will come afterwards; elementary education is, and ought to be, such as is applicable and beneficial to all grades in society.

Especial or professional education, if I may so call it, fitting individuals for their different avocations in future life, at what period would you commence such education?—Immediately after the elementary.

You extend the elementary to the age of 14; when would you teach languages?—I should begin languages then, and not till then. The great bulk of the working class need no language but their own, and it would be throwing away time to teach them any other.

Is not 14 a very late period for commencing them?—Experience has proved the contrary.

Are there not other departments of education which might be beneficially taught at an earlier period, those found useful for the several ranks in life?—I should say there might be particular branches going on, certainly; but it is better they should not.

Are you aware of a plan which has been tried, of building on the same establishment schools for the upper and the lower orders of society in juxta-position with each other, and do you approve of that system?—I do not see any utility in it; if the elementary education is what it ought to be, it will be suited to all conditions. My view of it is, that it should be so perfect that it may be a point of departure for ulterior education, or a complete education for those who are to go no further, to serve them for all ordinary purposes of life.

Have you found from experience that the powers of mind before the age of 14 are sufficiently advanced to enable children to rise to a higher quality of education?—I am glad that question has been asked; it is one about which there is much confusion of thinking. At the age of 14, the higher intellectual faculties of man,—those which he is afterwards to use in life upon subjects that demand thought and reflection,—are not matured; up to the age of

14,

14, nature has sharpened the knowing faculties only, those by which we gain knowledge; they are in vigour from childhood, and become more and more acute by exercise in knowledge, in other words, by elementary instruction. Knowledge, and knowledge only, should be given before 14; but knowledge of everything that exists around in the external world, with the sciences which develope that knowledge, such as the elements of natural history, chemistry, mechanical philosophy, geology, &c. Now this is all knowledge, it is not its reflective application. The knowledge faculties are exceedingly acute before 14; and when I come afterwards to state facts with regard to this point, I expect they will prove very satisfactory to the Committee.

Would you extend your instruction to the acquisition of the dead languages?—I should not waste time or mind on the dead languages during the period of elementary education.

There are some arrangements which De Fellenberg has adopted, which he finds to have succeeded, such as, that in proportion as the child developes, in the poor school or the agricultural school, higher powers of mind, he is allowed to pass into the local or upper school; in the same way nearly as occurs in life, where a labourer, if he shows he possesses more intellect than those around him, gradually passes on to some other class of society, above that of the labouring class; and that is found of advantage in two ways; it has excited, to a certain degree, emulation among the labouring classes, and it has also extinguished that proud spirit with which the upper classes are in the habit of looking down upon the lower. Do you think such an arrangement adopted in our English schools would produce the same result?—I am not perfectly able to say what the result would be, but I should have one fear, that it might interfere with a perfect system of elementary education suited to all, and that something inferior might be given to some grades, which would be inconsistent with the opinion which I entertain, that the system of elementary education should be as perfect as possible for all grades. I should be afraid, if you were to classify in that way, that some of the classes would have a deficient elementary education. I should like to see the elementary education, which I have partly described, and hope afterwards much more minutely to describe, indiscriminately given; and I should expect that there would be a better means of ascertaining what the young persons were fitted for, than by arranging them first into different classes.

De Fellenberg has, to a certain degree, felt the inconvenience which you have mentioned, of there being two separate classes, and has lately wished to establish a consolidated school, to allow instruction to be given with greater facilities and amalgamate the classes more together?—I should say that that confirms the opinion which I have now given.

Are you aware of the education, if we may call it so, which is pursued by M. Fellenberg's *colonists?*—I am not.

De Fellenberg has sent a certain number of young boys, whom he calls his Robinson Crusoes, to a mountain in the neighbourhood of Hofwyl, where they cut down the wood, build their own dwellings, and furnish themselves with the means of livelihood; do you think such a mode of education would be judicious in this country?—Not till after the elementary period; then the Robinson Crusoes would be more intelligent and effective colonists.

Do you not think that such an experiment as that might have a tendency to give a sort of discursive feeling of mind, which is at variance with the properly regulating the course of education?—No doubt it would, and that is the reason why I should wish to see the experiment made with intelligent boys after 14.

Are you aware that there is a school at Coire, in Switzerland, in which the boys are employed not merely in *bonâ fide* labour, but in transacting all the affairs connected with the establishment, going to market, and managing all the matters of the family, and that this is found a salutary preparation for their future employment in life; would you recommend such an arrangement?—Provided always it does not interfere with the course of elementary education.

Might it not be adopted in this manner; taking a certain number of pupils of such an establishment in rotation, and employing them from time to time in transacting the business of the school, without interfering with their usual course of study?—If it can be done consistently with their course of study and moral training, let it be by all means; but if it does in the least interfere with these, I should think it would be disadvantageous.

Would you say that such a course of education as the arrangement just now mentioned is applicable as well to the upper as the lower classes of the community?—I should say that the experiment of the mountain would be advantageous to any rank whatever, provided it is not carried too far; it would make a youth independent, and give him resource in any situation in which he is cast; he could build and furnish a house from a tree cut down.

Where a *mountain* is not to be had, would you conceive it desirable that a garden should be furnished, in which the boys should be encouraged to amuse themselves, and at the same time to obtain a knowledge of gardening, and other matters connected with it?—Certainly; I do not hold the *mountain* by any means to be essential.

Are you of opinion that such pursuits, which are merely mechanical, may with advantage be introduced in any school for amusement?—Yes, as means of exercise, but always provided, as I have often repeated, they do not interfere with what is properly elementary education.

It is found in De Fellenberg's establishment that these occupations, when not carried to extremes, as they are in some cases, have been found auxiliary to mental instruction, under proper restrictions; is there any reason why they should not be tried in our English schools?—Certainly, I should not conceive there is any reason that at proper times they should not be applied as a certain direction of physical education.

Appendix, No. 3.

Evidence of *J. Simpson*, Esq.

31 July 1835.

Are they not quite as useful in improving physical power as gymnastic exercises?—Quite as useful.

And would afford equal amusement to the boys as gymnastic exercises?—No doubt of it.

Might they not be very beneficially substituted in the place of gymnastic exercises in most of our public schools?—They might, provided the labour is sufficiently varied, and not in constrained postures, or too severe; for properly-arranged gymnastic exercises are calculated, anatomically and physiologically, to exercise the muscles and nerves. In labour they may have to stoop forward; there may be therefore a less scientific application of muscular exercise than in gymnastics.

It is found in some of the schools that the application of labour has not been followed by any useful result; that has been ascribed to the circumstance that the labour had not been *bonâ fide*, but merely for amusement; do you think that would be the result?—I should fear it would; the pupils would then go to labour unwillingly.

Where the pupil derives some immediate advantage from the labour, by being allowed the produce of what he has cultivated, and of the fruit or flowers which he has brought up, he will go to labour with greater zeal and benefit?—That would certainly add to his motives.

Do you think where labour is introduced into schools, that in order to encourage the pupils they should be allowed the profits of their labour?—The motive is selfish; and I am decidedly against *instituting* for selfishness in education, where everything should be done to repress, at least to regulate, self-love. Labour ought to produce subsistence to the adult, but it should not be made to minister to love of gain in the young. The legitimate reward of labour to them is the skill they acquire for after life.

In coupling mechanical pursuits with education, you would not consider it as a necessary part of the school arrangement to which boys should be expected to turn themselves, but rather as an amusement?—Yes, and to be so regulated as not to encroach upon the time that ought to be devoted to elementary education.

Have you found that the effect of introducing emulation among boys with regard to their gardens, or any of their supplementary pursuits, has been a tendency to supersede the emulation which would be otherwise directed to intellectual pursuits, and to substitute the ambition of a lower character of attainment?—It will depend upon the turn given to any pursuit by the teacher whether or not it shall produce emulation at all. Emulation is an inferior and selfish impulse; but if distinction be sought, it will be in superiority in that for which the power is felt by the individual to be greatest.

You would consider that the natural inducement to be satisfied with excellence in one department ought to be met by bringing in aid of the particular direction of emulation all the studies and pursuits which bear the nearest relation to the particular bias of mind of the individual?—I think so. I should say that a judicious instructor would observe the different faculties of his pupils, and endeavour, even at that early stage, during the course of elementary education, to encourage genius; but he should do so, always keeping in view that general elementary instruction is a more important object, and that genius will come out afterwards. If, for instance, there is a particular genius for drawing, there is no necessity for encouraging it too much at that early period; it will come out afterwards. It may be very proper that the teacher should take account of what he sees for future encouragement; but I should be sorry to see it interrupt, in the slightest degree, the important course of elementary education.

Is there not a certain degree of injury to be apprehended to the general character, both moral and mental, of individuals, by the early encouragement of any particular talent or power?—I think there is, if too exclusive or carried too far; and we may see in this one source of that vain and irritable temper we find in many artists, who have been early habituated to idolize their own pursuit, with a contracted view of every other, and really a very limited range of both thinking and feeling.

Then you think that, besides exciting vanity in the individual, it also gives a contracted character to his mind, and renders it insensible to the pursuits and excellencies of others?—I do take that view; but all this would be counteracted by a well-regulated course of moral instruction and exercise, one of the great objects of which is to repress feelings of vanity and self-sufficiency, instead of exciting and encouraging them.

Minds above the grade of imbecility are susceptible of improvement in various matters, separate from a well-regulated elementary education?—It is advantageous to present to the learner, in the course of elementary education, a number of objects of study, because experience justifies us in saying there are many whose minds are so constituted that they cannot be brought to interest themselves in particular pursuits; whereas the same individuals, if they had other pursuits presented to them, would apply themselves to them. We are not in a condition yet to estimate what would be the effect on the minds of the young of a well-regulated education, according to the human faculties. We have seen the faculties clouded and weakened by exclusive Latin and Greek, a sort of idle somniferous education, which, in the great majority, injures the mind. This is one reason for postponing the learned languages till a later period. We have seen the bad effect of the constant application of the faculties of very young boys to this one, to them, uninteresting pursuit.

You have considered, it is presumed from the title and object of your work, the question of elementary education as a National object?—I have.

How do you propose, in that point of view, that national education should be carried on; would you leave it to demand, or would you place it under the direction of some superintending body?—I should certainly never think of leaving it to the principle of demand and supply; it is too costly in its machinery for anything less than a National effort. It is not one of those urgent and immediate wants that will lead the great body of the people to seek for

for it, unless it is brought in their way, and they are induced and almost coaxed to accept of it. Experience, and the very low state in which we find education even at the present day, bear me out in this opinion. It has hitherto been left to find its own level, which is a very low one indeed; and without a great National exertion, there does not seem to be any hope of rendering it higher.

You consider, then, that making education a great National object would be attended with very considerable advantages, both to the progress of education and the general improvement of society?—Most certainly.

On what principle do you ground this opinion?—On the truth, that efforts which are made by individual exertion are of a very temporary and precarious nature. They commence in particular places, where there has been very little done in the way before, with great zeal, but that zeal very soon relaxes; it especially relaxes when frequent demands are made for the money necessary to support the system. When it is relaxing in some quarters, we find it rising up in others, there in its turn to relax in the same way. My experience has been, that exertions have continued only for a few years, and then have almost invariably relaxed, and the seminaries which have been established have fallen to pieces from want of support; and, what is worse, these seminaries, being often of a more extended description, have absorbed previous smaller seminaries, which of course fall with the greater ones; and I have seen places left without education entirely, owing to their having trusted to a new and more zealous system, which, when it has failed, has been found to have destroyed much that preceded it of a less extended character.

Are dame schools known in Scotland?—No; but in England these have been destroyed in that way. The farmers and that description of persons, when prosperous, have sent their children to superior schools; and when bad times have come they became unable to do so, and there was no education for them at all, the previous schools having ceased.

Has not an indisposition, on the part of the parents, often arisen from an anxiety to avail themselves of the labour of their children, instead of sending them to school?—Yes; and that is a great evil, to which I trust to be called afterwards more particularly to speak.

You are decidedly of opinion that education should be made a National object?—A National system alone will possess a high and improved character, and alone will attain to that well-regulated uniformity, in the substance as well as the method of education itself, which is necessary to bring the whole population to one elevated level. That alone will render teachers public functionaries, raise them to the rank of what may be called a fourth learned profession, and secure their adequate remuneration.

Do you apprehend any danger from a too great uniformity that would arise by reason of the national superintendence which you so strongly recommend?—I cannot see any danger; I see it full of advantage. There are checks on the evil of education becoming stationary, or being in any way abused, in the existence of a free press, and in the careful and enlightened superintendence of the Legislature; and I cannot see that there could be any possibility of that uniformity producing any bad consequences whatever. I see, on the contrary, every advantage from it, there being means by which education shall advance with the lights of the age, and, above all, there being arranged, what I hope to be called upon to speak to afterwards, a series or system of educational books, that should itself form a guide. It would make the whole nation, in point of education and of light, one family, and tend materially to aid the whole by the exertions of all.

Would not that uniformity tend to create an uniformity in the grades of society, which would be prejudicial to the lower classes?—The more you can bring people of all ranks to one enlightened way of thinking, the better; we suffer seriously from the extreme separation of the different grades in society; I should like to see a great deal more harmony among them. Absolute equalization of their conditions is impossible; but I should like to see more harmony among all grades, and less of mutual jealousy.

Would not equality in education take away that stimulus to exertion which is the great means by which society is improved?—I should not dread that result, so long as conditions in life must be different, and so long as it is known to the great body of the people that they must depend on their labour, which an enlightened system of education would teach them is, when well regulated, no evil, but on the contrary, not only the condition established by nature of subsistence, but moreover the condition of health, as the best and most beneficial exercise of the muscular frame, the nerves and the brain. The rich and idle impose labour upon themselves, and often very severe labour, as exercise and pleasure. There never could be that equality, in point of actual condition, that would remove the stimulus to exertion.

Does not the possession of a higher degree of education by the lower classes, which degree of education has probably been gained by labour and exertion, form in itself a powerful stimulus to exercise the better qualities of human nature?—Certainly.

But if all classes, by the facilities you would give to education, or if all the great classes between the labourer and the tradesman, were brought to the same standard, would not those facilities of education take away that stimulus to exertion which the present difficulties of education hold out?—An improved system of education would put into the hands of all classes an instrument of power for promoting their individual interest and of elevating themselves in society, so great, that the stimulus would, I apprehend, be increased.

If all classes were brought to the same level, how would one class be able to rise above the others?—I do not apprehend that they would be brought to the same level, patrimonially speaking; but I see in knowledge and morality, in the possession of even the humblest classes, an instrument of actual power, by means of which they would be enabled, if not relatively, certainly absolutely, to better their condition.

Does not its being an instrument of power mainly depend upon its being in the possession of a few?—I think not. Nature did not intend to leave it in that condition.

The Committee do not understand that answer?—I think that by the arrangements of the Creator, who has given us faculties to discover truth, truth must be beneficial to all; education itself is a means of discovering truth—truth which shall be advantageous to us, in enabling us to put ourselves in accordance with God's laws, and to fulfil those conditions which He has established as the means of our happiness. When we are in possession of that great instrument, knowledge, which is power, we should be the more able to promote our own happiness. I do not see that it is necessary to our happiness that others should be inferior. I think *that* opinion is a social fallacy, and one which is extremely hurtful.

Would not that general equalization of ranks, in relation to their power of getting beyond their fellows, be the means of education being nearly equalized; would it not have the effect of tending to deteriorate the class generally, rather than to improve them?—I cannot say I think so.

Deteriorate from their pecuniary or actual position in society?—My feeling and belief is, that the whole would be elevated, and that there would be a larger proportion of social happiness enjoyed.

In those classes which at present are recognised as being in general well educated, we do not find that this general communication of knowledge prevents certain portions from rising above others, and thus it is not found that this general education in any way detracts from the stimulus so necessary for the progress of society?—Certainly not.

Will you be good enough to state what are the classes which you consider generally well educated?—I should say there are no classes of society well educated, as things are in this country.

Take other countries?—We should not find other countries much better, with the exception of Prussia, some parts of Germany, and America. France is getting forward, and perhaps will get ahead of us. I believe that educating the great body of the people will generally better their condition, by elevating them intellectually and morally, but will leave perfectly free all competition that may be now open to them of rising in society; they will be generally benefited, generally elevated, and generally improved.

If you educate the lower classes, would you find it essentially necessary to educate the middle and upper classes in an equal or relative proportion?—Certainly; great improvement is still wanted in their education.

Do you think a greatly improved system of elementary education can easily be realized for all classes of the community?—I have no doubt of it. It forms the foundation of all our hopes of education that it is quite realizable.

On what principle do you ground this opinion?—That hitherto the time allotted to education has been wasted on mistaken objects. I believe that reading, writing and accounting, which are mere instruments, and not themselves knowledge, have constituted the whole of popular education, and that teachers of schools have spent years with their pupils in attaining these objects merely. A much higher kind of education is attainable in well-regulated schools, with proper teachers and proper machinery; and the same time which is devoted to reading, writing and accounting alone, if devoted to really useful knowledge of the nature of things and the elements of science, which I conceive may be imparted even to the humblest classes, would tend greatly to improve their condition and increase their happiness. I believe that all this is quite and easily realizable; and I cannot conceive an improved education under any other aspect.

Can you give the Committee any instances of facts, justifying these conclusions, that have come within your own experience?—I know that in schools with which I am familiar, education has assumed the character of useful and real knowledge, while verbal knowledge is incidentally and accessarily taught along with it, as merely the signs of the things signified: but the things are made familiar to the pupils, with the simpler qualities of material objects, as in the beautiful lessons of Dr. Mayo, on the Pestalozzi plan. At an age under 14 a very considerable knowledge of the elements of physical science, chemistry, mechanics, anatomy and physiology are attained; the two last much attended to, and very important as affecting the preservation of health; simple views of practical ethics and morals, and a notion of the pupil's position in society as a citizen, with his rights and duties. I have seen all these attained by both sexes.

Would you make any difference in the quality of education for the different grades of society?—I should make no difference in the quality of elementary education for any rank of society, nor any difference in the qualifications of the teachers. I should give the best possible elementary education to the poorest of the people.

Is there not a kind of education especially fitted for particular classes of people, and not fitted for others; for instance, in the school of Hofwyl, Mr. Fellenberg has found it useful in one of his schools to make labour the great object, and in another instruction. In the other school, in the Institute for instance, the course of education is principally confined to instruction, and labour is made accessary; and in the school of the poor, labour is the great employment, and instruction occupies but an hour or an hour and a half in the day. Should you approve of that?—I very much disapprove of it. I think that up to 14 years of age instruction ought to be the principal, and labour the accessary; that is the period when alone instruction can be attained by that class of society. I am exceedingly adverse to the commencement of labour much before 14; the muscular frame is not yet prepared for it, and it would be of greater advantage that that period of time were occupied in improving the moral and intellectual faculties by education; and the laborious part, which would be learnt very well at the age of 14, would come better then than even by dividing with it the time that

should be allotted to the improvement of the mind and the morals. After the age of 14 you may begin to apprentice to labour.

Would you consider it desirable that labour schools should be established for the education in agricultural pursuits of boys who have not attained the age of 14?—I have given some attention to that point, and am so unwilling to interrupt the course of an improved education under the age of 14, by introducing labour, which will come better afterwards when the muscular frame is better prepared for it, and when it will become the business of life, that I am disposed entirely to exclude what are called labour schools at that period.

But is it not well known that a large portion of the time of children must be given to muscular exercise and physical occupations, and that consequently their instruction will be very limited; why refuse then to employ these children in labour, provided the labour is not above the strength they are supposed to have at that age?—Certainly, if you make the labour really an exercise, they are as well employed in one sort of muscular exertion as another; and if you were to substitute that labour for gymnastics, for instance, or to combine it with them, there could be no harm in it.

Then the objection to the application of labour is not so much to the thing itself as to the abuse of it, as taking too great a portion of the time of the child?—Yes, to making it the principal object, and not the accessary.

Is it not to be apprehended, if too much time is given to instruction at an early period, that the child at 14 will feel indisposed to labour, and will continue in the same course, applying itself, if not exclusively, nearly so, to intellectual occupations?—I should presume that Necessity would answer that question. He must labour to live; and it will be part of an intelligent education to have informed him that all men must labour, and that well-regulated labour is no evil. We are all accustomed to consider it as an evil. It is a truth yet to be known to society, that labour is no evil, if regulated as it ought to be. A mind properly educated will know and feel that the goods of this world cannot be so distributed as to make every one rich; that the vast majority must labour in order to live; and that that labour is not only no evil, but, when properly regulated, may be, and really is, a pleasure. I do not see that that very knowledge which has led to these practical conclusions should have the effect of indisposing the person to that labour which he knows to be absolutely necessary to his existence, and which practically he will find is not the evil it has always been represented.

Do you think it would be possible to obtain the consent of parents in an inferior class of life, for instance the laborious classes, to allow their children to remain in the school, merely employed in the acquirement of instruction, till so late a period as the age of 14?—I know it would be very difficult to induce them to do it as things now are, and that they would wish the assistance of their children in their labour at a much earlier period. I am not prepared to say how that can be prevented. I do not think it is to be remedied by an appeal to the parents themselves, without some legislative aid.

To follow up your views with respect to labour, all society is engaged at present in labour, with this difference, that one set of people call it amusement, and another call it labour?—I do not confine labour to muscular exertion. The labour of the mind is the most severe of the two, and this Honourable Committee know that labour well.

Then you say there is no more reason, if a proper education should be given to the lower orders, for their feeling of disgust or repugnance to their labours in the field, the cultivation of land, than the various other classes of life feel to the different occupations which at present engage them?—Certainly not, or to any other necessary labour.

Would you place in the amount of human enjoyment both the physical exertion of the man who labours in his garden for his amusement, and the man who labours in his garden for sustenance?—I hold them both to be labour; one to procure exercise, and the other to gain the means of subsistence.

Do you suppose the education of the lower orders will induce them to consider both kinds of labour in the same point of view?—I conceive that education will very materially contribute to bring the great body of the people to regard them as very much the same.

Do you not think it is possible that the labourer in the fields may feel as much enthusiasm in the agricultural pursuits in which he is engaged, as the medical man and the lawyer do in their respective vocations?—He would, if enlightened, but not if he is labouring in pure ignorance.

To some men these pursuits are the most engaging that could be presented to them?—Yes; education will improve the feeling. I do not say that it will ever come to that, that men will consider it the highest of their pleasures to labour, but that they will not consider it the evil they do at present; for the labour of 12 hours a day is excessive labour; they will go to it with more pleasure when limited in duration, when not so severe in character, and when it is seen by a more enlightened mind to be absolutely necessary.

Is one of the consequences of education to be to render labour less severe, and not so long in duration?—I should say it would be so, with the aid of the Legislature, to abridge the hours of labour.

Do you propose that the Legislature should interfere to regulate the hours of labour, and the amount of remuneration to be paid for it?—Not the last, generally; but I believe in an after part of my evidence, when I come to subsidiary education for the lower classes, that will come more properly forward.

Do you not think the effect of improved education would be so to increase the skill of the labourer as to make the aggregate produce by the labour of society as great as it now is, by a much smaller sacrifice of time?—Quite so; I could not have wished the question to be

Appendix, No. 3.

Evidence of *J. Simpson*, Esq.

31 July 1835.

better stated than it has been by the Honourable Member, and my answer to it in the affirmative is very decided.

Would you in the same elementary school educate the different classes of society?—I should delight to see the thing realized. Nothing would more unite them in harmony, and do away with all the heart-burnings in the different ranks. When education comes to be what it ought to be, refinement will prevail, and all ranks may assemble in the same school, as we see them now in the same church.

You make use of the term education generally?—Yes; by which I mean not only intellectual training, but moral training, the more important of the two, and also physical training.

At what point of education would you separate the classes?—About the age of 14; when they have obtained all the moral training possible from the age of two, when they join the infant school, up to 14; when they have had all the benefit of the physical training which an enlightened system would give them, and when they have obtained a knowledge of the elements or rudiments of science, and a great amount of useful practical knowledge for resource in life.

Would not your system confine all classes up to the age of 14 to the acquisition of merely the rudiments of knowledge, whereas much more than the rudiments of knowledge are acquired at present under that age?—That last proposition, with great deference, I doubt.

Do you not exclude branches of education now taught previously to 14 from your system?—My answer is, that I do, and I do so advisedly. I should get those branches much better after 14.

At what age would you commence the teaching of the higher branches of mathematics, or the teaching of languages either ancient or modern?—I should never think in elementary education of teaching either the higher mathematics, or any other language than the vernacular; and experience has shown, in young people of both sexes, much more rapid progress in languages after 14 than before.

The Committee understand you to say that a false prejudice prevents the parents of children of the higher classes from sending their children to the same infant school with the children of the humbler classes, and that you consider that up to a certain age, which you fix at 14, the course of education should be the same for all classes, and after that period the education should be suited to the particular walk of life to which the child is destined?—Quite so. The pupil should go to a higher academy or college, and as he goes there with a mind greatly better prepared for it, he will make more progress than if he had gone at an earlier age. Languages are not learned well by the very young.

Are you not of opinion that such an association in early life will have the effect of raising the humbler classes of society and engendering in them habits of self-respect, without in any degree degrading the upper classes?—I conceive that a properly arranged moral education would have that effect most eminently; the superior classes would not suffer, while the inferior would be gradually elevated, and there would be a harmony among all classes, from their originally meeting under the roof of one school, that would soften for life their feelings towards each other.

Do you think it could be easily realized?—No; I do not think, with the present feelings and prejudices, it would be easily realized. In the elementary school only I should look for it; but if it were realizable, and if men of influence were to disregard these prejudices and send their children into these elementary schools, it would then by mere fashion be more easily realized than by any legislative enactment.

Does not the High School at Edinburgh so far assimilate to what you would consider right, in the particular alluded to, by admitting scholars from all ranks of society, from the highest to the lowest?—I remember that that was its character when I was pupil there, and I believe it still is.

What has been the effect of the commixture of the various ranks of society in the High School of Edinburgh?—As far as my observation has gone, it has always been salutary and satisfactory, and the boys of humbler rank who mixed with the aristocracy,—for there were often peers in the same school,—have been elevated by it without the slightest degradation of the others.

It has had the effect of diffusing civilization throughout all the districts, more or less, from which those boys have come?—Certainly.

Are you aware that the same commixture of rank exists to a great extent in the endowed schools of this country?—I am not personally acquainted with the endowed schools of this country; but I have heard, that although they admit different ranks, aristocratic distinctions are jealously kept up. In Edinburgh, between 10 and 15 years ago, another grammar school was established, called the Academy, which I have regretted to hear denominated the *genteeler* school. If directors, teachers or parents lend countenance to this paltry vanity, they do that which cannot fail to be injurious to the community.

Have you heard whether the same result you have stated as following in the High School of Edinburgh follows also in the schools of England?—I cannot answer that question; but I should expect much higher results than those which I have described, and which I shall describe afterwards more fully, when a higher moral education shall prevail.

Is not the practice which still obtains at the Universities of making distinctions in dress, and with respect to the tables at which the students dine, between different classes directly at variance with the principle you seek to inculcate?—Most unquestionably.

And calculated to give to the higher classes an inordinate opinion of their superiority?—No doubt of it. It has been justified upon the principle of the importance of keeping up distinctions

distinctions of rank and high aristocratic feelings in a monarchical government, but I think it has moral consequences so hurtful as to more than counterbalance these advantages.

Do you think the system of fagging in English schools, which is said to counteract that aristocratic feeling, really produces that result?—I think the system of fagging so execrable, so morally wrong, that it cannot cure anything whatever, and that it only renders the aristocratical part more tyrannical, without at all softening them.

It has been found that the educating of persons of different conditions of life in the same school, whatever has occurred in other countries, has not yet been successful here. I will give you the instance of Tullalee, where a superior school of the upper classes altogether failed, and the inferior class also appeared to languish. Do you attribute that to any deficiency in the system, or to the operation of a prejudice against the communion of the two classes at an early period of life?—I should impute it to the last cause. I do not know exactly the nature of the education pursued at the seminary alluded to by the Honourable Member; but this is an improvement which will have a powerful array of prejudice to encounter, and when I speak of it now, I am rather speaking of principles that shall have application in a more advanced period of society, than what I expect myself to live to see.

Do you think that the association of a number of children of different conditions in education would materially tend to remove the aristocratical feelings which at present prevail?—No doubt of it; there exists a feeling of indisposition to mix with our fellow men whom we have, by the prejudices of society, been allowed to consider our inferiors; and that feeling is increased, very naturally, by their present uneducated state, which renders them coarse, uncleanly, vicious, and repulsive; but a higher standard of education, a higher rate of moral instruction, would elevate all classes to be companions; and even the fear of infectious disease, which now operates as a repellant, would, in a better regulated system of education, be removed, and there would be no more risk of infectious disease from contact with children of the working classes than there is now in schools of the higher classes.

Do you apprehend that if the education of the different classes of society up to the age of 14 was to be perfectly equal in treatment and in mental and physical occupations, in communion one with the other, that a certain feeling of disappointment and irritation might be generated in the minds of those individuals on leaving school and separating in the different walks of life, one being so distinct from the other, as those which exist in the present state of society?—I should think, with reference to our present state of society, it might produce that result; but I think good moral instruction for the period of infant education, and of the more advanced education, still elementary, which all grades will receive, will soften the feeling now alluded to, to a degree which we can hardly now estimate.

Would not one of the effects of a proper education be, to make people contented to see the differences in the ranks of society?—Yes; all the distinctions that are unavoidable in the nature of things, and, above all, to avoid that erroneous impression, that labour, properly regulated, is an evil.

Have you any facts to state to the Committee of the success of the system of the joint education of the different classes of society?—It has yet been tried to a very small extent. I know that in the infant school in Edinburgh, the education in which, for that period of life, is immeasurably superior to what is enjoyed by the higher classes, many persons above the labouring classes,—I know one clergyman and several superior tradesmen,—who have come and said, "We would send our children here, and pay any fee you may please to take for them; there is nothing like this to be obtained elsewhere." There is a strong indisposition of the higher classes to mingle with the lower, even at the threshold of life; but in the Model Infant School of Edinburgh there is such a prevalence of moral feeling, and of what may be called infant refinement, of attention to ventilation, cleanliness, and the first symptoms of infectious disease, with watchfulness of the developement of infant ideas and the formation of infant habits, that I have often said that if I had lived sufficiently near, I should not have hesitated to have sent my own children to it.

Supposing all classes to arrive at an equal degree of refinement, such indisposition would be greatly diminished, if not wholly done away?—No doubt it would.

And one effect of such early training and education is to do so?—Certainly.

Have you considered elementary schools with reference to the sexes; would you educate them together?—I am very decided in opinion that in the elementary schools they ought never to be separated. The little matters of sewing and knitting can easily be superadded to the education of the girl; but in everything else they ought to be educated together. Their separation is the result of a mistaken notion, that they cannot be safely together. They will be together, and that not safely, if usually kept separate. Put them under the same roof for the purpose of education, and they never can be more safely together. In an improved education their pursuits tend to improve them morally, and to prevent all the consequences that would be felt under a more ignorant system, of educating them in the same school. I should therefore never think of separating them. The minds of the one sex are like the minds of the other; they are both entitled to an education of useful knowledge, of elementary science, and I would wish to see no separation between the two during elementary education. And there is another advantage of this; girls are put under male instructors. Women's instruction is not the best. In some of our schools in Edinburgh they have male instruction, and they benefit by it; they work up to a better and more beneficial exertion of their faculties under the conduct of a man than under that of one of their own sex.

Mention any school?—The Circus-place School in Edinburgh, the Lancasterian School, Mr. Wood's School, the Model Infant School.

Appendix, No. 3.

Evidence of *J. Simpson*, Esq.

31 July 1835.

Are you aware that in Prussia a man is always employed to teach girls, to a certain age?—I have heard so. I think the two sexes will stimulate each other in the best possible way to exertion; and, under the eye and guidance of their teachers, employed as they are, there cannot arise any evil from the intimacy.

Perhaps you are of the opinion that it is a false prejudice to suppose the female mind is not capable of rising to as high a point of instruction as the male?—Most certainly, during the period of elementary education.

The ground upon which you propose that the sexes should be educated together, is the greater vigour and energy and efficiency which such a course of education would possess?—Yes.

Do you not think the female would lose in delicacy and refinement, particulary that species of delicacy which ought to be peculiar to the female sex?—I think not. The effect of proper elementary education will be such as to refine both sexes to a degree we have never seen, certainly in the lower ranks, or in any rank of life. What I call refinement is another word for the practical exercise of the superior moral faculties. It is the very essence of a well-regulated education to purify and exalt those feelings which the intercourse of the sexes calls forth. There would be a great diminution of the impurity of thought, which is too much now the nature of that intercourse. The sexes never can be more safely together than under the same roof, and under the same instructors; they are put under the same roof when they are under the instruction of their religious teachers, in churches and chapels; and I should expect that their being educated together would be attended with all the advantages which I have specified, and with no evils whatever.

Would you propose to have female teachers, or wholly male teachers?—It would be very important that there should be a female superintendent along with the male teacher. This is essential in infant schools, and I think it would be very desirable in more advanced schools.

Is not your opinion as to female education generally in favour of domestic education for females?—Certainly, as things yet are.

As compared between domestic education, and the education at girls' schools as they now are?—Infant domestic education for girls is subject to all the disadvantages which I have recently mentioned. There prevails an idea that female delicacy is most naturally cultivated in the domestic circle; but during the period of elementary instruction, so many higher feelings would be brought into actual operation than can be in the domestic circle, that even if there were some little diminution of the mere polish which home education may produce, the advantages of higher moral feelings, and higher intellectual attainments, would greatly more than overbalance that disadvantage. Girls might have all the appliances of domestic care and superintendence, in addition to what is gained in the intercourse of the elementary schools; they are there but a few hours, and they may have the mother's care for the rest of the day.

Do you think the advantage of educating the sexes together will extend to schools where a woman is at the head of the establishment?—No; I would wish to see a man at the head of such a school.

Supposing, from particular circumstances, you cannot get a man, would you still prefer to have the sexes together?—If a man is not to be had we must take a woman. The school must be under her superintendence and care; but I should think that a case which is not very likely to happen.

Your observation applies of course to the elementary education of females?—Yes.

In the higher branches of female education, you do not confine yourself of course to male teachers?—No, certainly; any teachers that are best qualified may then be resorted to.

In the higher branches of education, would you prefer domestic or public education for girls?—Domestic certainly, after the elementary period.

Are there not particular branches of mental education which women are more capable of teaching than men?—No; I think I would prefer having a male; a male has about him a certain power that is deferred to by the young, and which even a powerful-minded woman does not command.

In fixing the age of 14 as the period for terminating the joint education of the sexes, might that not be in some instances too late a period?—Certainly not. The age of 14 is the age of puberty, when those feelings which would render their intercourse at all attended with risk are only beginning to be developed; and you have got the benefit of the training of all the previous period, when all the faculties, moral and intellectual, which are exercised in a proper system of elementary education, are available.

Do you know any instance, from your experience, of the joint education of the sexes of that age?—Yes; in the parochial schools of Scotland. In the Circus-place School in Edinburgh, which is a school for the middling classes, the sexes are educated together; but I rather think at the age of 11 or 12 the girls are educated in separate apartments in the establishment.

When you say 14, would you draw the same line as to boys and girls?—I should; that time would be necessary for a complete course of elementary education for the one and for the other.

You would not educate boys in that school till 14, and girls till 12?—No; I would give the girls the benefit of the additional two years as well as the boys.

The girls develope sooner than boys?—They do. The law holds that girls are minors at 12, and boys at 14; that is chiefly physical; with a view to intellectual and moral instruction, I should make no distinction.

Then

Then you throw out of your consideration altogether physical causes?—No, I do not; but I think there would be no risk of these operating unfavourably, and the more that the maturity is not on the side of the boys.

Admitting that elementary education should be national, and equal in its quality as given to the high and the low, and to both sexes, how would you support the machinery of such a course of education?—I have thought much on this point, and hold the opinion, that the means must be provided by the entire population; in other words, by the nation. The machinery, which includes the teachers, should be furnished by the nation on an equitable and just principle.

On what grounds do you found that opinion?—On the ground that a system of general popular education is in its consequences, both direct and indirect, of the utmost value to the nation; there is nothing, whether it be viewed as a mode of obtaining direct good, or preventing much social evil, which to my mind has the importance and the value of a great and general system of popular education, and therefore I think that the nation, getting the value, are bound to pay the price.

Do you think the support of a school has a greater claim upon the national funds than the support of a gaol?—Much greater, certainly.

Both being intended for the prevention of crime?—The best mode of preventing the necessity and cost of police establishments, penitentiaries, and transportation, is the preventive system of a general plan of national education.

Do you think that, without national funds being applied to the purposes of national education, it would not go on with sufficient rapidity if there was a sufficient supply of teachers?—I can hardly imagine a sufficient supply of qualified teachers without national interference. That is a very important part of the machinery.

On what grounds do you state that opinion. Do you not think that schools might be formed for the instruction of teachers sufficiently numerous to supply the country?—When we consider that the population of Prussia amounts to about 13,000,000 or 14,000,000, which is very like our own population, that there are in Prussia, in actual employment at this moment, about 27,000 teachers, and that France, which is following in the footsteps of Prussia, will require in the same ratio about 37,000 teachers, I cannot imagine such an army of teachers provided by anything short of a great national effort.

And you think that the thirst for education is not so intense, and so general among the people, as to create a demand, which would ensure a sufficient supply?—Certainly not.

You think, then, that the whole people should pay for national education?—I think that the whole people should pay for it. I have stated that the principle upon which I call upon the whole nation to pay is, that the whole nation benefits.

How would you propose to raise the vast funds necessary for such a purpose?—The most perfect system that has occurred to me is, that all the outlay of buildings, grounds, apparatus, and machinery of that description, should be provided by the Government, by direct Parliamentary grants, but that the endowment, maintenance, and repairs of the schools should be provided for by a parish or district rate.

How would you propose to raise the funds?—With regard to that part which is to be granted by the Government, I give no opinion. Government will provide the funds.

That is for the outfit?—For the outfit. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is the best judge of that. This will provide buildings, ground, apparatus, and *materiel* in general. Then for the endowment of teachers and the maintenance of schools, in so far as it shall be necessary, I propose a local rate, which has many advantages, direct and indirect, to be imposed on all householders, down to the humblest. This would bear very lightly on all, from being equally imposed, and would have this good effect, that people contributing to it would think they had a right to reap benefit from it, while it would operate in a considerable degree as a substitute for almost any other compulsion in inducing the lower classes to send their children to the schools. I should say that I would go further, and that I should double that rate upon the married, both as a check upon early marriages, and as the married have a more direct interest in its application, and in the benefits to be derived from it.

Do you contemplate that the rate should be the sole remuneration to the teacher, and that he should be without school fees?—There is no opinion in the whole matter in which, on much consideration and considerable experience, I am humbly more decided, than that it ought to be so, and that school fees ought to be entirely banished from elementary education.

A rate is rather an unpopular mode for supporting schools; how would you try to do away with the prejudice that exists at present against rates?— As the evidence I am now giving is guided by general principles, I disregard prejudices altogether. We should always look to that which is best; the prejudice is an ignorant one, arising from the belief that value is not obtained for the rate imposed. This will give way before the education proposed, and the rate will cease to be unpopular. It ought not to be unpopular, and it will be so light that nobody will feel it. The parochial system of Scotland is supported by a rate levied upon the landed proprietors, and it has never been complained of, nor rendered education unpopular.

You are aware that in Scotland it falls upon the higher classes?—Yes, upon the landed proprietors.

Do you think that a more eligible arrangement than laying the tax upon all classes?—I would lay it on all indiscriminately, and moreover let them know for what they pay it.

Would you graduate it according to the rank or station of the individual; would you make the rich pay more than the poor?—They must necessarily do so if it is proportioned according to their property; I should lay it on all the rents of lands and on all householders.

Appendix, No. 3.

Evidence of *J. Simpson*, Esq.

31 July 1835.

Would you not levy it in proportion to the county cess they pay?—Then a large proportion would escape who pay no county cess; householders who are tenants.

The question applies principally to the parochial or rural districts?—Yes; all who pay county cess are necessarily householders, but all householders do not pay county cess; I want a larger class, indeed every person who has a house over his head, and who is not a mere lodger; all householders, down to the very humblest, would pay a rateable proportion. It would press lightly, but yet would always operate as a motive.

Have the heritors made any objection in Scotland to the rate they at present pay?—I never heard of an objection to it.

They build the schools as well as support them?—Yes; but school fees are also paid.

Would you make the amount of payment to the teacher depend on the number of scholars which he had?—No; I think you may give him much higher motives for exertion, under a proper system, than that. It would not operate when you have one school only in the parish; the parish must attend that school or go to no school at all, so that he would have the number of scholars at any rate; but I would propose to stimulate his exertions in other ways. First, I would put a well qualified man there, who had passed through a proper seminary for teachers, obtained a certificate of qualification, a *brevet de capacité*, and been placed upon what the French call the candidates' list; I am then sure that he has the qualification. Secondly, I should subject him to annual re-election, and thereby have the power of not re-electing him. Thirdly, I should subject him to a very strict system of inspection: and, lastly, I should hold out to him the benefit of promotion to superiorly endowed schools; and I think I should then have a much better security for his exertions, for his honest and zealous exertions, than I should have if he were merely looking to increase his school fees. To these I have other objections, which are not counterbalanced by their tendency to stimulate the teacher.

Then you do not think a fixed salary would produce indifference and apathy with such safeguards and encouragements?—I do not apprehend it would.

Is the salary in Scotland a fixed salary in parochial schools?—It is generally a fixed salary. It was increased by an Act in 1804, but it is yet very moderate. There are no schools where it exceeds 40 *l.*, with a house and garden; the house absurdly limited, by a palpable mistake in the Act, to two rooms; "not exceeding" being in the place of "not less than." Two rooms in a Scottish cottage are called a *but* and *ben*; I should think contractions for "by out" and "by in."

Do you find there is any relaxation of exertion?—I believe the parochial system is exceedingly defective, and that one great advantage of the national system would be that of making parochial schools what they ought to be. These parochial schools of course would cease upon the system being adopted, but much superior parochial schools would be substituted.

How would you propose to raise the rate, by public meeting, or by any specific law?—It is always best to allow a locality or district, when they have ascertained the sum needed, to assess themselves. It gives them a feeling of interest and power, and ensures equality in the levying of the rate, and therefore I should propose that there should be some arrangement, to the exact nature of which I am not prepared to speak; a local power, but under the superintendence of a more general system, to lay on the assessment as it is needed. We have an analogy in our poor's-rate in Scotland: the amount of pauperism is first ascertained by the proper officers, the elders of the church; the heritors and kirk session then meet and lay on the rate.

Are you aware the popular schools in America, in many instances, are supported in the same way by local assessment?—I am. In the New England States many of them are so. There are in some of them very large existing funds, even lands in the distant settlements of the Union, and the deficiency is made up by an equable tax laid on the whole community.

You do not think that an infringement upon the liberty of the subject?—I should think if you tax the subject for the support of war against foreign enemies, you may tax him for the support of a war against ignorance at home. You do so for public and judicial establishments, correction-houses, transportations, and executions.

You prefer the system of equable taxation to voluntary contributions?—Very decidedly indeed.

On what grounds?—Voluntary contributions have been found to furnish so small and inadequate an extent of funds, and to be so very precarious, now flourishing and now decaying, that often seminaries so supported have fallen. On that ground alone,—their utter inefficiency to maintain anything like a national education,—I should conceive that were any considerable portion even of the necessary funds to be trusted to voluntary contributions, we should never see national education.

Any other objections?—Yes. Besides the inefficiency of such a mode of support, there is the element of gross injustice in it, and that to certainly not the least deserving portion of the community, the benevolent. Unhappily, that portion of the community is small. I believe it can be statistically stated, for it appears from the list of names in most places for the support of the various charities, that the same individuals can almost be noted, and are known to those who take an active part in the management of the charities. I have been at pains to ascertain it with regard to Edinburgh, where there is a population of nearly 150,000. I believe that the amount of those who ever put their hands in their pockets for a charitable purpose in which there is no show,—for that last is a very material ingredient,—does not exceed 1,500, and that they are not on the increase, but, on the contrary, from the variations of the times, of which all are at present complaining, even that 1,500 are reduced; and I have heard from a gentleman who is better informed than myself, that he can almost name the

the individual contributors to all the charities, not only educational, but all others, he can count them, and that they do not exceed 1,200. There is here so inadequate a source of support, that, even were there no oppression, and no injustice in it, to trust to it would be preposterous. But when we consider that this small remnant, who support all the charities, are to be called on to support education, the injustice of it is so glaring, that it ought not to succeed. An opinion seems to pass current from mouth to mouth, without being properly considered, that it would be to interfere with the free course of benevolence and of charity to substitute a rate for subscriptions.

Is it the best way to encourage charity and benevolence to oppress and overload them?—I should think not; it recalls the sarcastic observation of Voltaire's Candide, who accounts for shooting Admiral Byng, by saying, it was "*pour encourager les autres.*" It is not the best way to encourage charity, in a community of 150,000, to oppress 1,200 persons who have the misfortune to be benevolent, while all the others look on and refuse to touch the burthen with one of their fingers. Therefore I am very unwilling to lay on this portion of the community the burthen of supporting national education, to the smallest amount beyond their fellow-citizens. I know it to be the opinion of one very high authority, that if the Government were to come forward with a proportion of half, or two-thirds, the rest should be left to private benevolence. I think, with the greatest deference, if it were so left, the remaining third, or fourth, or fifth, or sixth, or even tenth of the burthen is what these benevolent individuals are not able to bear; and if to-morrow it were offered to Edinburgh to supply its whole infant and juvenile population with adequate schools, provided the community would by voluntary subscription find one-tenth of the expense, the offer would be a mockery; it could not and would not be accepted. There is the yet further injustice attending it; the benevolent would be taxed twice; they would be taxed to pay their proportion of the national grant, and they would tax themselves to furnish the remainder of the means. In all matters of the kind where it is really intended to raise the means to meet a great exigency, an equable impost is the only efficient and just course. We had an example of that at the time of the cholera. We first attempted to meet it by voluntary contributions, and we failed; then Parliament laid on a rate; but they forgot to give the poor benevolent the benefit of their previous subscriptions, and those who had largely contributed paid the rate besides. Ignorance is a permanent cholera amongst us, which requires that we should meet it by an exertion corresponding to its magnitude.

The two late grants of 20,000 *l.* each have been eagerly sought for in England, and met, have they not?—I believe they have; but I do not think we are entitled to conclude that that would be long the case; and I believe it will be found that the places where the benefits of the grants has been taken are those where schools were not before established; where the thing was new, and where there was a corresponding zeal, tempted by the offer of a large proportion coming from the Government; but I fear that that zeal will very soon be exhausted, and the expectations of those who think that it is to go on, and that Government, continuing to make grants, will continue to be zealously met by voluntary contributions, will be disappointed. They will find that the alacrity will diminish, and I should think a few more grants will bring out that truth.

Is it not found that in those very districts where education is most wanting, the means of providing it are very often most scanty too, and consequently, if a large voluntary contribution be requisite for the establishment of a school as the condition for the Government grant in those districts, schools will not be raised?—They would not.

Would not this additional inconvenience arise from voluntary contributions to meet the Government, that it would require that an account should be kept with the teacher as well as with the builders of the schools, and that very considerable difficulties would also arise in the arrangements about the lands and property?—Such difficulties are likely to arise.

Do you think these difficulties would be obviated, by funds being contributed by the Government on the one side, and the entire locality by assessment on the other?—Nothing appears more simple than giving the Government the first outfit, and requiring that the locality shall answer for the master's salary, the repairs, and all the current expenses.

It is very often said, that voluntary contributions are self-imposed, and that therefore they are not burthens?—They are great burthens nevertheless. The benevolent feel a demand upon them to relieve human misery, and even to further human weal and happiness, much stronger than any compulsory impost; but that is no reason why they should continue to be oppressed.

Voluntary contributions, by their very name, imply that they are willingly given, and are no burthen upon the individual?—I hold that they are a great burthen, and that many who impose them on themselves do so very naturally grudging that the great majority of non-contributors are looking on, and reaping the social benefits for which they are paying. Such is the very nature of philanthropic feeling, that it continues to burthen itself rather than that society should suffer; but it is not the less unjust to allow it to go on. The waggoner pursues another course with the lazy horses, and forces them to share the draught with the willing,—if you will permit such an allusion.

It is a very just comparison. Is there not another inconvenience arising from subscriptions, that often a rich individual in the neighbourhood contributes the most, and in return for such contribution, is apt to assume a greater control over the school than he would otherwise be entitled to?—That is a very obvious and frequent evil.

Do you see any injurious consequences result from such interference, arising merely from having given more money, without reference to the qualities of the individual?—I think the evil is very serious. The result would be, that the whole working would depend on the caprice,

and it may be the ignorance of a rich individual, and it would give that worst of all influence, the influence of a heavy purse, which is immoral in its nature, and mischievous in its tendency and effects.

Do you not think that that influence would have the effect of deterring the population of the country from taking advantage of the school, or even if they did take advantage of it, making them feel that they receive it rather as the bounty of an individual, than as a benefit to which they are entitled by the position they hold in the State, and the money they contribute?—That must be a very common occurrence in subscription schools.

Do you think if national education were principally, or to a considerable degree, to depend upon voluntary contributions, there would be a considerable apprehension of its failing?—I should have not only a considerable apprehension, but I should have no doubt of its failure.

Have you any grounds, in fact or experience, for so confident an expectation?—I have. We have been enabled to establish only one infant school in Edinburgh by public subscription; there are two which have been recently established by two of the established congregations, by the exertions of the ministers; but when I speak of one, I mean one general model school for infant education. The society of which I am a director have never dreamed of establishing another, as they can hardly by voluntary subscriptions support that one. It is yet supported, though the directors are in great fear of the failure of funds, when the interest its novelty has excited has abated. With regard to the Lancasterian school of Davy-street, of which I am also a director, and which has now existed, as the only school of the kind, for something more than 20 years, supported by voluntary contributions in aid of school fees, we have had annually stated to us the anticipated necessity of shutting up its doors from the failure of subscriptions. The most urgent appeals are from time to time made to the public, always accompanied with the threat that we must shut our doors and send 600 pupils away; and a few days before leaving Edinburgh, I had occasion to meet the secretary of the Lancasterian School Society, who told me that he had much worse news than ever about the state of our funds, and that he must call us together to consider whether we could go on. I told him that I was glad of the predicament we had got into, because it would be a strong fact for a Committee of the House of Commons on the question of voluntary contributions, of which I heartily disapproved, and might furnish an additional reason for putting education on a better footing. I am informed that in other places the seminaries for the lower classes, which are supported by voluntary contributions, are all in the same precarious state, and that some of them have actually been embarrassed for want of funds; but I can speak from personal knowledge with regard to those schools which I have mentioned; and the directors have little hope but in national aid, when that shall be vouchsafed.

Do you think if any schools could be likely to be supported by voluntary subscriptions, that it would be schools of that magnitude, importance and advantage?—No doubt of it. If Infant schools and Lancasterian schools are allowed to fail, I should have no hope of any other description of schools. I use the term Lancasterian to denominate the kind of schools which in England are divided into National and British and Foreign, a distinction we do not make in Scotland.

Do you think that the larger schools, which are supported by contributions generally, absorb the smaller schools?—Yes, that is the case; the Lancasterian schools absorb many smaller schools.

Do you think that such circumstances are productive of great evil, not merely as to the schools discontinued, but the effect it has upon the community in preventing other institutions of a similar kind arising?—No doubt it has that effect; the community depend upon the continuance of larger schools.

Is not the general tendency of two or three failures of that kind to produce a feeling of apathy to education generally?—It produces a very injurious effect certainly upon the public feeling.

The community would not think it worth their while to make sacrifices for an institution which might fail in a few years?—They would naturally consider that they were throwing their money away.

If these institutions had some assistance in the way of Government grant, do you think it would prevent individuals from making subscriptions for it?—I think that would be exactly the feeling; but such donations might be better applied in other ways, their great educational object being already provided for by the national system.

Would that failure of voluntary subscriptions be the effect of a Government or parochial assessment?—Of both; but I hold it would be no evil.

Upon what grounds?—That the thing would be better provided for. The ultimate good of these voluntary gifts is to support a particular object; but if that object is better supported already there is no occasion for the gifts.

You lay little stress upon the exercise of benevolence and kindly feeling, supposed to be evinced by these voluntary gifts?—Benevolence and charity would still have a sufficient field of action, to remove other evils and to mitigate other sufferings to which mankind are subject. Although elementary education be put upon another and a more certain footing, we shall not want calls on benevolence: "The poor you have with you always."

Do you not think that the same reasoning which is frequently used as to the utility of these voluntary subscriptions in exercising benevolence, would with equal propriety apply to subscriptions for the use of the army, or the navy, or the expenses of Government?—Certainly; and if there is no other way of encouraging benevolence bu exhausting it, you may call

call on any great proprietor to furnish 100,000 *l.* towards the compensation of the West India proprietors, or any other great national object.

Do you hold that schools would cease to be cared for and visited when the interest which voluntary subscription ensures to them ceased?—A much better, more enlightened, and less precarious superintendence would be provided for schools under the national system; and the more that it is not true that voluntary contributors zealously superintend. Every active director of such a school knows that after the novelty has ceased, it is utterly impossible to obtain even a reasonable rotation of visitors, and that the duty is always done by an active director or two and the secretary, whose office implies his zeal.

You think, then, that funds granted on the one side by Government, and on the other side met by the equal contribution of the whole locality, is the best means of establishing a national system of elementary education?—I do.

Do you see any difficulty in reducing it to practice, which you have not suggested to the Committee?—No; I see no difficulty in the Government grant, and I see none in the local rate. The details of the local machinery may be the subject of after arrangement, but it would be perfectly easy to raise a rate which shall have education for its object.

Do you not think it would be considerably easier, and received with greater cheerfulness by the people, if enforced by legislative enactment, which they knew was common to the entire empire?—No doubt they would feel that that gives a higher character to it, and that it is not capriciously laid on by a local authority only.

And it would be an additional advantage, that it was known to have the solemn sanction of the law of the country, to which the people owe habitual respect?—It would; and an intelligent people will come to regard the very education tax itself as a thing not only not unpopular, but as that public burthen for which they derive the most real and substantial return.

Then you object to leaving education to the casual arrangements of this or that Government who happen to be in power, subject not only to the caprices of individuals in the Government, but to those contingencies to which ministries are especially exposed?—I certainly do.

Lunæ, 3° die Augusti, 1835.

3 August 1835.

Do you think making education a national measure would not tend to create a monopoly, to the prejudice of local teachers on their own account?—The field would be so very extensive under a great national system, and there would be such a demand for instructors, that the few that would be left out ought not to be considered as furnishing a sufficient objection to the establishment of that system. In Prussia they now require, I believe, 27,000 schoolmasters, and in France they will require 37,000; and as a national endowment would elevate the character and increase the comfort, and generally improve the condition, of all instructors, there would be an infinitely greater inducement to come within the national system than to undertake the business of a teacher out of its pale. Moreover, I do not see that there would be any reasonable objection to require that the independent teachers, over whom you have no control, and do not know what they are doing, and what education they are giving, should go through the nation's Normal schools, or schools for teachers, and have a certificate of qualification, a *brevet de capacité*, as it is called in France, as well as those admitted into the employment of the general national system. For it is a great evil, of which we have all reason to complain, that persons take up the business of teaching at their own hands, a greater evil than even taking up in the same way the practice of medicine. It has quite become a by-word, that a man becomes a schoolmaster when he is good for nothing else. Under the national system, the schoolmasters would be of so superior a kind, and so liberally encouraged, that there would be little facility for these private traders, and it would be quite as well that it should be so.

Would not the character of education throughout the whole community depend very much, if not entirely, upon the mode of its administration? Your answer assumed that there would be a directing body, whatever it might be, to make the selection of the most competent teachers, and point out the best line of education that can possibly be devised?—Yes; and I would add, to establish a proper system of school books.

When you talk of a system of national education, do you mean an establishment that should comprehend a supply of well-educated teachers as part of the national education?—Yes, a well-ordered machinery that shall supply the whole demand with the means of the best education.

You do not contemplate such a system as is known in Scotland; a system which at the same time that it supplies, to a certain degree, the national demand for education, also admits the utmost freedom of voluntary education?—I wish to see established a national system which shall provide elementary education (for to elementary education to 14 years of age the national system will be limited) for all ranks, without distinction; but I would not interfere with private adventurers. But the national system, if it is made what it ought to be, in its machinery and in its substance, will be so greatly superior to what private exertion can produce, that I should not expect that private exertion could operate to any considerable extent.

Supposing there does not preside that spirit in the directing body which you take for granted to exist there, is it not probable that, instead of promoting the cause of national

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education, you would rather deaden and produce a mediocrity of education throughout the whole community?—That will depend very much upon the quality and character of the directive machinery; and if that is what it ought to be, and is subject, withal, to the watchful eye of a free press, and the care and supervision of Parliament, then I should say that there would be no danger of what is apprehended by the Honourable Member; and I would add, that proper provision will thus be made for education not being stationary, but keeping pace with the progression of human life and human knowledge, up to the highest point that the lights of the age shall afford.

You would not apprehend from the comprehensive character of such a system, the gradual extinction of all competition on the part of teachers?—No, I would not.

Would you not think that if support were given by the State in the manner you have described, that it would be an infringement upon the liberties of the teacher, or the liberties of the individual?—No, not to the extent I have proposed. For the benefit of the educated teachers themselves, who are out of the pale of the national establishment, I should wish that they should at least be known as qualified persons to some directive board. It would be satisfactory to know that those who prefer private instruction should have at least as good teachers as the national. The question is, how far that could be done consistently with free trade in teaching. A restriction in the matter of education, requiring of free teachers such credentials of qualification as we do now require from medical practitioners, could not be seriously objected to.

At the Bar such credentials are not required, and yet we find that the public are good judges of the superiority of one lawyer over another?—In Scotland both branches of the law are subjected to rigid examination, both the advocate and the solicitor, before they receive their warrant to practise. It is, I believe, not so in England.

Why should it not be the same as in England with reference to teachers?—The great body of the public are not good judges; those who judge of the qualification of an advocate at the bar are not the lowest of the people: they are men who are very good judges of legal qualifications; but the great body of the people, as in the case of medicine, should have a guarantee of qualification in teachers, by some credentials showing that they were possessed of the necessary qualifications. I hold, that, as with medical practitioners, and of the law in Scotland, that would be no infringement of the liberty of the subject. I think that those who aspire to conduct schools at all should attend a properly arranged Normal school, in order to qualify themselves for the purposes of education.

You would have the power of saying that no person should be allowed to teach at all without a licence obtained, after previous examination?—Yes, certainly.

Both in private and public?—Yes.

What is the principle of vitality in your system? When you speak of a national establishment, do you mean such an establishment as will provide that in a perfect state of education, one person, say, in every eight out of the population should be at school, and that the system would furnish elementary schools for that number?—Yes, for the whole population between two and 14, as is done in Prussia, France and America.

Do you think it sufficient that the State should provide qualified teachers without affording any other aid, leaving to the people afterwards to choose those teachers, and to carry on education as they might think most judicious?—If nothing better could be obtained, I think it would be a very great advance that the State furnished qualified teachers; but I humbly think that the State might do much more.

Do you not think that one of the advantages of a State provision would be the shortening the time, and obviating the difficulties that would be in the way of education, and effecting the object more rapidly than you could without the assistance of Government?—That would be one of its advantages.

You would place under this licensing system the whole of the education of the country to a certain extent?—I would.

Where a body has a power of control of any kind, would not the persons who would come before it as competitors be placed to a certain extent under the dominion of whatever spirit presided in that body?—That is an evil, but it is shared by the candidates for medical practice generally, and legal practice in Scotland; and there are countervailing circumstances which would go a great way to remedy it.

Should I not, as an individual, have a right to complain that my natural liberty was interfered with, if I should be prevented from sending my child to be instructed by whom and in whatever manner I pleased?—That is a very difficult question, and to answer it we must balance evils and advantages.

You cannot give to anybody the power of licensing teachers without giving them a power of rejection, and is there not a liability of that power of rejection being improperly used?—It may, unless the machinery is so furnished with checks as to meet such a case.

Supposing examination was altogether dispensed with, and merely passing through a certain course of education, proved by certificate, was considered as a sufficient licence, would not that remove the objection of the monopolizing character imposed upon education by a particular body?—I should think it would; but it would be of great importance to insist upon all persons who are to take upon themselves the important functions of teachers to attend well-provided and well-regulated Normal schools.

The suggestion which the previous question involved was at variance with the idea of compelling all teachers to undergo an examination and instruction in Normal schools?—I have not given a decided opinion of the necessity of examination for a licence, but the candidate should produce evidence of having attended a Normal school.

Would you not think it sufficient that a person desiring to become a teacher should be able

able to produce a certificate from the University of Dublin, or the Belfast Institution, or the various institutions which we hope to see established in Ireland?—I should have very great respect for the certificate of these bodies, but I should like better that the candidate had attended a Normal school. I should like to know what he had learned, or at least had the opportunity of learning.

You would not allow an individual to send his child to be instructed by anybody who had not gone through a Normal school?—I rather think this question is answered in the opinion that no person shall teach the young, between two and 14, who has not attended a Normal school.

Do you not think if it was necessary that every teacher should undergo a certain course of education in the Normal school, that there would be persons, however few, and time sufficient, however short, to interpose certain principles and engender certain views, which might have the effect of paralyzing and taking away the principle of vitality from the instruction given to the community at large?—I should not have that fear if the Normal schools were what they ought to be, and the attendance upon them sufficiently long.

The system you propose implies a perfect administration, or a highly improved administration?—It does.

If that adminstration should fall short of that point, it has in itself no corrective principle; whereas, if the education be perfectly free, there is always a tendency in competition to correct any errors which may grow up?—Experience hitherto says very little for free competition. The people are yet uneducated, not only in the inferior classes but all classes. Education is yet extremely defective for all classes of the community, and we know it has been left to very free competition hitherto.

Do you not think the object of educating the whole community would be sufficiently answered, by subjecting to such a regular course of instruction as you have described, those only who look to the national system, leaving the most perfect liberty to those who do not look for such assistance?—I do not think the education of the people would be sufficiently provided for under that system; I think it would break down and fail.

The question supposes that the means of improved elementary education should be placed by the State within the reach of every individual in the community; but that having done so much you should stop, and leave to private competition the power of choosing whatever education should seem best to the individuals composing the community?—I think if you offered to the whole body of the people, who choose to avail themselves of it, the benefit of the national plan, I should say there would be little danger in leaving all beyond free. I think it would come to this, that a very small fraction of the whole would be educated under the free system.

You have stated that education should be furnished to the whole people; how would you distribute the proportions of the means which should come from Government and from the people?—The portion that should come direct from Government should be that which is necessary for the furnishing what may be called the *materiel*, the buildings, ground, apparatus, and equipage generally; while that which ought to be furnished by the localities, should be the provision for the teachers and the current annual expenses of the school, including the repairs and upholding.

You have spoken of grants from Government; which would you think preferable, grants in money by annual estimates in Parliament, or endowments in land?—I should prefer periodical grants.

What are your objections to land endowments?—They are under less constant and watchful control, and more liable to be perverted; and experience has proved that they have been too often abused; while it is of the very nature of a periodical grant to provide the necessary funds, according to what the Committee have very properly called an estimate, that is, exactly according to what is wanted, and no more, at the time.

Should you prefer having a certain sum for the purposes of education placed on the Consolidated Fund, or should you prefer the subject coming annually under the direction of Parliament?—I have sufficient confidence in the Legislature that the great object of education should not be allowed to be stopped or interfered with by any difficulty upon an annual estimate, and I should like to see it as much as possible under the control of Parliament.

Do you attribute the difficulties that have been hitherto experienced to an indisposition generally to promote the cause of education, or to the particular circumstances arising out of the political temper of the times?—To indisposition or indifference. The political temper of the times can never be without some temporary effect; but when a great national system is in full operation, that source of difficulty will disappear.

What is your experience as far as other countries are concerned; have you seen any indisposition either in France or Belgium to make considerable grants for the institutions of education?—No; and in America such institutions have been established throughout the country. If the Government were to build and provide the *materiel* of schools all over the empire, by one general grant, such as has been given for the compensation of the West India proprietors, there would be no occasion for the matter of education forming a part of the annual estimates. But I am not inclined to think that that would be so expedient a method, nor would it be so natural, nor certainly so popular, as an annual grant, according to an estimate, to meet the whole amount of the requisite provision of schools.

Your answer supposes that there is such a deep conviction of the value of education in the House of Commons, that no resistance would be made to a considerable grant for the purposes of education?—I do contemplate a state of things when we shall be able to say we are dealing with established principles.

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Are there not large funds at this moment known to exist in this country for the purposes of education?—There are.

And would it not be right first to apply to those funds, before Parliament was called upon to make a grant out of the public money for the purposes of education?—It would not only be proper, but Parliament has a perfect right to do so. Those funds were left for the purpose of educating particular classes, or particular localities, and therefore it appears to me there is no interest existing anywhere to prevent a more enlightened and efficient application of those funds; and which, were the benevolent individuals now alive, and themselves enlightened, they would now wish. There is no interest to prevent it; the only existing interest is that of the locality, or the class, to receive good education; but the national plan would afford them a much superior education than it was possible for the authors of these endowments to contemplate. I have not been able, therefore, to see a single solid objection to Parliament disposing of such endowments, for the purpose of conferring a vastly superior education to what was even heard of by the original founders.

You do not then consider that public charities, or private bequests, should interfere in any way with a more enlarged and judicious application of the funds which exist in the country, either in the shape of land or otherwise, for the encouragement of education?—I do not; there is no interest, and therefore legally no right, that I can discover, in any individual or individuals to prevent this most useful application of such funds.

Would you think it a violation of the will of the endowing individual, or any injustice to his heirs, that such property, if necessary, should be sold for the purpose of more fully applying it to the purposes of education?—If his heirs have any recognisable reversionary right as individuals, it might alter the question; but if the endowment be purely limited to the purposes of education, and there are no individual rights existing, either now or in reversion, I should see no objection whatever to that appropriation.

In case difficulties occurred such as you state, would you see any objection to putting these several endowments under one body for the purpose of bringing them up to the level of instruction which is required by the present age?—I think it would be not only proper but quite necessary to do so, and that every particular endowment should be most strictly examined as to its constitution, destination, and kind of property.

Do you think it better to consolidate all the funds which are now vested under particular trustees, and apply them generally for the purposes of education, or that a controlling power should enforce the performance of each trust to the fullest extent under its present management?—I prefer the first alternative; because many of those endowments are limited to very imperfect education.

Would it not be better to apply them generally than to confine them locally, even if those particular schools could be improved as much as possible?—I think it would be much better to consolidate them, and to apply them generally, than to the particular locality, and for this there is another reason, the funds would be too much for some localities, and too little for others; but I would give to both localities that greatly improved education which the national system is meant to introduce, and by doing so I should do much more, even for the richer, than would be done by leaving it to retain funds greatly too large for the purpose, and which might be much more beneficially applied generally.

You do not think that in any degree it would interfere with the rights of property or be an injury to the public to make such application, and in the manner you have described?—I cannot see that it would.

You do not go the full length of saying,—suppose in the case of the Royal schools in Ireland, where there is a considerable property attaching to individual schools established in different parts of the country, in some of which cases the property is excessive, as compared with the wants of the district,—you do not go the length of saying that it is desirable that that property should be altogether sold or placed under a new arrangement; you would apply the several funds provided for the maintenance of schools in the particular localities in the fullest extent to the wants which the neighbourhood required, and you would consider the surplus applicable to the establishment of good schools in other places?—The means of a national system would be greatly more available if all endowed property were sold, and the capital applied to promote that system generally.

Is it not possible that endowments in lands, such as that belonging to the Royal schools of Ireland, might have the effect of providing, through a course of ages almost, a source from which education can be supplied; whereas the providing education by annual estimate or by local contributions may be of a temporary kind, the result of particular national impulse at a particular period?—There would be very small hope for the public at large, and even for the localities, if we should ever see the time when there should be the smallest danger of a relaxation of the spirit of educating the people under a national system. It would then be a matter of little importance whether such endowments existed or not, for they would share the common fate, and run again into the abuses in which we now find them.

Even in this enlightened age it is extremely doubtful, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer were to propose a grant of a sum of 200,000 *l.* for the support of education in this realm, whether he would be able to carry the vote. Supposing the Universities had been dependent upon annual votes, or such sources as you have observed, do you think it at all probable that they would have subsisted for several centuries?—I should think that, starting from the period of society in which we now live, they would have a much better chance of the support of Parliament than in the remote ages through which they have hitherto passed; but their endowments, splendid as they are, have rather subsisted as direct estates to the fortunate incumbents, than as the means of keeping alive and diffusing the best education; they have had too much of a monastic character for this; and it is well known that they have been the

the subject of reproach, according to Dr. Adam Smith, as the asylums of errors hunted out of every other corner of society.

Your answer does not mean that the Universities, as supported by endowments, have been the means of retarding education instead of accelerating it?—No, not altogether so; for those endowments and the monasteries were the only chance for education in the age in which they were established, and long afterwards, and if they had depended on the votes of the Legislature they would not have been established at all; education, so far as it has been aided by them, would not without them have been heard of.

You think it was a matter of absolute necessity, and not a matter of choice, which directed the endowments in land for the support of schools, the Legislature at that time not being in the habit of giving a sum of money for that purpose?—Quite a matter of necessity; there would have been no schools without it.

You cannot draw any conclusion as to the advantages of their existence from the advantages that might be derived by them in former periods?—Certainly not.

Do you consider it an additional evil, the existence of endowments, mixing up the duties of a teacher of a public school with the management of lands and other subjects independently of the purposes of education?—That is a great evil.

And placing them out of the control of Parliament and public opinion?—No doubt of it; and I should think that that is one cause of the great predominance of the dead languages as part of the education of youth; there are such magnificent endowments to support them, which must fail to these incumbents if the dead languages did not continue to be the primary object of education.

Then you consider that any individual who, in a spirit of beneficence and enlightened charity, should form an endowment and give an estate for the purposes of furnishing education in a particular neighbourhood, would be conferring an evil instead of a benefit on society?—A relative evil, if there was a national system existing at the same time.

And a more judicious arrangement on his part would be to place whatever funds he intended for education at the disposal of such public system, to be applied in the most useful manner?—Certainly.

If the funds arising from endowments were applied in the manner you suggest, do you think that the funds required from Government would be comparatively small?—No; because I should suppose, from what I have heard, that if these endowments were all accumulated they would not nearly be adequate to the support of a national system.

Do you not think it might be desirable to keep up a sort of competition, through the means of these private endowments; where the trusts are fully performed, do you not think the existence of such private establishments would have the effect of keeping up competition with any systematic arrangement for a national establishment which might be formed on the principles of the suggestions you have given to the Committee?—They might, certainly; but I am so much disposed to prefer a general and extended system that I should not be sorry to see them disappear by being merged into that system.

We have no experience, I believe, of such a systematic arrangement of national instruction of all classes as you propose?—It exists in Prussia.

How long has it existed in Prussia?—I believe from about 1819 the present system has prevailed there; and it exists in America.

Has is not been stated by persons who have inquired into the subject, that the systematizing of education in Prussia has been rather to produce an inertness of feeling on the subject, and to paralyze the energies of the country in that respect?—I am not able to answer the question as to the working of the system in Prussia; it is certainly not so in America.

Would you apprehend such consequences from the establishment of such a system in this country?—I think not; and certainly we could not be worse off than we are under our present free system.

The question has reference to which you would prefer, a state of things with a national and systematic education, going hand in hand with private endowments of grammar schools, or one uniform national system centralized, which should supersede all other education?—I should think the system which was to operate systematically throughout, and which would supersede what we now call grammar schools. I consider grammar schools to be a very great obstruction to proper elementary education, and I should be very happy to see grammar schools superseded, and a proper enlightened system of real knowledge introduced under a systematic national plan.

Why would you not provide for national education solely by Government grants at once, without calling upon the people to pay by subscription or assessment?—Because I wish the people to know, to a certain amount at least, that they were paying for education; it would increase their interest in it, and thus be the means of causing a much greater watchfulness over it; and it has always been found that the best possible way to make the public take an interest in anything is to make them pay for it, and they always associate with the payment of money not only the right but the duty and the interest to watch the working of the system. I should expect from the payment of such a rate that it would cause a greater degree of public interest in the working of a great national plan, than there would be if it were supported entirely, both in provisions and annual expenses, by a national grant.

You stated, I think, in your former evidence, that you did not apprehend any opposition on the part of the public to such an assessment, and you mentioned that there were facts to bear you out; will you furnish the Committee with these?—The only example of the payment of an education rate is where it falls upon one class of the community, namely, the landed interest, and that is the rate by which the parochial schools in Scotland are supported;

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ported; and so far is that rate from leading those who pay it in the slightest degree to be hostile to education, that it is, perhaps, of all others, the tax paid by the landowners which they least grudge. The parochial education of Scotland has always been the boast of the country.

You have strongly expressed your preference of assessment to subscription; would you apprehend that in the voting of such assessment at a public meeting, the rights of the minority would be sacrificed to the majority?—The assessment being measured by an ascertainable and previously ascertained fact, namely, the sum wanted for the exigencies of the year, such a risk must be very limited, if it is to be feared at all.

If such danger existed, might it not easily be counteracted, by requiring a large proportion of the meeting to form this majority; such for instance as three-fourths or four-fifths, as it might be found expedient?—That is a good suggestion.

Should not individuals, as in all other arrangements of society, be compelled to sacrifice their personal feeling and convenience to the general good?—Certainly. I might mention an analagous case, that of assessment of the poor-rates in Scotland, of which I have never heard complaints. Those assessments are laid on by the proper local meetings, according to the sum wanted for the actual pauperism of the year; the persons who assess themselves are the landowners, at their meetings, and I have never heard a complaint that injustice was done to any portion of those proprietors.

Do you not think the objections made to the assessment are futile, when we take into consideration the local benefits derived from education?—When we take that consideration into view, all objections vanish.

And it would be quite as reasonable as to compel contributions for the support of the army and navy, and courts of justice, to provide by assessment for the support of national education?—I hold it would be so, for national education is quite as important as any object which has been alluded to.

Do you think the objections to such an arrangement are attributable more to the ignorance of the real object of education, or inherent difficulties in the subject itself?—I think certainly the first; to an incapacity on the part of the public yet to estimate the advantages of a general system of national education.

Are you aware that, in Prussia and other parts of Germany, the national obligation to furnish instruction, is reckoned a duty, upon the same level with that of defending person and property, upon the ground that it tends to the safety and prosperity of the state?—I have heard that it is so; and it is very important that education should be elevated to be a national object of that rank.

And if that feeling were generally experienced throughout the community, would there not be a willingness on the part of the humblest portion of the community to support it?—I hope such a time will come; it is on the wing; and education itself will be the means of hastening its arrival.

You have stated that the rate upon the parish for the support of the school would be inconsiderable, and would not be felt as a heavy burthen?—No, certainly; when spread over the whole of the locality, it would be a very trifling burthen.

Is it so felt in Scotland?—It is very trifling, even in relation to the landed proprietors in Scotland, who pay it all; but when spread over the whole community, it will fall very lightly upon the householders, and yet it would be important that they paid it; it probably would not amount to more than 2*s.* in the year, upon a house of 60 *s.* rent.

Do you think it would be a better arrangement that there should be an assessment for the support than a large contribution at once for the building of the school?—Undoubtedly that last should come from Government.

There would be a great objection to a large contribution?—Yes.

Is it a fair arrangement, that a man who is here to-day and gone to-morrow should be called upon to contribute towards the building of a school which he might probably derive no advantage from?—I think it would not be fair.

On the other side, do you think it would be quite fair that he should pay for the education which his children receive during the current year?—Yes.

You have stated that the parishes in general would willingly acquiesce; do you think that the sum required from the nation would be of such amount as to meet with serious opposition from the Legislature of the country?—I have no doubt it would be an amount which you would call vast, and it would be very difficult to reconcile the Legislature to grant it, because the evil is not pressing; ignorance is not felt to press urgently, though its effects are felt by us every day, and every hour of the day; but it is not one of those obviously urgent and pressing evils which would reconcile the country and induce the Legislature to make very large grants, especially so soon after the great grant to the West India proprietors. But I should look forward to a demand at least as large as that to establish a system of national education all over the empire, and perhaps greater.

Than twenty millions?—Yes, twenty millions; as much has often been granted for the fitting out of a fleet, the equipment of an army, or the subsidizing of a foreign prince, with a certainty of its never being repaid.

Would you recommend so large a sum should be granted at once, or small sums successively voted by the Legislature?—I should expect that it would be more likely to be done by advances of smaller sums; a large sum would frighten the Legislature and the country so much, that I am afraid it would not be effected.

On the plan you have suggested, as to the application of Government grants in building schools, and other objects of a permanent nature, is it not to be supposed that after a certain period, those ends being fully accomplished, there would not be demand for these grants, and consequently

consequently that the expenditure of education would go on gradually diminishing from year to year?—No doubt that would be the effect; and the grants would come to be needed only to meet the extension of the population.

So that ultimately the great burthen of the support of education would rest upon the several localities, and not on the State?—Yes.

And that being progressive, time would be allowed for the public mind to adapt itself to the objects in view, and the opposition otherwise apprehended would be gradually removed?—Yes, that would be the result.

What is the opinion you hold upon free education?—I hold that education should be free to all ranks of the community who choose to accept it. I have very long and deliberately considered this question, and discussed it with eminent educationists; and although some of them differ from me, many of them, for whose opinion I have the highest respect, concur in my opinion, that a system of free education is absolutely essential to the success of the national plan.

Upon what grounds do you base this opinion?—The sole ground on which I find school fees defended is the maxim, which seems to pass current, without examination, from mouth to mouth, that education will not be valued unless it is paid for; but the practical principle upon which the great body of the people will act, and do act, as experience shows, is the reverse of the maxim, namely, that education will not be paid for unless it be valued. It is a solecism to hold that you will make people value that which they do not value, by demanding payment for it. Now it must be remarked, that the assessment is compulsory, and so far would establish value, because you have taken the money; but school fees are voluntary. You must leave them to the parent's option to pay, or to save his money and withhold his children. If he does not value education, I have never been able to see why you will make him fall in love with it by merely telling him he must pay for it if he has it. I should compare such a course to something like the following: suppose you were to tell me, "you shall have all that rubbish if you will cart it away," but I do not value that rubbish, and I will not have it, particularly as the condition of having it is that I should cart it away. "Oh, then, you shall pay a shilling a load for it;" and immediately I am brought to value it, and take it away! In the same way, if you have no other way to make the lower classes value education than by making them pay for it, you will make very small progress indeed.

You stated in your former evidence that if the people were compelled to assess themselves, or if they did assess themselves, they would then value their education?—Yes; but as long as you leave it to their option to pay these school fees or not, if they do not value the education they will refuse to pay them, and they will take the other alternative, of withholding their fees and their children from education.

Is the consequence of requiring the payment of school fees felt in many cases to be important, especially where the labouring classes are in question, who actually derive benefit from the labour of their children; when they are not merely required to pay fees for their children, but also give up the labour, or the produce resulting from the labour, of their children?—Yes, that will operate as another repellent force; but the great body of the people, who require education most, have, in the demand of school fees, a sufficient inducement to avoid education altogether; and I know, in point of fact, that the practical result is, that 19 out of every 20 of that class will not come into the schools if you demand money from them; and that the one in 20 who attends is the child of parents probably of better feelings, and certainly better means; and the result has been, that in the schools in Edinburgh, and, I understand, in London, (it has been given in evidence of the great Borough-road School,) that the attendance is of children of a better order. But the most important object of a national system is the education of the lowest, of the most degraded of the people; and when we established an infant school in Edinburgh, we chose a locality for it in the immediate neighbourhood of one of the lowest portions of the population, the too famous West Port, which, the Committee will recollect, was the scene of the atrocities of Burke and Hare. But it has turned out (and I impute it solely to the school fees that are there taken) that we have very few pupils indeed from the locality close to which we placed our school, the great majority being of a better class of society, and coming from a distance, attracted by the excellence of the tuition and training; they are well-dressed children, and when their parents visit the school most of them have the appearance of respectable tradespeople, and we have not that description of children at all, for which we were principally solicitous to plant our school there.

The object of education being principally, in the present state of society, to extend its benefits to the lowest classes, do you conceive in any establishment of that kind it is an essential thing to remove any obstacles that may impede its progress, and school fees impeding it, is it not better they should be dispensed with?—I have not a remaining doubt on the subject; that course is not matter of choice, it is imperative. I may add, that the infant school of which I have spoken is little more than half filled, and all the exertions of the teacher, the directors and directresses, who are very active recruiters, although we have been in existence five years, have utterly failed to increase the attendance, and failed most among the lower classes of the neighbourhood. We have never more than from 100 to 150, though we have accommodation for 250.

In the case of Prussia, where school fees are taken, is that a fair criterion of the operation of the system, inasmuch as attendance is compulsory?—By no means a fair criterion.

If objections existed to gratuitous education, the education you contemplate cannot properly be called such, inasmuch as you have actual payment, though in a different form, by assessment?—Certainly, we should pay in another way, by a grant from Government and by an efficient rate.

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Evidence of *J. Simpson*, Esq.

3 August 1835.

The objection to the character of charity schools cannot apply in consequence to those schools which the whole people support?—No; even very poor people are too proud to send their children to a charity school; but a general and national system of free-schools would put an end to the character of pauper education; moreover, the poor as well as the opulent will feel a right to send their children to the schools where all is free, but for which they pay in another way.

In a large school, where school fees are paid, some individuals in the school may be received to a certain degree gratuitously, by others paying for them?—Yes, this is very common; but it is just another of the innumerable ways in which benevolence is burthened. It would be much more just, much more effectual, and much less precarious, that the nation should provide education, as it now does protection, free to all.

Are these school fees intended to prevent the character of gratuitous education?—They operate to the pupils as gratuitous education.

Do you think school fees will impede the union of different classes in those schools?—Yes; by excluding the lower classes.

Have you any experience or facts which will bear out the opinion you have just given?—Yes, with regard to the desertion of the schools by the lower classes, when fees are demanded. I have requested the teachers of the Lancasterian and Infant schools in Edinburgh, for two or three years past, to pay very particular attention to that matter; and the report of both Mr. Dun of the Lancasterian, and Mr. Milne of the Infant school, has been, that the attendance of a pupil always fell off as his school fee debt increased; and they have very often themselves tried the experiment, at their own expense, of wiping off the score; and the consequence has been, that the defaulter was sent back again. They have stated to me, and they both agree in this, that they have no doubt whatever that if their doors were thrown open, they would greatly increase their numbers. Mr. Dun has a school of about 300 boys (there are 300 girls under a mistress in another department), but he could accommodate 500; and he has no doubt that if his doors were thrown open by the abolition of school fees, he would have 500. Mr. Milne has assured me, that he also is certain that he would double his numbers, and that he would see, what he longs to see, the inferior classes of the population sent to him, the class in the immediate neighbourhood, and have some prospect of humanizing them. It is no uncommon thing to see the wretched children of that neighbourhood in rags and filth, playing at the very doors of the infant school; and when they have been asked whether they would not wish to be put to the infant school, their answer invariably is, that they would like it very much, but their parents cannot pay for them. I had lately the pleasure of meeting in company the Roman-catholic bishop of Edinburgh, and one of his clergy, both exceedingly intelligent and accomplished men. I was invited for the purpose of recommending to them the infant school for the young of their flock, for whom the means of education were much wanted, if the conversation could be led that way, which was easily managed. They readily promised to come to visit it, and appointed a day. I had great pleasure in meeting them, and in finding that while they delighted in all they saw, they expressed themselves under no apprehension about proselytising, as the religious instruction is limited at that very early age to Scripture stories and precepts, without any doctrinal points whatever. They were so much pleased with the health, the cleanliness, the refinement, the intellectual zeal and activity, and the general happiness of the children, that on leaving the school, the bishop stated to me his earnest wish that he could be enabled to persuade all his people to send their children to it, but that the school fees would be a bar that would be found insuperable. It is three months ago, and the Catholic children have not joined the school, and are not expected.

Can you give any instance to the Committee of the operation of free education in America, France and Prussia?—I know that education is free in New England, and generally in American United States, and I learn from the best authority that it works unexceptionably. I am not prepared to give particular instances. There very great national exertions are made to support education, and it is given free to all who choose to take it, the nation paying for that of which the nation reaps the benefit. This is worthy of a great, an enlightened, and a free people. It were to be wished that the subject would assume this high moral character in this country, and the paltry commercial notion of paying for value, the poor paying, be got rid of. I am sure it will, when it is reflected upon, with the aid of higher social principles and feelings. The education of the British people should be as free as the air they breathe, like the glad tidings of their religion, "milk without money and without price." There is an Illustrious Educationist in the Upper House of the Legislature whom it would peculiarly become to be the first to announce to his country this noble principle. With that person I have just been honoured with an interview, in which, among other educational topics, the question of school fees was discussed. I was much gratified to find that his mind is yet open on that vital question, and that he is not only deeply reflecting on its principles, but possessing himself to a great extent of facts upon which its decision must depend. I hope the Committee will pardon this digression.

In France?—Upon perusing the very elaborate and talented report of the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Guizot, to the King, in April last, I see it is there intended that the education should be free to all those who cannot afford to pay for it. They will find that to be a large proportion indeed of the lower class in France, and it would be so in this country; as I hold the great body of the people are not able to pay school fees, which come heavier than, in addition to, a general assessment.

Do you not think it right that that portion of the community which benefits most from education, the parent and the child, should pay more than the other classes, for instance bachelors, who have not so deep an interest?—I consider the bachelor is very greatly benefited

benefited by the education of the people, from the higher morality it introduces and the greater safety it gives to person and property. Education is not merely a direct benefit to the individual who receives it, but is an inestimable, though indirect, blessing to the public.

Do you think it inconsistent on the part of the State to require that persons should be educated, and at the same time to refuse to give them instruction?—I think that would certainly be a great inconsistency.

Do you not think that the lower classes have an inherent right to education?—On several grounds they have a distinctly recognisable right to education. First, the Government punish crimes, which they lack moral right to do unless they shall previously take the best means of preventing them; and that is by placing education within the reach of the lowest of the people. This is the class in which the great majority of criminals are found. Secondly, the manual labourer has another ground upon which he can place his right to have his children educated, namely, that all the comforts and accommodations of life come from the muscles and the sinews of his class, and that while we are keeping that class at over-labour for all their waking hours, it is but just that we should take care of their children, and while the parent is labouring for us, we should be educating the child. There is more of legal as well as moral right in this than probably at first sight may appear. Thirdly, there is yet another principle upon which I should found the right of the lower classes to the free education of their children, and that is, that after all, they, as the body of the people, are the chief tax-payers, for they are the great consumers. The greatest proportion of the ways and means of the country is levied upon their consumption; they are therefore entitled, as the great tax-payers, to have a portion of their contributions to the State back again, in that the most blessed of all forms, the education of their children. Upon these three principles, I should say there is a moral, nay a legal right, on the part of the great body of the people to the education of their children.

Do you contemplate any evil result likely to ensue from the education of the people generally, either to the persons educated or to the teachers who educate, from the perfect freedom of education?—I do not see the possibility of any injury whatever, and I have, I trust, amply detailed the advantages.

Martis, 4° die Augusti, 1835.

4 August 1835.

In discussing the propriety of paying school fees, you have already observed that such payments militate against the interests of education, and the constant and punctual attendance of scholars; are there not evils arising on the other side, from the education being given gratis to children; and can you instance any cases that have fallen under your observation?—I should not say that I am aware of any evils having been found practically to arise from it; I have heard of instances where the experiment, as it has been called, has been tried of gratuitous education, by establishing a gratis school, and that school has not been well attended. I think I can account for that, in the reproach and feeling of degradation by which even the very humblest class are actuated in attending a school which has the mark upon it of being a charity school, while all other pupils around are paying school fees; but it would not operate if the system of freedom were recognized as universal, for the peer and the peasant.

It would not only be requisite, in order to give efficiency to this system, that all the individuals of the same school should receive their education gratis, but that every school in the country should give education free?—Every elementary school; then I should fear no evil from it.

But till that principle is carried into practice, you are apprehensive that the system of gratuitous education would be attended with the disadvantages ascribed to it?—I should expect it would.

It is generally supposed that the system of fees has the effect of making the master anxious to have as large a number of scholars as he can, to give as high a character as possible to his school: in superseding that motive as a stimulus, you propose to give another motive, which you consider equally strong, that the advancement of the master shall depend on the proficiency of the scholars, and his activity in the school?—That is one motive. I mentioned others, namely, his certificate of qualification, the system of rigorous inspection, and annual re-election.

These remarks have application at present to elementary education?—Entirely; for all I have said is in relation to the great body of the working classes, to all classes.

You have spoken of elections; do you not conceive that very serious inconveniences would arise from the periodical re-election of teachers; unsteadiness in the working of the system, and apprehension, on the part of the teacher, that he should be disturbed from other causes besides neglect and want of competency in the discharge of his duties?—When I used the word election, I should have used the word appointment; every election is an appointment, but every appointment is not an election. I should not apprehend any such evil under a proper system of appointment, if it were rendered as unexceptionable as possible.

Is it not found, in other public offices, that a fixed salary and the suppression of fees have not in any degree injured the efficiency of the officer?—Certainly not, if he is under proper inspection, and subject to proper responsibility.

And this principle has been so generally recognized in our civil administration, that in every case where fees could be superseded, they have been superseded by the Legislature?—In all judicial appointments it is a matter of principle to suppress fees; yet we do not find that

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that our Judges are slow or slack in performance of their duties, when they are under the eye of a vigilant public.

Those observations may not be merely confined to a class so distinguished as that of Judges, but are found to apply to much inferior classes of the civil administration, where the same exalted motives do not operate so strongly as in the higher class to which you have referred?—Yes, to much inferior functionaries. I should add, I think the dependence upon fees generally degrades the office and the functionary. There is something so mercenary in looking always to the increase of fees, that I think the whole character is injured by it, and that the teachers of youth would stand on a higher footing if they were independent of fees entirely, but still subject to the responsibilities or under the control I have mentioned.

Is there not another evil arising from the collection of the fees, the bringing the teacher too much in contact and sometimes collision with his pupils and their parents?—I should hold that to be a decided evil.

And this has been so decided, that the Prussian Board of Public Instruction have required that the fees should be collected, not by the teacher, but by the committee or council, to obviate the inconveniences and disputes that might arise from the teacher collecting them?—I understand it is the Prussian course; it is one of which I very highly approve. I extremely dislike that the pupils shall connect their master with money, or think or feel that he is teaching for money.

You think the absence of the fees would tend considerably to exalt, in the opinion of the pupils and in the public mind, the character of the teacher?—I think it would be one of the most effectual means of attaining that most desirable result, the elevation of the certainly unjustly degraded character of the teachers of youth, that could be devised.

But is that found to have the effect in the case of religious teachers who are receiving no gratuity or endowment from the State, and are paid singly by their flocks, as in the case of voluntary endowments of churches?—I think it can hardly be denied that, in the dependence for his daily bread, of a religious teacher, on his people, there is a certain deduction from his high station, and that there may be, in inferior minds, a tendency not to do the religious duty with that independence which is desirable.

In some instances has it been found that this dependence has considerably biassed even religious instruction?—I believe it.

Is there not an apprehension that it may still more considerably bias the instruction given in schools, to accord as much as possible with the wish of the parents and swell the amount of school fees?—It would do so, certainly, if parents have the power of removing their children.

Has it not been found, in many instances, one of the causes of the low state of education in the schools of Scotland, the necessity of complying with the unjust and ignorant solicitations of parents?—Even in the Model Infant School of Edinburgh the teacher complains of attempted control by some of the parents.

Is not all that result of observation rather at variance with the view which you submitted to the Committee, which was so unfavourable to anything like permanent endowments, which would render the whole education of the country dependent on the state of feeling, either in the Legislature, who has to bestow this annual grant that you have suggested, or in the parties who are to contribute to the local rate?—To that I answer, that I should be contented that the feeling were communicated from the great mass of the people, up to the elevation of Parliament and the enlightened portion of the country.

Considerable difficulties have been encountered in obtaining from Parliament the necessary grants for education; would you apprehend that those difficulties would increase or diminish in proportion as a good education system was consolidated?—I should think that the difficulties would diminish every day, for two reasons: 1, that there would be a general increase of light on the subject of education; and, 2, that there would be also the experience of the immense advantages of its practical working.

Has it not been found in England that the voluntary system has increased so much within the last few years the progress of education, that no apprehension could be entertained that, if allowed its fair operation, it will not continue in full force and be fully adequate to the wants of the public?—I should be very glad to believe that there is any reasonable prospect of that result; my belief is, that that impulse will be very temporary, and that it will be very soon exhausted. I am entitled to judge of one place by another. I know that we are come to a standstill in Edinburgh; and if we were offered, as I said before, the most liberal grants, on condition that by voluntary subscriptions we would meet them with one-half or one-tenth the amount, the grant would be a mere mockery to us; we could not accept it, for the burthen would fall on 1,200 individuals out of 150,000. I have no reason to think it would be much better anywhere else. The impulse alluded to is temporary, and would be limited to those places where they have hitherto had no schools at all.

Yet you have taken for granted, as one of the great checks which are to keep in order a systematic course of instruction, that the public opinion will always operate strongly in favour of education; that the public mind on the subject will be so much alive as to prevent a torpor creeping over the institutions for the purpose of education?—Yes; but the public opinion will not go the length of putting the hand in the pocket to the requisite extent. The only mode of ensuring this would be to equalize the tax on the whole community.

If a sense of the value of education prevails at all, is it not likely to evince itself by a disposition on the part of parents to bestow a portion of their income on the education of their children, which is, in effect, a voluntary contribution under another name?—Only we find it is not true that education is provided for as other things are.

Does

Does not experience show that even in the humblest classes people are willing to make sacrifices for the education of their children?—Not one in 20, certainly, of the lower classes would give one farthing, as long as their poverty and miserable habits of sensuality continue.

Supposing such a system as you have described were in force, would you think it right and expedient that the State should require that every child should go to school?—I should be happy to see some such system established; the manner of it is the difficulty. It exists in Prussia, and all over Germany. In France they are making the experiment of doing without it; but I think it is extremely probable that they will come to some kind of compulsion in France, as well as in Prussia.

You would compel parents to educate their children?—To send them to free schools.

Would you prescribe strictly the schools to which they were to send them?—Under a national system, I should say to the existing national school of the parish or locality.

The Prussian system does not go quite so far; it requires merely that the child should be educated, but it does not prescribe the place of education: that, probably, is a greater degree of liberty than you would contemplate?—It must have modifications and limits. The working classes are not stationary; they move for work from one place to another, and in their case the compulsion would be the attendance of their children in the school in the place of their actual residence for the time. The thing is attended with immense difficulties, I acknowledge.

Practically, the system if carried into full operation would be, that the community at large could only receive education at one fountain; and that over that fountain the directive power would have an almost unlimited control?—There is no good without some evil; but such an evil is immeasurably the least of the two, when compared with the consequences of the ignorance which at present prevails in the great body of the people, and the mischiefs that thence result. There must be a certain sacrifice of liberty for the public good, and it could not be in a better cause. If there is to be constraint, if there is to be compulsion, it is for an end of vast importance.

Do you conceive the State has a right in such a case as that to compel?—I should say that the State has right, as the State has power, to compel, if the public good requires it; but it is important that that power should be founded on right. There is an analogous compulsory interference by the State; namely, that a parent must maintain his child, feed it and clothe it, and prevent it becoming a burden to the community. The parent incurs that debt to society, when he adds his child to the population; and it is a very slight extension of that principle, seeing that he may be compelled by the ordinary compulsitors of law to maintain his child, that he should be compelled to put it in a way of education which would prevent it growing up a nuisance or a criminal.

Do you think it a greater hardship or a greater infringement of individual liberty, to require that a parent should send his child to school, than that the State in case of danger should require, by ballot or otherwise, the physical aid of the population in defence of the soil and independence of the country?—Certainly not. If the State can compel our attendance under arms, to meet wounds and death in the field, it is so slight a duty that the parent shall send his child to school, that I cannot conceive it to be anything that can be called an infringement of his liberty that he should be so far controlled.

The infringement of right cannot affect the child?—No, you are putting the child in a way of happiness.

It cannot affect the parent?—It is a benefit to the parent, if it were nothing more than to have his child taken care of five or six hours a day.

You do not see any one individual to whom injury is done by such a system?—Certainly not, provided you do not exact school fees; and provided farther, the religious education of your elementary schools is not sectarian. School fees and sectarianism would render compulsory resort to school intolerable injustice and tyranny.

Your whole system is founded on the supposition that the machinery which you have provided for the education of the people is perfect, or nearly so?—Yes.

Suppose that, practically, it were to turn out that it was impossible to provide a nearly perfect machinery, would you consider it an advantage to society that a child should be compelled to go to a school in which either the education was inferior, or in which the discipline was so constructed as greatly to militate against the happiness of the individual child; would you consider that an advantage to society, the compulsory system, under such circumstances?—No, certainly not; I should only consider a compulsory system applicable to a good system of education, but which system I think there is reasonable expectation of realizing.

Then all the answers which you have now given in favour of the compulsory system are contingent on the adoption of a system which you are hereafter to explain?—Yes, certainly.

Have you any, and what precedents for compulsion?—That compulsion was adopted in Scottish education is proved by the 5th statute of James 4, c. 52: its import is this, that all the greater and lesser barons, that is, the nobility and the squires or lairds, should send their eldest sons to the schools; and the education thought the best at the time is mentioned, namely, to perfect them in Latin, and in *jure*, which is law, that they should be able to dispense justice. The penalty for non-compliance with the Act is 20*l.*

Are you aware that there is a similar law or ordinance of Henry 8, directing that the Irish nobility and gentry should send their children to the schools at Drogheda and other schools in Ireland, to learn English?—I am not aware of that law; but it is a singular coincidence that Henry 8 and James 4 were contemporary sovereigns

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Are you aware if there is any similar statute or law in the New England States requiring that children should be sent to school, under a heavy penalty on their parents?—I am aware of that.

Has any injurious result followed this compulsory system in Scotland?—I am not aware of it.

Was it acted on?—As at that period the eldest sons of barons and lesser barons were as ignorant as the lowest of the people, and it was very important to compel them to take that education which they probably did not then value, it is to be presumed it was acted upon.

On what authority do you say it was acted upon?—On no authority of the fact; but the existence of the law is a very good evidence of its having been acted upon. It is now in desuetude; but it would, I have no doubt, be acted on at the time.

Are there not many Acts in the Statute-book never acted on?—I should suppose few that are not acted upon when first passed. The only evidence, in a legal point of view, which we can have that the statute in question was acted upon, would be convictions and fines for non-compliance with it; but the absence of these would not prove the negative, that the statute was not acted upon. But in the question of the recognition of the power in the State to compel attendance at schools, the mere passing of the statute is a sufficient precedent.

In the New England States it has been acted on?—Yes.

And the results have been salutary?—Yes, I should say so, on the authority of a distinguished person, Mr. Richards, the late mayor of Philadelphia, who came to England for his health this time twelvemonth. I had the pleasure of seeing him repeatedly in Edinburgh. He considered the compulsion recognized in the free States of America to be quite a legitimate interference on the part of the public of that State.

The sneers so liberally bestowed on the compulsory system of Germany are equally applicable, as far as the principle goes, to the practice of the free States of America?—Certainly.

It may therefore be inferred, that it ought not to be considered as an infringement on personal liberty?—Certainly, when the thing to be done is so easy, and so beneficial to the person constrained.

Do you conceive that if such a compulsory system were adopted, it would be required much longer than one generation?—I should think one generation would certainly do away with a necessity of its being acted on.

Do you ground that on any information you have of its operation in the New England States, or Prussia?—I should ground it more on the fact known to myself, that in Scotland, although there is no compulsion to attend the parochial schools, the habit of 200 years has rendered non-attendance there so disgraceful as to furnish a moral compulsion strong enough without any other; and I should look forward to the time when we should find the same feeling prevailing all over the country.

Is not the experience of Scotland at variance with your views of the necessity of compulsion; does it not go to establish the point, that if the State places within the reach of all classes of the community the best description of education suited to the circumstances, they will gladly avail themselves of it?—I should still think that compulsion in many cases, such as in that of the lowest inhabitants of London, whose children are in the streets, for instance, would be necessary at first, but that it would cease to be necesary in time.

Are not the cases which you mention, of the lowest and most degraded classes in large cities, rather the exception than the rule?—No; I think that with regard to the appreciation of, or the desire for education, that the defect will go considerably higher in the working classes than merely what I call the most degraded in large cities.

The experience of Scotland has been, that all classes are anxious in the country parishes for education?—Yes, but not in cities; character is more easily watched in the country, every one is known, and example is followed.

It has been found in England, if we are to judge from the digest of national education in 1818, that a large proportion of the rural population have objected to sending their children to school, on the ground that it deprives them of their labour; and so far as their profits go, do you not think that compulsion would be a direct interference with property?—In so far it would; but it would be a legitimate interference. Besides, school hours by no means exhaust the whole day, and it would be no great interference with property that the child should attend the elementary school from three to six hours in the day; there would be ample time remaining for the parent reaping all the advantages which he *ought* to reap from the personal services or labour of children of that age. It is right to distinguish infant schools from juvenile. In the first period, from two to six, the parent ought on no account to be allowed to employ his child in labour; so that he would lose nothing, but gain much, by sending it to the infant school.

The first part of your answer implies that there should be a diversity, or that there should be allowed a diversity in the number of hours in which children of the labouring classes should be required to attend schools?—That would be matter of arrangement.

In case of compulsion you would require a certain scale, according to the exigencies of the parent, for the attendance of the child?—That would be expedient; but the more education the child gets the better.

What is the general average of the number of hours for the labour of a child from the age of six to 14 years; in the rural population what would be calculated the average number of hours a child is employed?—They are rarely by their parents over-laboured; they are generally over-indulged, and left idle.

What is the average time?—I am not aware that I can answer that question; my attention has never been called to it. The work of children is generally very light in the country; they

they attend a cow feeding on open pasture; they go on errands, and such matters as that. I do not think it ought to interfere with their attendance from three to six hours at school.

Eight or nine hours labour for a child would be rather over-much?—Greatly too much.

Therefore taking three hours from a day's labour of a child would be rather an advantage even to his physical nature?—No doubt of it. I should like to see more than three hours taken; four or five.

Probably the labour of a child would be better directed in proportion to the shortness of the time that his labour should be required?—It would be more concentrated and more effective.

And no serious injury could result to the parent from that abridgment of his child's labour?—Certainly not; he would find him more intelligent and willing.

You would not consider that it would be an infringement of the property of the parent?—No.

The question put to you has relation to agriculture; would you make any modification of your opinions as to the manufacturing districts?—I think the late mitigation of the factory labour has not yet gone far enough; it is limited to eight hours, which is too much for the young under 14 years of age; I should like to see that important legislation connected with education; above all, a further modification and abridgment of the labour.

By the existing law, children in the manufactories are required to attend schools; is not that an instance of compulsion?—I think it is.

There is no reason then why it should not be extended to the agricultural population?—No; to the whole population.

Do you conceive that a child can work eight or ten hours at a factory, and then be prepared to go to any course of instruction afterwards with advantage?—No; he would fall asleep.

May not that be obviated by beginning the day with education?—Yes, which is better when the mind is vigorous; the manual part should come afterwards, as exercise.

These observations apply to those months in which children are most occupied; but are there not many months in the year in which there is very little occupation for children, namely, in the winter months?—In the winter there is little demand for children's labour. The introduction of machinery into agricultural labour demands hands occasionally; the thrashing machine, for example: a quantity of corn is wanted to be carried to market suddenly; there is a demand for hands to attend the thrashing machine, and children work there, but that is only occasionally.

Is there not a considerable proportion of time in the winter in which, if they are not employed in education, they would actually do nothing?—Yes.

Then from not being required to attend school at that time, the parents rather lose than gain by the present system?—Unquestionably they do.

In speaking of compulsion, you do not mean to apply physical force, but to apply moral means?—In what we have hitherto spoken of, it is a question very difficult to answer; for if it is to be legal compulsion, it always implies physical force in the end, if required. I should distinguish compulsion into direct and indirect; and in answering these questions I have kept in view direct compulsion, and direct compulsion always presumes the *vis major* in the end, if necessary; but it would not be necessary.

In what analogous cases has compulsion been employed by the law?—In the analogous case to which I formerly alluded, of a parent's refusal to maintain his child. In the performance of my office as one of the legal assessors of the city of Edinburgh, I have advised, and known it advised by my brother assessors, the application of the necessary compulsitors of law, to the extent of imprisonment, for a failure to perform that important social duty.

Are you aware that in the New England States the mode of compulsion is indicting before the grand jury for not maintaining the school; and in case the parent does not send his child to the school, fining him by an increased school-tax for the ensuing year?—I have understood that is the course.

Would you suggest any similar arrangement, in case the compulsory system should be adopted in this country?—I can see no objections to the American system.

Would you suggest any other direct mode of compulsion?—Nothing more than the usual compulsitors of law for the failure of legal obligation, namely, action to fulfil the obligation, and judgment with its usual consequences.

Do you think those direct means would be as efficient as indirect means?—I think indirect means will come to be greatly more efficient, as the moral condition of the people is improved.

What indirect means would you suggest?—I think the most obvious is the denial of social privileges of all kinds to those who cannot furnish evidence of having sent their children to school; and still more powerful, the denial of privileges to uneducated children in after life.

Of what sort?—Elective franchise, municipal franchise, apprenticeships, admittance into the army and navy, when these shall be both brought up to the moral standard to which they may well be brought, and all public offices. In Austria they refuse marriage, entrance into the army, and the holding of all offices whatever under the public; in short, it is difficult to enumerate the instances of denial of privileges and social advantages that might be made the consequences of withholding the education from the children; and these operating both directly on the parent, and ultimately on the child, for there is a strong motive in the parent's mind to look forward to the future weal of his child.

You think it equitable to punish the child for the neglect of the parent?—Yes, I should say so. I should think it is according to the laws of nature, both moral and physical.

So that, in addition to the calamity he has undergone by being denied the advantages of education, he is to be afterwards subjected to civil penalties?—Necessarily, for he is not qualified.

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qualified. It would be very important that it were understood that he will actually be subjected to many civil disadvantages in consequence of want of education from the neglect of his parents. When we come to look into the ways of Providence, we find that there is a most unmitigated application of the effects, physical and moral, of the sins of the father to the children, and it is one grand motive to virtue in the parents.

You do not mean to say, however important it may be as a portion of Divine dispensation, it is a principle you would engraft upon human institutions?—I should think we have the best example in the Divine dispensations.

Supposing the case of an individual who has grown up to the age of 25, that is an extreme case, his education totally neglected from the fault of his parents, placed under the most disadvantageous circumstances in every respect; supposing from some circumstance his mind were to receive an impulse, a new direction, that he does, as many eminent persons before have done, apply himself from that time with indefatigable industry to the cultivation of his mind, and that he subsequently attains the highest proficiency; would you say the original ban under which you would place him in consequence of his parents' neglect, should be continued upon him, notwithstanding those efforts on his part to supply those deficiencies?—I am glad that that most judicious question of the Honourable Member has been put; for it suggests that ample provision may and should be made for the case he has so well and feelingly described. He has furnished a strong argument for the existence of a system of education from which sufficient evidence of proficiency can be obtained by any person who has gone through its course. I would not therefore limit elementary education to any age; but I should open the doors of elementary schools to all. Age is of no consequence; ignorance is the qualification to enter these schools. It should be open to all ages to take the advantage of elementary schools, and obtain the certificates of qualification. I can see in this the means of enabling such person as described to wipe off the stain of which he was the innocent victim, at any period of his life, and that the certificate of qualification and attendance at those schools shall qualify him for gaining all those privileges he had lost.

To qualify for those different functions and offices, you would require a certificate of having passed through a course of instruction in the elementary schools?—That would be most important, and that diploma of education should be carried by every individual. It should be demanded at the hustings at an election; and I should be glad to see the elective franchise widely extended when it is connected with intelligence and education.

Would you graduate the requisites for offices under the State in reference to the different courses and grades of education?—It would be very desirable that the offices which require higher qualifications should depend on the certificates.

It would act, on the principles you have stated, as a moral or indirect compulsion to attendance on the higher classes, as well as the inferior classes?—There could not be anything more powerful or more salutary.

You are aware that something of a similar system has been adopted on the Continent, in Prussia?—No, I am not.

That the applicants for civic offices are required to produce their diplomas of having passed through a course of education destined for the preparation for such offices, and that this operates in two ways; it produces an assurance of adequate qualifications, and diminishes the number of applications from the improvident and the unqualified?—Governments would do well to avail themselves or possess themselves of the test alluded to.

Do you see any objection on the part of Government to any such arrangement?—Certainly not. I should say it speaks to a much higher *moral*, both in the effect and the cause of it.

You refer in one of your former answers to apprenticeships, to the necessity of qualifying for apprenticeships; are you favourable to the system of apprenticeships?—I have not considered the subject so as to be able to answer the question. There is a feeling prevailing against them; I know that they are grossly abused, but whether they are regulatable, so as to be good things, I am not prepared to say.

A question was just put to you, of the improvement that would result to the civil administration of the country by requiring qualifications for admission into offices; would it likewise improve apprenticeships?—No doubt it would.

And would probably correct many of the abuses to which they are subject?—I expect it would; indeed it would improve every thing it touched.

Are there any other moral means you would employ, indirect means of compulsion, for the enforcement of education?—Last not least, the rate which must be paid by all householders; and that rate being an education rate, and known to be so, would so operate.

People paying that rate would think that if they pay they must get value for it?—Yes, for they must pay. It is different with school fees, which may be paid or withheld.

How would that apply with reference to unmarried men; what is the benefit to them?—The comfort and safety of living in an educated, more civilized and moral country.

You think that if there were a proper system of local arrangement, the individuals composing the superintending local bodies might have a strong influence by their example, their encouragement, and their inspection, without the necessity of compulsion, to induce children to go to school?—All this would come to operate powerfully in a short time.

Then in the system you have suggested already, without putting into operation extraordinary means, there is a principle of mild compulsion, which may be most beneficially applied?—There is; and which will come, as in the parish schools of Scotland, to have a moral effect, sufficient to make educating the young a matter of course.

Are you aware that the operation of a compulsory system in the New England States and

and Prussia is at present scarcely felt?—I know that that is true; and I may allude to a gentleman who is a very eminent educator in Scotland, Mr. Dorsey, of the English department of the High School, Glasgow. He has just returned from Prussia, and told me that he put the question to many people, how they liked the compulsion; they laughed at the question, and said they never felt it; that it was hanging over them, no doubt, but it was never required to be enforced.

So that its operation is only felt in the first instance, it being necessary to compel the sluggards and the dissidents to have education; but after one fully-educated generation has passed, the effect of that on succeeding generations will be that the system will act of itself?—I think it is very fair to conclude, from the known course of human affairs and the proper estimate of human motives, that that would be case.

Are you aware that the Prussian government has made a distinction between its hereditary provinces, and the newly acquired provinces near the Rhine; and that whilst in the former they have instituted the compulsory system, they have not enforced the same in those new provinces, but that they are waiting till education has to a certain extent penetrated, and the people are convinced of its advantages, when it is intended it should be applied to those only who will be found too indolent to go to school?—I have heard something of this, and it is very creditable to the Prussian government; there is much good feeling in it.

You have spoken largely and with great confidence as to the effects that would result from a systematic education, such as you have suggested, for the welfare, happiness and morality of the community; and you have also stated that this system is being fully exemplified in Prussia: have you a sufficient acquaintance with the state of society in Prussia to say that the anticipations you have formed as resulting from an excellent systematic instruction, have been fully realized there?—I am not aware that I have said that the instruction itself is as perfect in Prussia as it should be, and as it may be in this country. I have chiefly spoken to the machinery; but in truth the confidence with which I have spoken has had more to do with the relations of man and things in all countries, than as having had in view any local or national peculiarities; and I think I have not gone too far in speaking with very great confidence of the good effects, in any country whatever, of a proper education suited to the human faculties, and I should expect the results to be as I have anticipated.

The whole system which you have hitherto detailed, and the advantages on which you so much insist, evidently depend on the conviction that a good directive organization can be constituted; what is the system which you would suggest to the Committee?—I should say very decidedly, that I should wish to see, 1st, a Minister of Public Instruction, as the organ of the Government and the general superintendent of the national system; 2d, I should wish to see a Board of Commissioners appointed by the King, or which is the same thing in Ireland the King's Viceroy, which should be constituted upon a very impartial and liberal choice of highly qualified persons. I should have this Board responsible to Parliament, and obliged to report to Parliament, at stated intervals of one, two or three years, the state and working and progress of education in the country. I should give to this Board the power of establishing schools, subject to conditions which I shall afterwards have occasion to mention, and the sole power of appointing teachers. When I say schools, I mean not only the elementary schools, but also the Normal schools for the training of teachers. To these teachers it should have the power to give certificates of qualification upon their leaving the Normal schools; but the Board itself should not be the Examinators of those teachers, on their trials for their licences, but there should be Examinators of very high qualifications appointed by the Board, or what would perhaps be better, appointed directly by the Crown, through the Minister of Public Instruction. To the Board, however, I would leave the appointment of Inspectors of schools. We should thus have the Minister of Public Instruction, the National Board of Education, the Examinators, and the Inspectors.

How should the Board proceed to establish a school?—When it is necessary to establish a school in any locality, notice will be given by the Board to the locality of landowners and householders, and require them to meet on a certain day, to elect a local board, with power to ascertain the sum necessary to pay the teacher and current annual expenses, and to raise the same by equal rate, to meet the Parliamentary grant which shall be necessary for building the school-house and teacher's house, and purchasing ground, and *materiel* for outfit in general. The rate-payers will be authorized to form themselves into deliberative bodies, not only for the proper assessing of the rate and its apportionment according to the means of individuals, but also for a local superintendence of the school through the medium of a part of their number, who may be called the school committee, which would co-operate with the inspectors appointed by the Board, of whom I have already spoken. In this way there would be, on the one hand, the general Board with its inspectors; and on the other, those local boards with school committees co-operating with the Board, and keeping a watchful eye on the progress of education. I think that appears to me to be all the machinery that would be required.

Why do you prefer the Royal appointment to self-election by the Board itself, on vacancies; do you not think the Royal appointment subject to abuse?—I should expect more abuse from self-election. If there should accidentally occur a majority of one way of thinking, one interest, one set of feelings, or one sect, the whole character of the Board would be changed, and the future election would be in their own hands.

Would not the Royal appointment be likewise subject to the changes and caprices of successive Ministers?—It would be so, nay it must be so; but control by and responsibility to Parliament and the public, are more visible and tangible with regard to a Minister than to a self-electing Board, than which nothing can be more inexpedient.

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Looking to the experience of public affairs, past and present, is it not often found that persons are placed in the highest situations not on account of their qualifications for those situations, but to serve the party purposes of the day?—That has too often happened.

By what possible arrangement do you think the re-occurrence of such a practice can be prevented?—It is difficult to answer that question; I am not aware of any other but Parliament, the press, and public opinion.

Is the press found sufficiently powerful to prevent improper appointments?—The press alone might not be sufficiently powerful for that purpose, but Parliament and the press together have lately shown that they can control the highest Government appointments. But the press is not so powerful as it might be if it were morally improved; that is a result which is likely to take place from the general increase of light and of morality in the country, by an improved education.

Then your particular suggestions have reference to a future rather than the present time?—It is of the very nature of a perfect system of education to flourish in improved times; but even its previous working will gradually tend to produce such times. It is the duty of the present Legislature to sow the seed, although it may be given to other Parliaments to preside over the full harvest.

Supposing you constituted such a Board to-morrow by legislation, what security would there be that the persons appointed would be even moderately qualified for the situation, not supposing it probable that the degree of excellence which your wishes would desire could be attained?—We must look for proper appointments to the effect on the Minister of the vigilance of Parliament and the press: qualified men exist.

You think however that the lesser evil of the two, if both be evils, is the Royal appointment; do you see any other mode by which that evil could be diminished?—I confess I have not given so much attention to that point as it deserves, but it appears to me that the most unexceptionable appointment is a Royal commission; that being the most subject to public canvass; and though it has disadvantages, those are not without their checks and remedies.

As to the proposed Minister of Public Instruction, do you consider that he ought to be a member of the Cabinet, and therefore a person who is liable to be removed from his high office; or would you propose him to be a permanent officer, not subject to the changes of party?—It would be very desirable that he should be a permanent officer. I understand that liability to removal of the admirable minister of public instruction in France, Monsieur Guizot (whose report to the king shows him to be one of the most enlightened and moral statesmen of the age), is much regretted by the friends of education in France; and there prevails a strong wish that the office should be made permanent.

The circumstance you describe, of there being an eminent individual in that position, is accidental; it might be otherwise; and if there is not a power of removal you might have a person of mediocrity continuing in the situation, and paralyzing the whole machine?—Such a Minister ought to hold his office at the pleasure of the King, who might at any time be addressed to remove him; it is only proposed that he shall not follow the fate of a particular Administration. The situation of Judge is permanent, but no one will say that a Judge could remain on the bench in defiance of Parliament and the press.

Do you approve of the appointment of official persons in virtue of their office to be members of this Board?—I do not, certainly; I think we always find those members utterly useless.

Can you contemplate any arrangements by which the Minister of Instruction and the general Board of Education could be elected by the professors of the different colleges, or by any electoral college of persons eminently qualified to judge as to the persons best qualified to fill such offices?—I can quite conceive such a mode of appointment, but I doubt its working.

And as between nominations which might be effected to serve the interests of party, and such a mode of nomination, which would you prefer?—I should be disposed still to prefer appointment of the Board by the King. There would be more control, and that more obvious to the country. There is another reason; I think it would give a higher character to the Board.

Do you not think there is great risk incurred in adopting the Royal appointment, that many of the persons so appointed are not qualified from their former habits, or information, to act as commissioners of education; and that it would be judicious to have them intermingled, if not wholly composed of teachers?—There are many men who are very active practical educationists who are not teachers, and I think they are the better men for the Board; I mean educationists, not educators. When I speak of an educationist, I mean that he is not an actual teacher, but a generally accomplished, scientific and literary person, and who has given to education much enlightened and zealous attention. Such are as well marked in society as any other distinguished men.

Is it not found practically that the operations of boards very often become merely mechanical; that they lose that vivifying principle which would be necessary to keep in perfect action the whole of your machinery?—I think if you render their duty their sole occupation in life by an adequate salary, subject them to periodical responsibility to Parliament, and watch them with the press, they would not slumber at their post more than Judges or other functionaries.

The question contemplates the cases of many Boards, in which such periodical reports are actually carried to Parliament?—There are many public functions in the country which are performed regularly and faithfully, from the constant demand made on them; the Judge has no time to sleep on the bench, nor the Minister in his office; they are constantly called on

to

to perform their duties, and so would the Board; they would be for ever engaged in superintending the vast institution of national education, a duty which must be done, and done thoroughly.

There are two descriptions of superintendence; one which is purely mechanical, such as seeing that all the accounts are submitted in proper order, that all the arrangements are effected as they ought to be; and another the encouragement of new ideas, the improvement of a good system of education, the development of the abilities of teachers, and a variety of other most important modifications of duties, which ought to be entrusted to such a Board. Is it not practically found, and is it not an objection to placing the whole education of the country under such a Board, that it is possible that the mechanical part will, in the lapse of time, usurp the full dominion over the Board?—Certainly that as well as many other abuses may occur, but I do not see that that abuse is a necessary or likely consequence of the existence of a Board, when that Board has the care of so great and important an institution as the education of the country; and I expect so much from their responsibility to the Legislature, their annual, biennial or triennial reports, and those made public, and the establishment of, what I shall probably afterwards come to, a proper series of education books to guide the teachers, and preserve uniform and vigorous the quality of education, that I do not see that the substance of education would suffer, or that there would be any danger of education becoming stationary or retrogressive. On the contrary, the Board, from its constitution and position in the State, would keep the education of the country healthy and vigorous as it ought to be, and ensure that advancement and progress, according to the advancement and progress of the lights of the age; which advantages, without such a superintending authority, I am inclined to think could not be attained. Composed, as it ought to be, of men well informed, accomplished, and therefore zealous in the cause of education, I confess I should place much, I would say entire, confidence in that great educational tribunal.

Mercurii, 5° die Augusti, 1835.

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WOULD you allow a distinct and separate body, composed exclusively of teachers or professional educators, to act in co-operation with the Board?—I should rather wish not to see professional teachers influencing the Board. I should wish to see the Board consisting of men enlightened on the subject of education, and who have paid much practical attention to it; but I should rather not see actual teachers mingling with them, or, by being constituted into a permanent power themselves, controlling or even influencing the Board. The views of teachers may be contracted, they may have prejudices and prepossessions, from which men more conversant with the general principles of education, and the application of those upon the great scale which a national system would involve, would be free; and there may also be interests in the way.

Would any advantages which might be derived from a body of teachers, such as has been described, be equally answered by annual conferences of teachers, similar to the plan adopted in America, at some principal town of the country?—It would be exceedingly desirable that there should be some arrangement made for a periodical meeting of actual teachers, who should communicate with the Board; and then you would have all the benefit of their experience, and be altogether free from the operation of their prejudices and their interests.

You think that would be a means of gaining the benefit of their experience and their knowledge, without the inconvenience of any sinister interest?—I think the teachers ought in no way collectively or individually to have a control in the system.

You think they should be merely employed as a body for communicating information to the Board, whenever the Board found it necessary to make inquiries with a view to the improvement of education?—Quite so; and it would be a question whether that information should be volunteered by their having an annual meeting, or whether it should be asked for. I should think it would be better that they should have a stated periodical conference, and that they should send the information.

A periodical conference of teachers, reporting annually on the state of education throughout the country, offering suggestions for its improvement in its different branches, you consider would fully obviate the objection which is frequently made to Boards of Education; that from their high official rank or composition, and previous education, they are generally incompetent to discharge the duty of communicating information and adopting means for the diffusing of information?—I think so.

Is not there another department for which the information of the Board is requisite, and to which teachers are totally incompetent; the management of the *materiel*, information as to finance, and the building of schools, and everything relating to the fiscal duties?—These could not well be discharged by a board of teachers; they are out of their sphere.

Do you conceive it is also necessary that the Board should possess the confidence of the Legislature on the one side, and of the people on the other?—Certainly.

Do you think the incorporated body of teachers would be of such a nature as to claim and to merit such confidence?—No; I think for the reasons I have stated that they would not, and I should wish to see them merely, as has been suggested, a body periodically meeting to furnish information.

Has any plan suggested itself to your mind by which satisfactory statistical information could be obtained, which would show the result of a particular system of education upon the people?—I think that would be very much the function of well-appointed inspectors, who would report upon, not only the state of the schools with regard to the machinery, but with

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with regard to the actual education; I think the inspectors are the best persons that occur to me as furnishing that kind of statistical information. The inspectors of course will report to the Board; so that I think they are the persons whom I should like to see responsible for furnishing to the Board ample information upon the state of the working of the system, and its effect on the people.

Then you think that the result could be obtained in a satisfactory shape without a personal examination by the Board?—I should think so; the Board should not actually inspect; if it were practicable, which it is not, it would serve no useful end.

It would be necessary, in order that such reports should be of use, that they should be formed upon something of the same plan, and consequently that the inspectors should have some general and common standard by which they would be able to gauge the education of the country; how would you propose to give them that common standard?—That common standard should be the work of the Board; it would be a Code of Instructions, and the Board ought to be composed of men fully qualified to give a comprehensive and practical standard of directions for the purpose.

What are the powers with which you would invest the Board of Education?—The power with which I should propose to invest it would be very ample; the complete establishment of schools, in their buildings, grounds, apparatus, and the whole *materiel*; I should also give them the important power of enacting bye-laws as to the government of schools, and the quality, nature and substance of the education there imparted; I should be disposed to give them a power of licensing and appointing teachers, and of reappointing them at stated periods.

Do you mean by "government," that you would give them the right of making codes of laws as to rewards and punishments?—Certainly, in so far as these rewards and punishments are considered parts of educational discipline; such matters I should never think of submitting to the Legislature. The whole economy and administration of education, including what is now mentioned, is the function of the Board, not of Parliament. The Board should have the power of appointing Inspectors; but I think I said yesterday that the power of appointing Examinators should be elsewhere, namely, with the Government. The most important of all is the establishing of a code of instructions, embracing the whole system and management of schools.

You have stated that you would give to the Board the power of purchasing the necessary land, building a school and teacher's house, and fitting them out with the necessary apparatus. Would you throw the whole of this duty upon the Board, or would you require for that purpose an equal or proportionate contribution on the part of the population?—Certainly not for that purpose; I would throw that entirely upon the Board.

What are your grounds for exclusively confining that portion of the expense to the Board?—I think it would be better done; it would be more systematically and probably more economically performed, and more effectually; I think it is more their function than the function of the locality; it would establish an uniformity of equipment that might be very beneficial.

Are there any other reasons why it should be exclusively confined to the Board?—No others at present occur to me.

Do you think there would be a greater certainty of the establishment of schools, and a greater rapidity in bringing them into action, if it depended upon a body constituted like the Board, and not upon casual meetings of different parishes?—No doubt of it; it would be analogous almost to the fitting out the means of a war; if you were to leave that to localities, you would have a very tardy and disjointed force.

Is there not another advantage arising from it, that if the Board obtain the land for the school without the intervention of other trusteeship, and the connexion of other parties, several sources of litigation might be cut off to which under other arrangements the Board might be exposed?—I think so, decidedly; the Board should be the proprietors of the land as trustees, the advantages of which, I should say as a lawyer, would be very decided. I should consider that to be the most convenient mode of holding such property, and subject to the least difficulty and chance of litigation that could be devised.

Might it not have the effect of operating to prevent proprietors from granting their lands, as it would necessarily be given in fee whatever use the school might afterwards be turned to?—I should hold that a great national system of education should be altogether independent of voluntary conveyance; the land would be taken by legislative enactment, and the value, when not arranged by private agreement, must be ascertained by a jury.

Would you then give a power to the Board, whenever a school was requisite in any particular parish, to take possession of any portion of ground necessary for it, provided it was not in the domain of the proprietor, subject to nearly the same regulations which are now adopted in the case of public roads, canals, &c.?—I see no difference. I should have the most perfect confidence in the Board doing justice, and doing it with the best possible feeling.

Allowing the amount of compensation to be assessed?—First, by private agreement, if it can be so arranged, and if not, then by a jury.

Would you then give to the Board the necessary power for the holding of property for purposes singly confined to the objects of education?—Certainly.

And power of exchanging, if necessary?—Yes.

In the building of schools, do you comprise other buildings besides the school-house?—The teacher's house.

What quantity of land would you annex to parish schools in general, and for what purposes?—The most essential purpose would be the exercising or play-ground, which, connected

connected with an infant school, is really the infant school. The communication of the pupils in the play-ground is the only opportunity of the *exercise* of moral training, within doors it is entirely intellectual; and it would be necessary that there should be ample play-ground for the infants, and ample exercising ground for the more advanced scholars. There is no improvement more important than the open-air exercises of children, by which more is done for physical and moral training than the public are aware of. I should therefore give ample power to have ground for those purposes; I should have also the schoolmaster's garden, and I think that would be all the ground that would be necessary.

Would you attach any portion of ground for the purposes of agricultural instruction?—It would be important for gardening and agricultural purposes, if land enough could be obtained for the purpose. Land is more easily obtained in the country than in towns; the great difficulty in towns is the obtaining play-ground; many of the infant schools are hampered in the most deplorable manner with a few feet of play-ground; but when it becomes a national plan, that must be met, of course.

In towns you would necessarily be obliged frequently to place your school in the centre of a thick population?—Yes; and as you would sometimes have houses to purchase and pull down, the expense of a play-ground would be very great.

What portion of ground would you contemplate in the case of the ordinary parish schools?—For a school of 200 pupils I should think that the play-ground ought to be about 150 feet long by 60 or 70 broad; that is about the size of our play-ground in the model school of Edinburgh, and we find it answers the purpose exceedingly well; we have fitted it up with great neatness, and even decorative gardening.

Where the building of schools has been left solely to individual exertion, have they been generally well built?—To that I cannot speak, but there is a great danger that they would not be.

Do you think they would be better and more cheaply built if they were under the direction of a Board?—Certainly better, and they would be much more cheaply built, as they would be upon judicious contract.

Do you think that in the construction of school-houses, recent improvements might be better introduced if they were built under the sole direction of the Board, than if it were left to the discretion of parishes?—No doubt of that, the buildings would be constructed on the most improved plans.

You think the Board would have greater opportunities of ascertaining improvements made elsewhere than any particular parish?—Certainly; a parish can have very few facilities for that purpose.

And therefore, in order to obtain a good class of school-houses in the country, the easiest mode of doing it is by placing the building of them exclusively in the hands of the Board?—I say so without hesitation.

Supposing the Board arranged plans for building the different classes of schools, how would you provide that the building of those schools should be executed?—By building contract on the spot: the Board would send down the architectural ground plans and elevations, even down to the working drawings; and advertise for building contractors; they would have the benefit of competition and estimate.

Would not local circumstances, for example, the facility of obtaining stone and slate, and so on, and the difficulties of obtaining timber, have a considerable influence upon the architectural part of the arrangement?—The architect furnishes the forms, and I am not aware that the circumstances alluded to could materially affect these.

In speaking of the outfit of schools, what are the requisites which you think it necessary that the Board should provide?—They should provide the whole apparatus, both of the infant and the juvenile or advanced school; that apparatus for the infant school is so well known, that I need scarcely detail it; all the illustrative pictures for the infants and their diagrams of all sorts, the means of muscular exercise, circular swings, and various materials of amusement, which are very considerable in an infant school, for the apparatus consists of so many objects. There are lists in the books on the subject.

Would you establish in the juvenile schools libraries for the use of the scholars, and for the use of the neighbourhood?—Yes, even for the use of the neighbourhood; for it is one important result of a good system of educating the young, that it reacts upon their uneducated seniors, and brings them to exert and improve themselves; and particularly to read, and if they cannot read themselves, to make the young people read to them. It has been found to act in that way very beneficially, so that the judicious establishment of a library would be very desirable. I may also add, a philosophical apparatus; and I shall be able to give the Committee some important information about economising a philosophical apparatus. A complete chemical apparatus, by which from 2,000 to 3,000 chemical experiments may be performed, may be had for about 2*l.* 5*s.*

What would you consider as the average expense of a parish school library?—I should think that for 15*l.* or 20*l.* a library, which would enlighten and humanise the whole neighbourhood, might be established, particularly now that publications have become so cheap. Those enterprising journalists and publishers in Scotland, the Messrs. Chambers, are doing good service in this respect; printing books in double columns, so that works that used to cost 6*s.* and 7*s.* are brought down to 18*d.*

Would you furnish them also with the means of agricultural and mechanical instruction?—If it is in the country, it is very important that that should form part of the outfit.

After providing the outfit, would you leave to the parish the maintenance of those different requisites?—I would.

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Evidence of *J. Simpson*, Esq.
5 August 1835.

The second power which you would give to the Board is the education and appointment of teachers. Would you establish teachers' schools immediately, under the superintendence of the Board, or allow them to be established by the exertions of individuals?—Perhaps the most important object for the superintendence of the Board is the providing of Normal schools for instructing teachers, and therefore the Board should establish these, and that without delay.

Would you prefer distinct Normal schools, as establishments exclusively for the education of teachers; or professorships, and courses for the education of teachers, attached to the Universities, or to the larger collegiate establishments?—Professorships in the Universities for what has got the name of Didactics, the art of teaching, would be very important; but the Normal schools ought to be entire in themselves; they should be practical as well as didactic, and the same person who conducts the Normal school should instruct didactically the future teachers, or, if I may use a convenient Prussian word, the *Seminants*, those who are undergoing instruction to be teachers. The head of the Normal school should instruct them by lectures on didactics at a separate hour, and illustrate his instruction by having their presence when he conducts an actual school of young pupils. I think that is the best plan; and when the Committee comes afterwards to the mode of it, I shall describe it more particularly.

In the appointment of teachers, would you give a monopoly to the Normal schools, by making it necessary that the teachers should be taken from them, or would you leave it open to competition?—Certainly all teachers under the national system should attend the national Normal schools for the time requisite for their complete accomplishment; and should receive what the French call a "*brevét de capacité*," a licence which should put them on the list of candidates, from which all teachers of the national schools should be taken without any exception.

Would you publish periodically this list of candidates, or leave it in the hands of the Board for the inspection of applicants?—I should think that it would do no harm, but on the contrary good, to publish that list occasionally.

How would you frame this list of candidates; would you merely have a series of names?—I think they should have a classification according to qualifications.

Like that which exists at the Universities?—Yes; and that the different graduates should have the power of rising to higher degrees before the next publication.

Would you confine your licence to those that have studied your system, or would you allow the examination to be sufficient without previous attendance in the Normal schools?—I should much prefer their attendance at the Normal schools; for I should then have much greater security that they were fully accomplished, than by their merely having passed an examination, which might omit a great deal. I therefore feel disposed to require the assurance of their qualification, by their having all been students in the Normal schools.

Would not the publication of a list of candidates, with their qualification and place of study, be at once a sufficient inducement for persons to study in those places of education where the art was taught in the greatest perfection?—No doubt; and it would be a paramount object with the Board to see that those Normal schools, which need not be numerous, were of the very first quality.

Of course the fact of their not being numerous must render it necessary to have some of them at a considerable distance from the places where the candidates might reside; would not then the difficulty and expense attendant upon the study at those Normal schools deter many young men, whose previous habits and inclinations might lead them to become teachers, from going to them, who could, however, qualify themselves locally for the purpose, and could submit to a final examination previous to their being allowed a certificate?—Under the new system of education one important result would be a decided elevation of the character and *status* of teachers. I should hope that the day will come when a teacher of youth shall be held to be a member of a fourth learned profession, whose pecuniary endowment shall be such as to warrant its candidates making very considerable exertions and sacrifices to obtain the education that should elevate them to the exercise of that profession. We do not find that there is any difficulty from the distant location of Universities for the education of men destined for the learned professions; and Normal schools would be a sort of college for teachers, and the sacrifice of a year or two, or even three, to obtain that education which is to fit them for really a fourth learned profession, competently remunerated, should not, considering the importance of the object to themselves, be considered as any evil.

Is not there this danger arising from distinct or separate Normal schools, which would be considerably obviated in classes or courses attached to other institutions, that in a separate school a special and exclusive character may be given to the education, a character that would be most injurious to the future teachers, and of course to the system?—I do not see that that evil would arise if the Normal schools were properly constituted. The purposes of the Normal school, on a proper arrangement, might be as well provided for in Normal institutions as in Universities, with this additional advantage, that it is connected and essentially mingled with the practical system of teaching an actual school of the different ages of pupils.

In Universities, or similar establishments, whatever be the profession for which the student destines himself, he has constant opportunities of communicating with students destined for other professions, and thus a larger view of general knowledge is produced, which could hardly be hoped for in a special school for teachers; how would you produce that in a special school?—I think I should remove the evil by holding out advantages to induce teachers to attend the University, by requiring this, in order to promotion in the system.

What

What would be the age and qualification which you would require for entrance at one of the Normal schools?—The age, I should say, should not be under 16, so that the "seminant," as we have agreed to call him, shall have passed through an elementary period of education.

You alluded to a great improvement and rise which might take place in the character of teachers, so that they might become a fourth learned profession; could that be done without a large increase in their emoluments?—I contemplate a very considerable increase of the schoolmaster's emoluments; I should put him quite upon a footing with the parish minister.

How would you provide for that increase?—By assessment, as for any other parish purpose.

In forming those Normal schools, would you require that the Board should pay the whole expenses of education, or that they should be defrayed either in whole or in part by the seminants themselves?—I believe that where Normal schools exist, in Prussia, in Switzerland, and in some parts of Germany, there is an allowance for the board of the seminant, which he may either accept of or not, as he chooses; but the allowance is given where it is applied for, because there may be young men well suited by their talents to be future teachers, who may not have the means of living away from their homes, to attend the Normal schools; and I should think that some moderate provision should be made for them; but it should be a very moderate one.

In what manner should the admission be determined?—There certainly ought to be a rigid examination to ascertain their previous qualifications. I have not considered how and by whom that should be, but I should say, in general, there should be an examination.

Would you have one grade of Normal schools, or several?—My humble idea of a Normal school is that it shall require no gradations; it ought to be the most perfect institution possible for training the teachers for elementary education.

Are you aware of an arrangement adopted at Hofwyl, by De Fellenberg, by which his Normal school is divided into two classes, one for permanent instruction, and the other for occasional; the occasional instruction is intended for rural teachers, who come and pass three months in the year with him, during the summer vacations, for the purpose of acquiring information upon any improvements in education that may be adopted in his school. Do you think that such an arrangement would be practicable and expedient in more remote parts of the country?—If it were practicable, I think it would be expedient. I should suppose that a properly organized Normal school would include the whole of what is now alluded to.

In appointing a teacher, you have stated the power which you would give to the Board, of periodical report; would you not also give them the power of removing teachers, in case of proved misconduct and incompetence?—Certainly.

In what way should the Board ascertain the fact of such misconduct?—First, from the report of the inspector, and secondly, from the complaints of the local meeting.

Would you require a regular and open trial of the facts alleged against the teacher, before proceeding to judgment upon the complaint?—I should certainly be disposed to allow the teacher to defend himself.

Might it not so happen that even the caprice of the parishioners ought to be consulted, inasmuch as it is desirable that they should be induced to send their children to the school, which they would not do if they disliked the master?—I should be sorry to encourage caprice; I should say that the teacher ought to be allowed the benefit of an investigation.

What is the course of proceeding in similar cases in Scotland?—The course of proceeding there is an arraignment, first before the Kirk Session, with an appeal to the Presbytery, and the ordinary continuation of appeal to the Synod and General Assembly. The case goes through the whole church courts, if the loser at each stage chooses.

Has it ever happened that a parish has been dissatisfied with the adjudication of the courts, and that the parishioners have withdrawn their children from the school?—That is in their power, but I am not at present aware of any instance of it.

Are you aware of any inconveniences arising from the multiplicity of appeal to which the schoolmaster is entitled if not satisfied with the first adjudication?—Great delay is the chief inconvenience.

How can that be improved?—It cannot be improved as things now stand, but under the new system it would be much better.

You would give then a summary power to the Board?—Yes; I should take that power out of the hands of the church courts, but arrange that the Board should judge upon investigation.

Would you make its decision final?—Most decidedly; the evils of any appeal whatever would be interminable.

Its decision would be absolute and irresponsible, except to public opinion?—Yes.

In the case of periodical reappointment of teachers, which you suggest, would you allow any trial as to the competency or incompetency of the master previous to reappointment?—Non-reappointment being virtually a removal, I am rather disposed to leave that to the Board; having acknowledged however the principle, that at least he should be allowed to be heard by the Board if he requires it.

Would not the effect of entrusting any Board dependent upon Government with such extraordinary power, be to place under their absolute dominion an army of some of the most intelligent men in the community, and render them perfectly subservient to any State purposes for which the Government of the day might think proper to employ them?—I think that point came under a former inquiry, whether the Government of the day could convert a great national system of education into an instrument injurious to the interests or the

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liberties of the country; and I think I have answered that I considered it morally impossible that they could, with a vigilant press and a vigilant Legislature.

After the teachers had passed through the juvenile elementary education before the collegiate education, what system of education would you require for them?—As they are to be the future teachers of elementary schools, their education or their training in the Normal schools would of course extend to the general principles of didactics or the art of teaching, and to the actual exercise of teaching an existing elementary school.

Would you have them go to College?—It would be very important that they should go to College, but not till after they have done with the Normal school; the higher they are elevated intellectually the more efficient and useful teachers they will be, even in the elementary schools.

At what period would you place the examination which shall qualify them for becoming teachers?—Their examination should be immediate upon the conclusion of the period of their study at the Normal school, and before they go to College.

After the seminant had passed the examination, and showed himself qualified to be a teacher, would you make it necessary that he should pass through College, or merely consider it as an additional qualification?—I should not make it necessary except to promotion; but I should very much encourage him to attend College during the period of his expectancy, that is to say, when he is upon the list of candidates, but not appointed; he could not then employ his time better.

At what age do you propose that the candidate shall be qualified to become a teacher?—I should say that he ought to have at least two years or three years of study at a Normal school. I think the study in the Normal schools in Prussia is about three years.

At what period subsequent to the examination would you allow the pupil to become a teacher?—It would be one means of inducing him to employ his time in studying at College, that he should not be appointed immediately after. I decidedly think that a schoolmaster ought to be of age at least, that is 21, before he is appointed.

The seminant having passed his examination, would lose the allowance; would you induce him to go to College, by continuing the allowance?—If it were imperative that he should, I should think it just to continue the allowance; but if it is not imperative, I think he must be left to find his own way to College.

Would you make the continuation of this allowance a prize for good behaviour or a good examination?—I think it would be very advantageous to do so, and even to extend it to something like bursaries for College education. I think that suggestion by the Honourable Member a very judicious one; the thing would be very easily practicable.

Would you allow the number of the seminants to be unlimited?—I should think that you could not do otherwise.

Consequently the number of teachers in the country would be unlimited?—The number of persons qualified to teach, but they would not necessarily all be employed; but I should think the demand and supply would keep an equal ratio.

How would those teachers who are not able to get appointments be enabled to employ their time, there being according to your views but one system of elementary education?—Being licensed, they might conduct education on their own account. I think I answered before that I should wish to see all the educators of youth possessing the credentials of a perfect education in the form of a licence, and that they might then employ themselves as private educators.

Then you admit in your last answer the existence of education, not in the elementary schools established by the Board?—There may be such education; I do not see that it is possible to interfere with it; the utmost length I should go is, that the teachers on their own account should have the credentials of proper education.

Then you allow education to be unlimited, but only ensure a certain amount of education under the restriction of the Board?—Yes.

Supposing that individuals qualified to become Board-appointed teachers pursued education on their own account, would you consider them as still under the supervision of the Board, and subject to their superintendence?—I think that would be impossible.

Might not they adopt a system of education not in accordance with the national system?—There is no doubt they might, but I see no remedy for that.

Then you do not desire to give a monopoly of education to this Board?—Certainly not; but always consistently with the opinion which I formerly gave, that all the teachers of youth in the country should have passed through the instruction of the Normal schools.

The object of educating teachers being to obtain a system of education which you conceive the best, why would you allow the power to those teachers of adopting a system totally different from that for which, considering it to be the best, you think it necessary to go to the trouble and expense of procuring and qualifying teachers?—Because it cannot be prevented.

In ascertaining the qualifications of teachers, would you introduce any reference to religious opinions?—I expect to be afterwards examined by the Committee upon the mode of teaching religion in the elementary schools. But I should say at present, in answer to that question, that the seminants ought not to be examined with regard to their religious opinions; and I shall afterwards, when I come to that point, state my reasons.

Would you require any certificate with regard to their moral character and conduct?—Certainly certificates of their moral character and conduct should be required.

Would the practical effect of the system you recommend be to allow the appointment of a dissenter or a catholic, or even an infidel, without any examination as to their religious opinions on the part of the Board?—The teachers of the elementary schools it is proposed

shall

shall be secular teachers, and no more. As shall be afterwards stated, they should not be required to teach revealed religion, but more, they should not be permitted; and it should be cause of removal that they interfere to inculcate, however indirectly, either religious or anti-religious views. The department of revealed religion must be committed to more competent hands. Hence, the religious opinions of the secular teacher cannot in either way affect his pupils.

Would you license an individual who professed himself, or was known to be, of no religion?—For the reason I have stated, I would not inquire into that in licensing a teacher for an elementary school. I shall afterwards, when the Committee come to the religious question, give my reasons for holding that an elementary schoolmaster should not teach or be permitted to teach revealed religion. I mean that there shall be other and much better provision for it; namely, that it shall be imparted to the young, not by the elementary teacher, but by the proper religious teachers, the clergy of the different persuasions. I should secure that the secular teacher should keep his irreligious opinions, if any, to himself, by dismissing him for meddling with the subject, either for or against it.

You have stated already, that the teacher is to be appointed by the Board; would you allow any control upon the part of the parish or other individuals over such appointment?—I should think that would be attended with bad consequences, worse consequences than any that could result from appointment by the Board.

What would be the consequences you would apprehend from leaving the appointment in any degree in the hands of individuals or of the parish?—I should anticipate that the appointment would be subjected to local prejudices, and local partialities and caprices; and that there would be a system introduced of canvassing ignorant individuals.

Do you think the parishioners in general, in the rural parishes particularly, are competent to decide upon the qualifications of a teacher, even for an elementary school?—No, certainly not; but they would be considerably guided by finding his name in a list of candidates, and himself possessed of a certificate of qualification, and there would be in such case less danger of their going astray; but I should certainly hold that they would be very ill qualified to judge even among the different candidates, who all have their qualifications; and that the appointment by the Board would be a much more enlightened choice.

Do you think that the individuals or the bodies which have the power of paying the salary, have not in fact a considerable control over the appointment of the teacher?—I am not aware that that would give them much control, for the amount would be fixed by the Board.

The salary of the master would be fixed, and the assessment for it compulsory?—Yes.

Would you limit a minimum of the salary which the parish was bound to provide, giving the parish the power of assessing themselves for the purpose of bestowing a larger allowance upon the master; or would you place that arrangement entirely in the hands of the Board?—I should think the Board must determine the allowance of salary to the teacher, according to circumstances; if it were left to the parish, I am afraid they would always choose the minimum.

You would give to the Board certain powers of punishment in case of misconduct on the part of the teacher; would you entrust them with a corresponding power of reward in case of good conduct?—No doubt of it; if I gave the one, I should give the other.

What are the powers of reward which you would entrust to the Board?—The only effectual and practicable reward would be advancement to schools in other localities that were more important and better endowed; in short, a system of promotion by merit.

The same principle as in the army?—Yes.

Would you graduate the amount of salary according to the number of children that the teacher has to instruct?—I think that would be the most natural standard, there being always a minimum.

Then the amount of salary would be graduated according to the population of the parish?—Very much.

It would then considerably vary?—It would.

Might there not be more than one school in a parish?—Yes, a parish may be so large and so populous as to require two or more.

And on the other hand, a parish might be so small as that it might be found expedient to unite two parishes?—That too might happen.

So that it would be possible to render the schools tolerably symmetrical in point of number?—It might, certainly.

Should the Board have a regular graduated scale, according to the population of parishes, for the payment of teachers?—I think that would be the most equitable.

Is it not possible that a schoolmaster might become exceedingly unpopular in the parish, so that he should not have pupils in comparison to the amount of salary fixed for the parish?—That is possible.

Would you make the salary of the master decrease in proportion to the decrease in the number of pupils?—As there would be no security that he was not deserted by mere caprice, I do not think the actual attendance can be taken as a just criterion; the parish population is a much better one.

Might not a schoolmaster appointed against the wishes of the parish, however competent, have his school neglected without any fault of his own?—Certainly; and I have already supposed such a case.

If his school were so neglected, would you consider it then the duty of the Board to remove such schoolmaster?—I think it would be very important for the Board, if the fault is not his own, to transfer him to another place.

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Would you make the salaries permanent without periodical variations?—No, I should not do so.

At what times would you vary them?—According to the increase of educable persons, in analogy to what in Scotland are called examinable persons, in a parish.

Would you fix any particular period for making inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining the number of educable persons in a parish?—I should make that one of the objects of inquiry of the inspectors.

Would you have any particular period for such inquiry?—I should not limit any particular period.

Having established the principle that it is desirable that a compulsory system of education should be introduced, have you not in fact the power of compelling attendance upon the school, and thereby obviating the inconveniences that have been mentioned?—Very much; the compulsion, as far as I gave an opinion that it might be applied, would considerably tend to obviate that difficulty, and would in most cases keep the parish school full.

Supposing the case of there being an exceedingly popular private teacher in a parish, and an exceedingly unpopular master in the national school, would you prevent the inhabitants of that district from sending their children to the school of the popular man, or would you compel them to send them to the national school?—If you are to allow private teachers, and as I have said, you must, then you must necessarily allow free attendance upon them.

Then it might so happen that there might be 100 boys in the school of the popular teacher, and one in the school of the national teacher?—Yes.

Upon what principle would the salary of the master of the national school be regulated?—There can be no difference: he must still draw the salary of his endowment taken in relation to the number of educable persons in the parish; for it is of the very nature of an endowed system, that it shall not be left to contingencies.

That would be in fact the creation of a sinecure in the parish?—It would, but it would be the duty of the Board to inquire into such a circumstance.

Though the case is an extreme one, it would not be altered, except in degree, by the other teacher's proportionate numbers?—No, another teacher may divide the number with him; he may have one-third or two-thirds, but I cannot see that you can make any difference whatever for those gradations: you must keep faith with the teacher, and continue his payment as long as he is unremoved or untransferred.

Would not that be met by making a portion of his salary depend upon the number of his scholars?—I am not aware that you could justly do so.

Do you think it would be more just that it should depend upon the number of educable persons in the parish?—I think so; and in the analogy of an endowed church, you pay the stipend of the clergyman even if he has not a hearer in the pews.

You have spoken largely in a former part of your evidence, of the sort of feeling which the inhabitants would have when they paid the rate, that they would derive a benefit from it for their children; would not the effect of making this rate compulsory, and having the payment of the schoolmaster going on whether there were any scholars or not, be completely to destroy such a feeling on the part of the parishioners?—This might occur; but I do not see that the evil would extend far, provided education is made what it ought to be, and is conducted under a vigilant Board and under proper teachers.

Do you not think it much more probable that such a feeling of unpopularity would not exist, if the parishioners, through the education committee, had the power of allotting such a salary as they thought the individual master merited?—Certainly that power would have the effect of removing the unpopularity of the rate; but whether it would be exercised with perfect justice to the teacher, in the hands of the local committee, is another question, and I should fear it might not be exercised with perfect justice to the teacher.

Do you not think, that provided all hopes of patronage, on the part of the parish, of any particular individual were taken away, by vesting the appointment in the Board, the circumstance of knowledge on the part of the parish, that if such a person did not suit them another might be sent down, would prevent any disposition there might be to withhold that remuneration of the services of a particular teacher, there being a sense on the part of the parishioners that they got a full value for what they gave?—I think it would.

Has it happened in Scotland that clergymen, themselves perfectly unexceptionable men, have been unpopular in the parishes to which they have been appointed, simply from the fact of the parishioners having had no part in their election?—That has very often happened.

Would not any schoolmaster appointed in the way you have proposed, be equally subject to the whims of the parishioners, from the same cause?—He might; but the duties of the schoolmaster are so different from the duties of the clergyman, being limited to the instruction of childhood and youth, that I do not think they would come so much into contact with the feelings, and particularly the most delicate and difficult to deal with of all, the religious feelings of the people.

Are there any feelings more delicate than the feeling which a parent entertains relative to the education of a child, as necessary for his future welfare?—Certainly none ought to be; but I have not practically observed that in the majority of people those feelings are at all so strong, at least so irritable, as their religious feelings.

Supposing a case in which there is a voluntary teacher of strong religious feelings which are prevalent in the parish, supposing him to belong to what is called the Evangelical persuasion, and that upon the other hand the national schoolmaster is a person whose opinions incline towards deism; in such circumstances, with reference to the existing feelings of

society, would it not be extremely probable that the voluntary schoolmaster would be the more popular character of the two; do not you conceive it probable that in this state of things there would spring up throughout the country a system of dissent, with reference to those schools?—Certainly; but I think it would in the course of time very much diminish, as people got more enlightened, more tolerant, and more qualified to distinguish between secular and religious education.

Do you think you could meet the difficulty which has been suggested, by giving the parishioners the power of dismissing the master on cause shown, if he did not meet their wishes; and that another should be sent to them?—That would be a power that might be used so as to counteract the working of the whole system, and I would not concede it.

Do you think that right of complaint and claim of investigation which the school committee would have, would, with a properly constituted Board and inspectors, be sufficient, in case of any dislike on the part of the parish, to obviate the inconveniences which have been referred to?—I should expect that they would, very materially; the inspectors are a distinct and independent authority from the school committee.

If there was any notorious dislike in the parish to a particular teacher, and if the parishioners complained, either through the school committee or individually, or through inspectors, to the Board, do you think that if the Board were properly constituted, means would be thus provided for the correction of such an evil?—Surely, if the objections were capricious and depended upon temper, the Board would exercise a discretion in transferring such a teacher to some other locality.

The school committee, under that system of arrangement, would in fact be little else than a nominal body; and that being the case, would not the most intelligent persons in the parish probably be reluctant to act upon it, inasmuch as they would have no power, except a general superintendence divested of all control?—I should expect that by those minds whose superintendence would be worth anything, power would not be valued; and that it would be motive enough for their active interest in the school, that their encouragement, countenance and inspection, would be of much value to the working of the system.

Would you entrust the Board with the power of granting gratuities to the schoolmasters, for particular diligence in their several duties, or for long services?—Certainly; no harm could arise from that.

Would you give them annnities or pensions, on the French principle, for a certain number of years of good service?—I think they should be entitled to retiring allowances after a competent number of years' service.

In the case of the death of a teacher after having served for a certain number of years, would you extend that pension or retiring allowance to his widow or his children?—No; because I hold that if he is well endowed, there are sufficient means open to him to provide for his own family by life insurance, and by a general widows' fund, which then would be very desirable to be established among all the teachers of the country, or all the teachers of a large district of it; but I should certainly expect him to provide for his widow and family by the ordinary means which those employ who have a salary.

Would you adopt a system which has been in practice in some countries in Europe, of reserving a certain portion of the annual allowance of the teacher for the purpose of being funded as an annuity or retiring allowance, either for the teacher himself or for his family? —That is done virtually when the members of an extensive profession have associated themselves into what is called a widows' scheme. They apply to Parliament for an Act to constitute their society, and then the payments to that society are compulsory.

It would be a useful suggestion without making it obligatory, on the part of the Board, for them to recommend to the teachers to enter into such an association?—Certainly it would, and at the same time to have the sanction of Parliament. The ministers of the church of Scotland have for nearly a century been so associated, so have the college of surgeons of Edinburgh; the Scotch bar about five years ago adopted a widows' scheme, and obtained an Act of Parliament; and, more near yet, the parochial schoolmasters, and I believe the schoolmasters generally, of Scotland, have a widows' fund.

To what extent would you give the Board power to frame bye-laws and regulations for their own government and the government of schools?—I should say unlimited, subject always to their responsibility to Parliament; all their bye-laws should be reported as part of their administration.

Would you require the approbation of the Executive before such bye-laws should have force in the schools?—I should prefer the control of Parliament, by an annual, biennial or triennial report, in which all those bye-laws should be distinctly reported.

Do you mean that you would not allow those bye-laws to have force till Parliament had expressed its approbation of them?—I should not go that length, I think; many of them might be of a very urgent kind, and would require immediate execution. I should hold that, as forming part of the administration of the Board, those bye-laws must be upon their own responsibility.

Would you allow them to be enforced till a certain period after the meeting of Parliament? —Yes.

Would not considerable inconvenience arise from requiring the sanction of Parliament to those regulations, from the very discussion which might arise upon many of the clauses, and the want of that precise local information which is essential for the purpose of deciding upon their propriety?—I should think that upon all the points of local application of which the Board are good judges, Parliament ought to be good judges; Parliament is presumed to be wiser than all other deliberative bodies.

What objections have you to submitting those regulations to the Executive for approbation?—

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bation?—Some lingering feeling that the thing might take a political turn; I should prefer it being submitted to Parliament.

Would you extend those regulations by the Board, not merely to the discipline of schools, but to the course and methods of instruction?—Certainly.

Would you make this Code obligatory upon all teachers under the Board?—I should think it would be utterly nugatory unless it was made obligatory.

Would you require that they should subscribe to such regulations on entering upon their office?—There is no necessity for their subscribing; their being in office is sufficient assent.

Would you require the Board to frame such regulations, or would you leave it to their option?—I should require that they should within a specified period.

In any legislative measure for education, would you recommend the introduction of the details in the body of the law itself, or leave it to the enactment of the Board?—In the law itself I would certainly lay down the general plan of the Code.

But you would not specify the details; for instance, the manner of holding schools and the subjects to be taught, and the hours of the school?—Certainly not.

You would be satisfied in giving to the Board a power to frame and enforce those laws, without entering into the details of the laws themselves?—Those powers being well defined.

On what do you ground that opinion?—I think that it would be governing too much for the Legislature to lay down the details, and that the Board will regulate them better.

Being under the control of Parliament, you do not apprehend any great abuse of those powers?—No; and the control of the press and the public.

Would you require in the framing of those regulations that a mere majority of the Board should be consenting, or any other proportion?—A majority; I see no reason for any other proportion.

You have stated that you would give to the Board the power of constituting officers, and amongst those, inspectors; what are the qualifications you would require for the inspectors?—An inspector must be a person qualified to comprehend, observe, and report upon the state of the school in both branches of *materiel* and education; he should be competent to judge of the state of the buildings, the accommodations, and also fully competent to judge of the working qualifications of the teacher, the progress of the pupils, and the general welfare of the school.

Would you require any previous course of study, or any previous examination, as conditions to the appointment of such officers?—I should think that if the teachers are required, the inspectors should be required to furnish satisfactory proof of their qualifications; and they should besides be officers of a certain rank and *status*.

Would you subject them to examination, as you would the teachers?—I should subject them to examination, and to the fullest production of testimonials of complete education.

Would you require for such appointments by the Board, the condition of a particular course of study, and of previous examination, to ascertain whether such candidate was qualified or not; or would you leave it to the discretion of the Board to select their inspectors from any individuals they thought proper?—I should not leave that power to the Board of choosing whom they please, but legislate that they should appoint inspectors who had undergone a known course of study, which I should say could not be better than attendance upon the Normal schools, where the very education which they are afterwards to inspect is given in its best, and purest, and most efficient form; and that they should be subject to rigid examination before appointment to that important office.

Whom would you appoint as the examinators of the candidates for the inspectorship?—As the subject-matter of examination would be the very same for inspectors as for teachers, it could not be in better hands than in those of the examiners of teachers.

Would you give to the Board the power of the removal, as well as of the appointment of the inspectors?—Certainly.

Would you not apprehend that the giving such extensive powers in the framing of bye-laws, to the Board, particularly in reference to the course and methods of instruction, and such right of interference on the part of inspectors, might have the effect of placing limits upon the capacity and enterprise of teachers?—I should think that the establishment of a very perfect system or series of school books, would be the best ground upon which a system of national education would be founded; and that those books, adopted and sanctioned by the Board, would give a body and substance to the system, that would be visible to the whole country; and I do not see that the evil mentioned in the question could result when those books existed, while those books themselves would be subject to improvement according to the progress of the lights of the age.

Would you give to the Board not only the power of publishing those books, but the power of increasing the teaching from those books in the several schools under their jurisdiction?—Surely; I should hold that it would be very important that the teaching should be from those books. If those books are well arranged, well executed, they will be at the least equal, if not superior, to anything that could be expected generally from the exertions of the teacher himself; they would be a guide and direction to him, and would be a security to the whole country that the nature and value of the education under the national system shall really be what it ought to be.

Would you then exclude all other books from the course of instruction?—I would make them, and I think they may be made, so perfect, (and to this I shall probably afterwards come,) that they would embrace the whole of the elementary education; so that I should certainly exclude all other books but the books so arranged and adopted.

Would you not apprehend from so rigid an arrangement as this, that education would acquire a certain injurious uniformity in every school in the country?—I should consider the

uniformity

uniformity of education as it should be, an immense advantage; it would always depend upon the execution of the system of school-books, and I should have it, and it may be had, far beyond what could be expected of the general run of teachers; while the system of school-books itself would be subject to periodical revision and improvement, so that there would be no danger of cramping education, narrowing it, or confining it to a limited sphere. Everything would depend upon the quality of those school-books, and they ought to be the work of the ablest men of the age and country.

Do you contemplate that the Board should produce them?—I contemplate that no person ought to sit at that Board who is not able to assist in the production of such works; but I do not say that they are to produce them.

How then would you suggest that such books should be obtained by the Board?—By obtaining the assistance of very highly qualified persons: I am able to speak to such a series actually begun.

Do you think that persons of high qualifications in the country would apply their time and talents to the writing of works destined for elementary education?—I should think they could not apply their time and talents to a better object; whether they would or not, will depend upon the degree of their philanthropic, benevolent, and patriotic feelings.

Would you think it judicious that the Board should offer periodical premiums for the best publications in the different departments of education?—That would be very proper.

And that the circumstance of its being known that such a gold medal had been awarded to the author of such a book upon elementary education, would be a strong inducement to many persons, particularly practical teachers, to frame such works for the education of the country?—No doubt of it.

Are you aware that any such works exist at this moment, that could be recommended in the teaching of our elementary schools?—I am not aware that anything even approaching to what it ought to be, yet exists. I know that much has been done by both the great Irish societies, the Kildare-place and the National Board. I believe that the Kildare-place books are fair, and that those of the National Society are better; but there are none by any means yet perfect. For one thing, none embrace the infant period of education at all: but I am aware that the journalists to whom I have repeatedly alluded, the Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, have already commenced a Course, or Series of school or educational books, the programme of which I have seen, beginning with birth, and carrying the pupil on to the age of 14. Some numbers are already very near publication, and I have every reason to think that this will be one of the most useful, systematic, and effective works of the kind that probably has ever yet been published. It will withal be one of the cheapest, from the very great mechanical power commanded by these journalists of stereotype and steam press, working both in Edinburgh and London at the same moment; so that they will be enabled to produce those works at a rate much lower than the public have yet seen. I expect, both from the qualifications of the Messrs. Chambers, and from those of the men who assist them, that that series of works will be one that the Board would be most likely to adopt when it is completed.

How far have the Messrs. Chambers proceeded in the execution of this plan?—They only formed the plan about a year ago. I have a programme of their system, and, if permitted, I will give the Committee an idea of it.

Do you not consider, that one of the great defects hitherto observable in all publications of the kind, a defect extending to the German and French as much as to our own, is, that they have not proceeded upon a regular systematic plan, connecting one link with another, and moving in the same spirit?—I have seen no series, no *cours d'étude*, that has proceeded systematically. The books are all more or less detached, and have little connection with each other.

Would you recommend then, that the Board, in taking measures to obtain such a series of educational books, should publish a programme of the extent and principles upon which such works should be executed, and should invite the public at large to their contribution, instead of leaving such publications entirely to the efforts of individuals either forming a portion or in connection with the Board?—Certainly it would be right to do so: at the same time, if there was a ready-made series, they might take it, if it perfectly satisfied them; especially if that one shall possess a philosophical character, in accordance with a perfectly symmetrical and systematic course of elementary education. My impression is, that at present, when we are only awakening to philosophical views of education, the field of competition will be extremely narrow. I have the highest opinion of the educational views of the Messrs. Chambers. I am not aware of anything so philosophical, systematic and complete; and I have not a doubt that when their series appears, that opinion will be justified by the public reception of it.

Would you recommend a similar series of works for the conduct and information of teachers?—The Messrs. Chambers, in their series, conclude each number with a list of books, which will enable the teacher to improve himself beyond the book which is in his hand; that list consists of the best books upon the particular subject. For example, suppose that the number or book treats of physics or chemistry, the book is his guide for teaching his young pupils, but at the conclusion of it there is a catalogue of works for himself, by the reading of which he shall improve himself in physics and in chemistry.

In addition to the parochial library of which you formerly spoke, would you recommend that the Board should attach to each school a certain number of works for the improvement of the teachers?—It would be very advantageous; otherwise the parochial teacher in

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the country might have no access to them, and might not have the means of purchasing them.

In connection with those publications, would you recommend the formation of an educational society, which should receive periodical information from the different teachers throughout the country, and by cheap publications have the means of communicating to the several schools all the current knowledge and recent improvements in the science of didactics?—I should wish such a society to be formed, and to publish a regular journal; there should be a society for each of the three kingdoms, as the English, the Scottish, and the Irish.

These journals should comprise not merely disquisitions upon education, but facts and experiments with their several results, which might come under the observation either of professional teachers or individuals connected with education?—I should think that such an institution would be a most important adjunct to education, and would remove all the fears that have been expressed, that if education be limited to a series of books, and in the hands of a certain controlled body, the teachers may become stationary or imperfect.

Are you aware of the periodical meetings that are held in America, in Germany, and in Switzerland, of teachers and others connected with education, and their publication of transactions?—I have heard of those, and I should be very glad to see such meetings in this country; meetings of teachers and educationists, generally, members of such society. We have meetings of teachers in Scotland, but that has been confined to pecuniary purposes; to the regulation of their widows' fund, and provisions for their families. There have been local meetings. I believe the teachers and educationists in the neighbourhood of Dumfries have formed themselves into a society, which they call the Dumfries and Galloway Educational Society; but that is the only instance in Scotland, and I think is not more than a year old.

In forming a society such as has been described, would you think it very important that all classes should be mixed as much as possible?—Certainly, there should be a Royal Society of Education.

Do you think that the upper class would benefit materially by the communications that they would receive from persons professionally engaged in education?—Materially, both intellectually and morally.

And the professional teacher not less, from his communication with the other classes of society?—Certainly; the benefits seem to increase as you reflect upon the subject.

Besides publishing books for education, would you not think it also useful to offer premiums for the production of school apparatus of a more perfect and improved kind than what is generally in use?—It is singular that *that* has occurred to the Messrs. Chambers, who mean to connect with their series of books just such an improvement; and they wish as much as possible, by the immense means of circulation which they command, to encourage mechanical genius to produce improved apparatus, by recommending it to the public; and simply naming it would be sufficient, with such a circulation as they reasonably expect to command.

You think the attention of the Board ought to be directed not only to books, but to other requisites of school instruction?—Certainly.

Would you recommend a greater circulation of maps and engravings, for the purposes of instruction?—No doubt of it.

Do you think that would be a fit object for the attention of the Board?—It would; and the teaching of geography by means of globes; for to the young mind it is a difficult thing to apply it afterwards to the sphere, when they have been taught by maps.

Would you contemplate from such arrangement any considerable increase of expense in the annual outlay of the Board?—No; I should think that the Board would have great power of furnishing by contract at a cheaper rate, because of the extensive supply that would be necessary, and that they would come to furnish very cheaply. Part of the effect of this system would be the economizing of apparatus of all kinds; and that leads me to allude to the cheap chemical apparatus of Dr. Reid, of Edinburgh, the most beautiful contrivance of the kind that has yet appeared. He is an extensive teacher of practical chemistry, and has one of the largest and most perfect laboratories for practical chemistry in Europe, in which he has multitudes of students, all performing experiments with their own hands, sitting at the blow-pipe managing the gases, performing combustions, and applying all sorts of chemical agents. He recommends the adoption of *minute* chemistry, so that the apparatus may be of the very simplest, most portable, and cheapest kind. There is even now *microscopic* chemistry, where mere drops or grains of the agents are made to act on each other; and the action, seen through a powerful microscope, appears actually exerting mechanical force in the combinations, decompositions, precipitations and crystallizations which take place. With the exception of where gases must be confined, all the experiments which depend upon combustion and the various other applications of chemical agents, are performed, in Dr. Reid's apparatus, with the common parings of window glass, in the minutest pieces. He has also a pneumatic trough, and all the chemical agents in very small but well-distinguished phials, and all the means of using them in experiments, so that the whole of the operations of chemistry can be performed with an apparatus which costs 2*l.* 5*s.*; the bulk of it is not above a foot-and-a-half cube; it may attend the traveller, who may carry it to the remotest quarters of the globe, and it may be the means of sending home from chemical genius in the remotest countries, discoveries of important results, which when they could not be obtained without a large apparatus, could not be obtained at all; in short, I look upon the arrangement of this apparatus by Dr. Reid as one of the most important to the science of chemistry that has probably ever been adopted.

I believe

I believe too I may say that there is another eminent scientific gentleman in Edinburgh, who lectures upon physics, I mean Mr. George Lees, who has assured me that he is turning his attention to render the apparatus for physical and mechanical experiments quite as simple and as cheap; and he thinks he shall be able to surprise us with the cheap and common things which are quite sufficient to show all the phenomena of physics. A very sufficient air-pump, the invention of Mr. Chalmers, master of a seminary for boys at Merchiston Castle, near Edinburgh, can now be obtained, suited for all the ordinary purposes of pneumatics, for 3*l.*; an air-pump used to cost from 20*l.* to 30*l.*

Jovis, 6° die Augusti, 1835.

DO you think there would be any objection to allowing a teacher who had thought proper to enter the church to continue his functions as teacher in the school?—For reasons which I shall state when the Committee shall examine me upon religious education, I should say very decidedly not; that he should not continue his functions as a teacher if he entered the church, or became in any way a clergyman.

Do you think it still more objectionable that, being a clergyman, he should hold a living in conjunction with his school?—Certainly; in contemplation of an improved system of education, I should think it would be as unnecessary as hurtful.

Would it not tend in a great measure to save the public money; might not the same person's undertaking the duties of a clergyman, and also the duties of a teacher, receiving a small emolument in each, be a much more economical arrangement than dividing the duties into two separate offices?—Each duty is full occupation when adequately performed. I believe that generally it may be said, that all pluralities of labour and accumulations of functions are injurious; that it is injurious to the clergyman to be a farmer, and injurious to the schoolmaster to be a shoemaker.

Is it not very much the practice in Scotland for young men destined for the church to spend their previous years in teaching a school?—It is very common.

How is it found to work there?—In making the schoolmasters dissatisfied, while very few of them ever obtain livings; they remain schoolmasters for life, and they pay only a divided attention to their duties as schoolmasters, owing to the constant operation of their ambition to be clergymen, and the continuation of the studies which they think are to fit them for that higher function.

You think it injures both professions?—I think it does.

If a clergyman has leisure, and devotes it to teaching, may it not be an advantage to himself?—Not as a schoolmaster. But the question suggests, what I have often thought exceedingly desirable, that some of the leisure hours of the clergyman might be very well employed indeed in giving scientific instruction to his parishioners, by occasional lectures and experiments. Some of the Scotch clergy, both established and dissenting, do this, and it is increasing now from the progress of interest in enlightening the people. A few country gentlemen, even, amuse themselves by giving lectures in their parish; Sir George Mackenzie, who resides at his seat in Ross-shire, and whose name I have already mentioned, is an honourable example.

Why do you limit it to scientific instruction on the part of the clergyman?—I think that besides requiring only an occasional hour, it would be more suitable, as being more directly in aid of religious instruction. Scientific instruction brings out the proofs of design and harmony in the universe, and the wonders of the works of God, His wisdom, power and goodness.

Then it is only science in so far as it is connected with natural religion that you would propose that the clergyman should give lectures upon?—Of course; he teaches revealed religion at its proper time, and brings an enlightened natural theology in aid of it. This is too little done by some zealous but mistaken religious teachers. All scientific phenomena suggest to a properly constituted mind natural theology. It is impossible to give a lesson in science, as it ought to be given, without unfolding some truth in the manifestations of God; and an enlightened teacher will delight to point out this connexion. Natural theology is another word for science and truth; they are convertible terms, and they are inseparable.

Why do you consider that scientific knowledge would be a probable incident of the acquirements of the clergyman in a parish?—In Scotland every candidate for clerical orders must produce testimonials of his having gone through a complete scientific university course. He must have studied physical and moral science; and I think he could not employ better his leisure from his religious duties than in enlightening and elevating the minds of his parishioners, by instructing them in natural theology.

In the formation of a board, of which you have spoken, do you contemplate that the members, or any of them, should be paid?—I do; I think that they ought to be paid, and highly paid; that they ought to be paid like the judges of the land; that their *status* should be elevated by every means. When I say like the judges of the land, I mean that they are quite as important functionaries, and ought to be made so by the Government.

What would you consider a fair remunerating salary to the members of the board?—I am not aware of the number that the board might consist of, but the judges on the bench in England and Scotland, and in Ireland, are each as numerous as those commissioners would require to be; and it would be a mere trifle to the nation to endow them to the extent that would raise them to a similar rank.

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Have you found, practically, that the services rendered to the State are proportionate in any degree to the amount of the payment received by public officers?—Perhaps not; but I would reverse the proposition, and say, that the remuneration ought to be in proportion to the services, and that the services of a Commissioner of National Education would be of the very highest value and dignity.

Are you aware that the salaries you point out, namely, the salaries of the judges, would be higher than that received by the prime minister of this country?—I did not, by alluding to the judges, point out any particular salaries; but I mean to say that they ought to be high.

Would not the effect of making the salary high be to make it an object of aspiration to people who were influenced by other motives than those which you are so desirous to secure?—No doubt high salaries are extremely desirable to all descriptions of men; but it does not follow that a government, that does its duty, will advance men indiscriminately to high salaries.

From what class of men do you desire that the board should be constituted, and how are they to be selected?—Having answered to a previous question, that if teachers produce evidence of moral character and conduct, I am against inquiry into their religious opinions, and that I mean to suggest, when examined on that head, a different provision for religious instruction, with which the secular teachers shall have no connexion; and farther, as I hold it expedient that secular education alone ought to be committed to the control of the national board, I see no advantage, but evil, in composing that board of individuals of different religious sects as such. It would be impossible to represent all sects in the commission, and not less difficult to make a fair and just selection; while zealous sectarians might endeavour to unsecularize the secular education, and give it a religious character in accordance with their own peculiar views, notwithstanding that separate, and to all sects satisfactory, institutions existed for religious education. I should therefore suggest that the board shall be composed of the best and fittest men in regard to moral worth and intellectual attainments, and especially educational knowledge and experience (always excepting teachers actually engaged in educating, and *ex-officio* functionaries), whom the Government can find, subject in their choice to public and Parliamentary observation, as it now is in the selection of Regius professors in the universities. And as these last produce testimonials when candidates for chairs, I should suggest that the Commissioners produce testimonials, which Government shall, but subsequently to the appointment, lay before Parliament, and publish, as well those of the unsuccessful as the successful candidates. It will follow that the choice will extend over the whole empire; I am, of course, against any inquiry into their religious opinions, or any tests. In Scotland these are not required of the judges, and nowhere of members of Parliament.

Of course you mean that the board should not be changed by political circumstances?—As little as the judges; their appointment should be *ad vitam aut culpam*, for life or good behaviour.

And you would place the selection of it in the hands of the Government for the time being?—Yes, like the appointment of the judges.

And your principle involves competition?—Competition, as for the bench or the chairs of the universities.

You would not require any specific course of education, or a specific examination before a body of examinators, as a qualification for admission to that board?—No; I do not think that would be suitable to the rank and dignity of the office.

You would leave it solely to the discretion of the Government, controlled by public opinion and the opinion of Parliament?—I would.

When you say for life or good behaviour, would they be removable?—Removable, *ob culpam*, like the other functionaries mentioned.

In paying the board, would you suggest this arrangement, which is adopted in some other public bodies, namely, that the members in general of the board are not paid, but the committee that are appointed for the transaction of business are paid according to their attendance, and the length of their attendance, such a sum for each day, or for each meeting?—I know that that is very common in boards; but I do not see that that is consistent with the evidence I have just given of rendering the board of education a very high institution.

Would you recommend one central board for the United Kingdom, or a board of education for each of the kingdoms?—I should think a board of education for each of the three kingdoms would be desirable for convenience, and from the local peculiarities which it may be important to attend to.

Would you have those boards perfectly independent of each other, or all under the administration of one minister of public instruction?—All under the superintendence of one minister of public instruction.

What number of members would you think sufficient to constitute those boards?—Not under five; but perhaps more.

What would be the maximum?—Not above nine.

Were you ever in Ireland?—Never.

Have you had any mode of ascertaining the extent to which education is carried in Ireland?—Not generally.

Would you require, in co-operation with the board, that the parishes should assess themselves for the support of the master and the maintenance of the school?—That the current annual expenses should be provided for by the parishes, or the localities in general, where they are situated.

What would be the course of proceedings when it was necessary to found a school; would

would you make it imperative upon the parish to assess themselves in case the board required a school, or would you make it imperative both upon the board and the parish?—I should make it imperative upon the board to see that there was an infant school and a juvenile school in every parish or district; and imperative upon the parish or district to meet the board when the board gives notice that they mean to found a school in the locality.

Would you apprehend from making it imperative upon both the board and the parish, that in many cases where the parish was not yet prepared for the establishment of a school, it would create dissatisfaction, and probably a resistance afterwards to the teacher which the board might appoint?—That consequence is not to be put in comparison with the vast advantages of the realization of a general plan; and it would be in the discretion of the board to proceed in the way that was best for the parish or district, listening to all reasonable objections, and giving them their due weight.

You would give the parish or district no sort of discretion whatever, either of rejecting or establishing the school, and would limit its functions solely to the raising and the apportionment of the assessment?—I should propose that that should be the course; I would not give the parish any discretion with regard to whether or not a school shall be established.

Would you allow to the parish the right of increasing or diminishing the salary of the teacher or the funds applicable to the repairs of the school?—I should be very much afraid of giving that power to parishes or districts.

Then you would have both those items, and in fact the whole estimate of the expenses necessary for the maintenance of a school, determined by the board and not by the parish?—By the board I should expect that it would be much more properly and justly done, and probably much more lightly.

You of course contemplate in case of nonpayment of the schoolmaster's salary on the part of the parish, some remedy by which he should recover such salary?—Certainly; but I can look to no other remedy but an appeal to the regular courts of law, and I should think that the most convenient would be the quarter sessions.

You would give him a power, without any application to the committee or to the board, to make a direct appeal to the quarter sessions?—Certainly.

Would you apprehend from that any collision of powers?—Not the slightest; for the quarter sessions would have nothing to deal with but the question of pecuniary or patrimonial right.

In making this assessment, would you limit its operation to a year, or would you continue it in force for a longer period?—I should continue it as long as the period for which the teacher holds his appointment, and as I hold that that ought to be a short one, subject to re-appointment, I should think that it would be very natural that the assessment necessary for his payment should be commensurate in point of time with the length of the period of his appointment.

You would not, then, allow the parish to re-assemble in the interval for the purposes of either adding to or diminishing the contributions for the maintenance of the school?—I think I should not.

Supposing the population of the parish by any particular circumstance had so increased as to require an increase of the school, by an addition to the buildings, or an additional master, would it not then be necessary that the parish or the district should re-assemble?—I should think that of such an important change the parish or district should give notice to the board, who would authorize the addition in the same way as they originally established the school.

Then would you not allow the parish to re-assemble without the specific approbation of the board?—There is no reason why the parish may not assemble as often as they please. They may have many causes of communication with or representation to the board.

In order to apply the assessment so raised for the purposes of the school, would you constitute a body, or would you leave it in the hands of an individual?—I would constitute a body; for there is no better way of increasing the interest in any institution which is paid for, than constituting a body who pay, and the payment always increases the interest.

Would you recommend that this body should be appointed by the board or by the district?—By the district.

By what mode?—By election; the rate-payers should elect that body.

Would you recommend that this election should be periodical?—Certainly; I think it is always advantageous that certain individuals at the top of the list should go out every year by rotation, but entitled to re-election.

Of what members would you constitute the committee?—If it is to be an elective body, that must be left to the rate-payers.

Would you not prescribe any persons to be elected *ex-officio*; for instance, the clergyman, the medical man, or the magistrate of the parish or district, as a necessary element, an *ex-officio* member of this committee?—I do not think that *ex-officio* membership in this could have any bad effect, and particularly in country parishes. Those are generally the men of most intelligence; men who do and ought to take an interest in the welfare of the locality. And I should think that an *ex-officio* appointment of so many, and the rest elected by the parishioners, would be a very suitable arrangement; you at least ensure a certain portion of intelligence by doing so.

Would you include among the official members the minister of a dissenting congregation in the parish?—Surely; any clergymen that do duty of any kind in the parish.

Would you apprehend, from the admission of those clergymen into a body which has the direction of education, any injurious consequences to religion or to education?—None, under the

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the surveillance of the board, and regulated, in so far as it is secular education, by a well-arranged system of books.

Do you think that if clergymen were permanent members of the committee, it would be possible to prevent altogether religious interference with the course of education?—Yes; because there will be no power, and it will be one reason for giving no power to that body or district to interfere at all in the kind of education.

What power and duties would you give this board?—The first power and duty is the raising and apportionment of the assessment. The only other duty which occurs to me which it would be safe or expedient to commit to this parish or district board, would be observation and attention to the education going on in the schools, which I should propose that they should do by the appointment of a committee of their own number, which should be called the school committee, to visit the school, observe its progress, and report its deficiencies.

With regard to the assessment; the Act of Parliament under which the board is constituted would specify the principles upon which such assessment should be raised and apportioned, and in all probability, in the course of a year or two, all the duties connected with the arrangement of the assessment would be merely levying, by the parish treasurer, a rate, in the same mode as the poor-rate is now levied; so that, in fact, there would be nothing more for the local board to do than to direct that officer to levy the rate?—There are always in all assessments, and there ought to be, an opportunity for complaints when assessments are over-rated, or improperly levied; and I should give to the local board the power of judging, at least in the first instance, in such cases, with an appeal to the quarter sessions from their judgment.

Judging by the experience of all former assessments, that portion of the duties of the local board would be of so regular a kind, that it would not call for any attention; do you think it probable that men of intelligence will allow themselves to be nominated members of the local board, and thereby incur a sort of public responsibility, when there is no power or control whatever entrusted to them in the management of the system for which they are publicly responsible?—Responsibility cannot exist without power; so that it is a mistake to hold a person responsible to whom nothing is left to do. But I do not expect that men of intelligence and good moral feeling would refuse to constitute a board merely because the duties will get into simple routine. There is, however, an important function to perform in the observance of the education of the parish—that observation being a powerful though indirect control—and they will not decline to be members in their turn of the visiting school committee. Even when there is direct power, it comes to be a dead letter in that well-conducted regular routine which is the best working state of any institution. I think the advantages of such a local board would be great, without giving it direct power. There is an immense deal of good that men may do without feeling that they are really exercising power; it is a defective morality that covets power; duty ought to be quite as desirable; and the better education of early moral training will establish that truth as a practical principle.

You would give them a right to inspect the school at all hours?—Certainly.

If they saw anything wrong in the management of the school, would you give them the power of directing that the practice, whatever it might be, should be stopped till a reference had been made to the board?—Certainly; there could be no harm in that, provided the time for applying to the board is limited, and that a majority of two-thirds of the local board had sanctioned the interference.

Would you extend their inspection to the course of education, and the methods of instruction, or limit it solely to whatever related to the mere discipline and management of the school; such as the repair of the buildings and the ventilation of the rooms, and all that regarded the mere external objects of education?—There would be no good, and much disadvantage, in limiting mere observation and watchfulness, and the right to suggest and complain; I would extend these to every thing connected with the school, and the education therein given.

Would it not be more just, and more expedient at the same time, that they should limit themselves merely to applications to the board relative to the conduct of the teacher?—I do not mean that they should interfere with the teacher; they will notice his conduct, but it must be to the board that they must apply. I should allow no interference with the teacher on the part of that local authority; it may sometimes be an ignorant and capricious board. It ought to have no more power than what I have described.

Would you apply that observation as strongly to larger bodies, such as town councils, who are supposed to be more under the control of public opinion, and better informed than parochial committees in the rural districts?—I do not see any use for making any distinction; the distinction would be invidious.

Supposing that practically this committee should see something that they considered very wrong in the school, and made a representation to the board of such an occurrence, and that the board should do what boards have very often done before, take no notice of the remonstrance of the local authority, do you not think it extremely possible that the persons composing that local body would abandon the functions altogether, as thankless and unpleasant?—It would be as serious a charge against the great educational board that they refused to attend to any complaint, sanctioned by two-thirds of a local board, as against a judge that he refused to hear a suitor in his court; it could not happen. Moreover, I do not see that it is any objection to constituting the local boards, that particular boards, or members, may tire of their duties, or get disgusted; we must presume that the board will do its duty till we are forced to believe the contrary.

Might it not be feasible to give to the school committee certain powers which specifically belong to them, over which the board should have no control; for instance, the inspection of all

all that related to the state of the *materiel* of the school and buildings and good order? — I have said that observation of all this, with the right to suggest and complain, would be enough.

You have stated in the beginning of your evidence that you distinguished education generally into various classes, in reference to the ages and to the course of instruction that was to be given. Will you enter more into detail as to the course which you would prescribe for elementary education?—I promised to the Committee to put my ideas into writing upon that subject, as it is of importance that they should be precisely stated; and if the Committee will allow me, I will now read what I have written.

[*The Witness read as follows:*]

"Elementary education is threefold; physical, moral, and intellectual. 1. The first is the proper nurture of the different corporeal systems, cutaneous, respiratory, digestive, nervous, cerebral and muscular, by the proper nourishment and exercise suited to each, comprised in the practical exposition and application of food, cleanliness, ventilation, sleep, and muscular exercise, and in the avoidance of all excess, sensuality, foul air, filth, long confinement, constrained and sitting postures, &c. This branch of education should begin at birth, and be inculcated on the understanding of the pupil so soon as he can comprehend it; so that, from his conviction of the advantages of fulfilling all these physical duties, as the conditions established by nature of health of body and mind, he may perform them all through life with a willing obedience. 2. At two years old, and till six, the pupil should be placed in an infant school, where moral and intellectual education will commence. This should be his place, whatever may be his rank in life; for the exercises necessary to moral training, or rather which constitute moral training, cannot be realized in the domestic nursery, but only in the systematically arranged and conducted nursery of an infant school, where there is the important element of numbers and variety of dispositions, without which, as in a community, the moral feelings which have relation not to ourselves, but our fellow-beings, cannot be practically exercised, and the selfish animal feelings cannot be practically regulated and restrained. The objects of restraint ought to be, all the varieties of selfishness, coarseness, violence, cruelty, and deception; while those for encouragement and actual daily and hourly exercise, should be generosity, gentleness, mercy, kindness, honesty and truth, with delicate and cleanly habits, and refinement in taste and manners. Much may be done at this stage of education to prevent, by anticipation, those fallacies, prejudices, and superstitions, which, rendering the uneducated intractable, constitute a serious evil in society. To the infant school is indispensable a play-ground for muscular exercise and the practice of moral intercourse: this part of the institution is really the principal school; the employments of the school-hall are but secondary, and much, at least one-half, of the school-day should be passed by the infants in the play-ground. The spot should be tastefully laid out with borders of flowers and fruits, for the practice of forbearance, and the exercise of taste and refinement. As already said, the in-door intellectual training, by lessons, is accessary and secondary, and ought on no account, for the sake of exhibition, to be rendered primary in importance. It cannot be too strongly impressed on the conductor of an infant school that the infant brain, the instrument of thought and feeling, as is physiologically demonstrable, is incomplete and unconsolidated, and that an attempt to bring out precocious power by tasking and labouring it, will not only defeat its own end, but, if persevered in, will end in the destruction of the mind itself, and certainly of the health. In this we read the melancholy history of infant genius and precocious talent, and trace it to its early grave. As, however, the period of infant school is four years, much may be acquired intellectually without one act of intellectual labour deserving the name. A skilful teacher will lay simple nature in his pupils' way, as he would attractive objects and playthings, and gradually, incidentally, and to themselves almost unconsciously, familiarize them with a great extent of useful knowledge, as if they themselves had picked it up in their own careless path. Objects, pictures, realities of all kinds, surround them, and there is lesson and knowledge in them all, and usefulness that will not be lost during life. Reading may be picked up in the same easy and unconscious manner before six years of age; the simple arithmetic by visible signs, simpler geography, and much more, all without a task or an effort. It is further physiologically observed, that the exercise of the moral feelings, provided the excitement of passion of all kinds be avoided, is no labour to the brain, but a healthful exercise, and so arranged by an all-wise and benevolent Creator. Revealed religious instruction (for natural religion inheres in every lesson), if it is inculcated in school, and not, as is much better, by the child's own pastor, ought to be confined to the simplest histories and precepts of Scripture, and should never be given as a task.

"The advanced or juvenile period of elementary education should commence at six and end at 14 years of age; while physical and moral and religious exercise (the latter decidedly under the pastor) should never relax, and their principles and effects be made the subject of regular intellectual exposition and study. The course of study ought to be nearly as follows: The Monitorial machinery, which was partially introduced in the infant school, will be arranged and practised on a larger and still more systematic plan in the juvenile. This important instrument ought to be skilfully, readily, and methodically used by the teacher, for without it one teacher cannot conduct a numerous school, but with it he may easily manage 200 pupils. The grand object will be to inculcate real, substantial, useful knowledge, and words only as its signs. The Pestalozzian system, as simplified by Dr. Mayo, begun in the infant school, should proceed in the juvenile, and be made the basis of much incidental instruction; for reading, spelling, grammar and etymology, together with much useful knowledge, may be incidentally acquired. Second, if second to the Monitorial, is the Incidental system of teaching. Its saving of time and labour is very great; and the subjects it embraces,

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instead of confusing and mutually obstructing each other, take their places as nature points out, and aid each other's acquisition. By the Incidental method, too, the teacher advances a numerous class of pupils at the same stage of training; which is decidedly preferable to teaching many minutely divided classes. The real knowledge imparted should always be accompanied by illustrative realities, or their drawings or models. Penmanship and arithmetic, besides being imparted incidentally, will be practised for improvement at separate hours. As the pupils advance in age, say from 10 to 12, they will go on into the elements of natural history and geology, while natural theology will incidentally assist and elevate the pursuit. Proceeding, they will be taught geography by the globe as well as maps, geometry, and the elements of astronomy, both planetary and siderial. Music should be taught as a resource and refinement. The pupil should draw as well as write, and may learn to do so to some extent incidentally while the pencil with which he writes is in his hand. Farther on in the course, having passed his 11th or 12th year, the pupil may commence the study of a general outline of civil history, on which may be incidentally ingrafted much of the economy, civil, military, manufacturing, and commercial, of his country; with a simple view of his rights and duties as a citizen; a knowledge of ranks in society, and their just foundation; and of the nature of trades, professions, labour, wages, markets, &c. These points of knowledge, in the form of regular and often-repeated lessons, will be easily mastered in two or three years. The elements of chemistry, with practice in experiments, will follow, to be succeeded by the elements of physics and mechanics. By the elements of these sciences is meant that broad foundation in principles and their applications, which, even if no more is acquired, will be of great practical value in life, but which form the basis of a more extended and profound pursuit of these sciences. A knowledge of Man, as a physical, moral and intellectual being, should next be imparted; the structure and functions of his body, the conditions of his health, and the faculties and operations of his mind, with the marked and beautifully harmonious relations of both body and mind to external objects, and the duties thence arising, as a system of natural ethics. Last of all, an outline of English literature, a knowledge of the names, and, as far as practicable, some notion of the works of British authors, both in prose and verse.

"Languages, other than the vernacular, ought to form no part of elementary education. These, as well the dead as living languages, should be learned by those who choose or need them, by separate and by all means subsequent study. The study of these or any of them, during the elementary period, would engross too much time and attention, to be consistent with even moderate success in elementary training; besides, experience has shown that the very young, from the irksomeness of the study of languages, are apt to dream over them, to the great sacrifice of mind; and that much greater progress is made in a year or two after 14, than in five or six before it. The above sketch is purposely confined to Secular education, with its inseparable Natural Theology; of which last the teacher should never for a moment lose sight. A separate teacher, and that the pastor of the parents, ought to take upon himself the earliest religious instruction of the young, according to the sects to which their parents belong, and time and place should be allotted for this important part of education."

Do you found the system of education you have now described upon any particular system of mental philosophy, or is it collected from various experiments which may have come under your own practical observation?—Upon both; and, anticipating the question, I have very shortly put in writing a sketch of that philosophy, which, with the leave of the Committee, I will read; it is a very simple analysis of the human faculties, upon which that system of training is founded, and to which it is applied. It is substantially what I have stated more at large in my work on the necessity of popular education as a national object.

[*The Witness read as follows:*]

"The human faculties are divided into three classes, the Animal Propensities, the Moral Sentiments, and the Intellectual Powers; a classification which mankind practically adopt in the affairs of life. The animal propensities, which chiefly require the restraint and regulation of education, and which have the dignity of utility in that proper use for which they were bestowed, but in their abuse constitute vice and crime, are,—the appetite for food, to preserve the individual, the abuse of which is gluttony and drunkenness; the appetite of sex, to preserve the species, the abuse of which is lewdness and debauchery; the desire of property, to accumulate capital, the abuse of which is avarice and theft; the impulse of self-defence, and defence of offspring, friends and property, the abuse of which is contention, violence and aggressive war; the impulse of resentment of injury, the abuse of which is rage, revenge and cruelty; the impulse to self-love and self-elevation, necessary for self-interest and self-respect, the abuse of which is selfishness, love of power, tyranny and pride; and the love of good opinion and praise, the abuse of which is vanity, ambition, and love of glory. All these feelings centre in self. The moral sentiments go out of self, and have relation to, and seek the welfare and happiness of others. The chief with which the educationist has to do are benevolence and justice, which act towards men, and veneration, which, while it gives respect for human worth, is the source of piety towards God, and the foundation of religious feeling, inferring, in its very existence, the existence of Deity. These three important faculties can scarcely be too much exercised. Yet even they, if not regulated by the intellect, may be abused; as benevolence in indiscriminate almsgiving, justice in severity, and veneration in sycophancy and superstition.

"The intellectual powers are subdivided into the faculties which observe and know, and those which compare and reflect. In infancy and youth the observing faculties are in greatest activity and request. They cognize all existing external objects, with their qualities of form, colour, size, weight, position, number, and store the mind with real knowledge; giving also the

the talents of drawing, painting, statuary, mechanics, and calculation. Another knowing faculty observes and records those changes in the condition of objects called events, of which history, in its widest sense, is composed. The comparing and reflecting faculties establish truth by comparison and analogy, and by the deductions of necessary consequence, and constitute respectively the faculties of illustration and logical reasoning. The faculty of language converts things into their signs in words, and gives utterance to thought.

"On the other hand, the Creator has established a marked and easily ascertained relation between each of the foregoing faculties and external objects in nature, and on these relations is based an obvious system of practical ethics for the regulation of human conduct, and a test for the conduciveness of social institutions to the production of human happiness. Education, above all, is essentially the improvement of the faculties named, to the end of regulating the animal propensities, increasing the activity of the moral sentiments, and enlarging the power of the intellectual faculties. The most popular writers, who, like Shakspeare and Scott, have successfully portrayed human nature, have assumed the faculties now named as constituting man. Nevertheless, these writers have only described or painted these faculties or impulses in action in their fictitious human beings; it is not meant that they have laid them down specifically and systematically, or given them specific names. It is a system different from any of the previous systems of mind, but it is one which I humbly conceive to be very consonant with common sense and every-day experience."

Are you acquainted with, or aware of any other persons who hold those opinions, and who are they?—With many men of eminence in this country, and also in France and America. I should first mention Sir George Mackenzie, the late President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, who adopts that view of human nature, and upon that analysis of the mind has written upon education; Dr. Poole, a member of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Mr. George Combe, the author of a work entitled "The Constitution of Man, in relation to External Objects," and of "Lectures upon Education." "The Constitution of Man" is now in its third edition in this country. A large legacy was some years ago left to cheapen it to the humbler classes of the public; upon that legacy 3,000 copies were printed in the month of May last; 2,000 of the cheapest, at half-a-crown, were sold in three weeks, and the remainder, a fine edition, which was also lowered, sold in about six weeks more. The Messrs. Chambers are now engaged in promoting the diffusion of this work, by their great mechanical power of stereotype and steam-press; so that it will soon appear at the low price of 1*s.* 6*d.*, instead of its original price, which was 7*s.* I consider that work as by far the best exposition of the system. It is in its third edition in America, stereotyped, and considered a standard and stock work. Another gentleman, who holds, and writes, and practically acts upon, these views of human nature, is Mr. Maclaren, the able editor of the Scotsman newspaper, who has been many years an advocate of the educational views which I have sketched. Dr. Andrew Combe, brother of Mr. George Combe, the author of "The Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health and the Improvement of Physical and Mental Education." This work is in its third edition in one year, and is stereotyped in America, where 8,000 copies were sold in the first nine months. The work is recommended by the unanimous voice of the journals, both of that country and of this, as what ought to be in every family school and manufactory in the country. The Messrs. Chambers, whose Edinburgh Journal circulates 60,000 per week, have adopted these views of education and of mental philosophy, and have considerably increased the circulation of their journal during the last year, in consequence, as they and all their philosophical friends think, of the larger infusion into their pages of the practical wisdom of a system which the public are disposed to approve of. Dr. Brigham, physician in Boston, author of a work on Early Mental Culture, and its Advantages and Dangers; and Dr. Caldwell, professor of medicine in the University of Lexington, in the United States, who has written a work on Physical Education. Those are all actual writers on education; but there are multitudes who adopt these views and carry them practically into life, who are not writers: they acknowledge them as principles, the advantage of which is their ready, simple, and satisfactory explanation of all the phenomena of life, and application to the conduct of human affairs.

Are there not other systems of mental philosophy that would answer as well, as the basis of education, as the one you have stated to the Committee?—I have made it my object to study most systems of mental philosophy, and I am not aware of one which is so manageable, and clear, and short an instrument of practical application to the affairs of man, educational and other, as the simple analysis which I have stated to the Committee.

Do you think it of great importance that a student should be fully possessed of an analysis of the human powers, so as to be able to direct his own powers with the greatest advantage?—Certainly; and he may with the most perfect ease, and at a very early age.

What do you mean by "an analysis of the mental powers"?—An enumeration and classification of the faculties, as well the feelings as the intellectual powers. I should propose that the boy of 14 should know intimately his mental constitution, and likewise his corporeal frame and its functions.

And you would impart this knowledge to the mind of the learner in the earlier stages of life, so as to make those principles which you have developed be felt as truisms?—I should wish to see the day when these truths are held to be truisms. I know young people that are quite familiar, and practically so, with these truths, and some of them of the other sex.

Can you state to the Committee any instances of the application of these principles in practice within your own observation; and first in reference to infant education?—With regard to the model infant school of Edinburgh, in the welfare of which I have taken, as a director of the society, very great pleasure, I have seen and have humbly contributed to the application of those principles in the training of the school. The master of that school is himself

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himself thoroughly imbued with those views, and he says that they have put into his hands a very powerful practical instrument. He is attending in the training of the children to all the parts of the constitution of the human being. He is minutely applying the natural laws of air, exercise, proper warmth and cleanliness, and the other requisites of physical education. He is carefully watching the manifestation of the abuses of the animal and selfish propensities; he is regulating these, modifying their activity, and removing their well known temptations; while at the same time he is inculcating all the advantages of the exercise of the benevolent and just feelings, and also the religious, and superintending and watching their manifestation with an intelligence, which is increased by his being able to know where and how they manifest themselves in the intercourse of the children. On the other hand, he is training without overworking their intellectual powers in so far as nature has already prepared them for their natural food; namely, the power of knowing and of observing, with very little appeal at that early period to the yet undeveloped powers of reflection.

Does not all that resolve itself into this; that the master observes his scholars, and prohibits that which is conventionally considered bad, and inculcates that which is conventionally considered good; and how is that necessarily connected with the theory of mind which you have developed, and why should the same power of direction not be effective if this theory of the mind were not understood?—With great deference, I would say that the question now put by the honourable Member is an example of the grand defect of the notions yet prevalent on human nature. These vanish in generalities; whereas the more minute and specific division of faculties, traced to their primitive powers, enables the teacher to be much more certain of his ground, and to observe much more precisely the working and the operation, singly and in combination, of those various faculties in his pupils. It is certainly perfectly true that a judicious teacher will observe evil manifestations and curb them, and foster good ones; but he will do so less intelligently, less precisely, and less in relation to the particular modifications of disposition in his pupils, than he will do if he has got a precise and clear analysis of the faculties of the mind as his working instrument, and knows the various objects in nature which have their pointed relations to those very faculties, so specifically distinguished.

Is not the question of where a virtue may degenerate into an evil a conventional point, which is quite distinct from the development of mind which you have stated?—That a virtue may degenerate into an evil may be exemplified by benevolence becoming facility and indiscriminate charity, and generosity becoming extravagance to the violation of justice. Those are all abuses, but the instructor of youth who has got a sound analysis, will be enabled to watch these abuses and degeneracies much more correctly.

What constitutes the abuse but the convention of society?—The convention of society is no ground of morality. The fiat of the Creator in the nature of man and things, is the foundation of morality. There is another circumstance to which I would call the attention of the Committee, namely, that under the existing philosophies, or rather non-philosophies, in all their variety and contradiction, we have seen no intelligent moral training in schools hitherto; there is no institution for moral training upon an enlightened practical system.

Have you any facts illustrative of the system relative to the management of the infant school at Edinburgh, to which you have referred, which you can state to the Committee?—The best course I can follow is to put in two reports which the Infant School Society has published; the one in 1832, the other in last May. From those two reports, the principles of infant training will be fully put in the possession of the Committee; and they contain some interesting incidents, showing the working of the system in repressing selfishness and developing the good feelings of benevolence, mercy, and truth, some of them so interesting as even to be affecting. There is one, published in the second report, of the conduct of 150 infants to an imbecile or nearly idiotic child, that came amongst them about a year ago. In any other school that child would have been an object of annoyance and insult; instead of which he is a sort of pet to the whole school. They surrender every thing to him: he was cross and peevish when he came, and pinched and beat his neighbours, but they never thought that that should be resented towards an idiot child. When he wishes to exercise on the swing the ropes are at his command; there is a little *élite* party ready to do him every kind of service; and I am assured by the master, on the one hand, that he is very much improved in intellect, and by his mother, on the other, that from having been the least, he has become the most manageable among her children. Now in the old schools, where the better feelings are not in this way brought out, the feeling of pride, which glories over inferiority, would have been the active impulse, and the child would have been rendered so miserable that he must have been taken away.

Have the goodness to deliver in those reports.

(*The Witness delivered in the same.*)

Is it found that the influence of these schools is very perceptible upon the parents?—There is a beautiful reaction upon the parents. The teacher has told me incidents which are quite touching; he has told me that he has repeatedly known that the drunkard in the alehouse has resisted with insult and violence every attempt of his wife to bring him away, but when she sent his infant child he has been led home in its hand. It has been found that the education and refinement of the child often represses the coarseness and vice of the parent; and the instances are numerous where the child has induced the parent to read or to hear reading, scriptural and other, and to improve his mind and his habits.

Do you think that the system of infant schools could be with facility extended to the various parts of the country; or is this an institution which has required great care and attention, and great nursing, to raise it to its present state?—With proper books, not only Wilderspin's books, but those of the Messrs. Chambers, which are about being published, and

and always with a competent study of the system in operation in an actual school, ordinary powers would easily conduct an infant school.

Is not temper an important qualification?—Very high moral feelings in general are essential to an infant teacher.

Is this school conducted principally on Mr. Wilderspin's system?—Entirely.

Are there any other similarly constituted schools in Edinburgh?—There are two others, but those are erected upon sectarian principles, by two of the established clergy, who thinking, if I am not mistaken, that there was not sufficient appliance of Bible lessons in the infant school,—which, for very good reasons, to be afterwards stated in detail, are not there rendered a task and an infliction,—separated from the society, and with the aid of their respective congregations have established infant schools of their own, but without play-ground, and in which therefore the Wilderspin system of moral exercise cannot be applied, and where is given a very paramount and preponderating importance to Bible instruction, at a period of life when it is entirely lost.

Do not you think that the attempt to sectarianize infant schools has been very prejudicial to their benevolent influences?—Most prejudicial; I know that in Glasgow, where there are six infant schools, the established clergy have drawn them all into their own system, while the directors, who were dissenters, have withdrawn.

Do you think that those infant schools are liable to considerable abuse?—Liable to very great abuse, in over-labouring the infant mind; and that is an abuse into which they are apt to run, for a very obvious reason, namely, that it is the intellectual progress of the children alone that can be *exhibited*. The moral training is not capable of exhibition, and therefore there is always a temptation to the teacher, for the sake of his own credit, to cram the children, and to exercise them too much intellectually, to the serious injury of their health. In a properly conducted infant school the intellectual training will be of the lightest possible description; the paramount object of an infant school is physical and moral training, the exercise of the play-ground, and the intercourse of the little community who are there running in liberty, ease and happiness; while the intellectual training ought to be a mere variation of their amusement. But a skilful teacher, upon the true principles of the system, can in the course of the four years they attend, without an effort of theirs, give them a great deal of very useful knowledge. There is an author, whose work has only lately come to this country, Dr. Brigham, of Boston, to whose name I have already alluded, who has written a work upon early mental training, and its dangerous consequences to the unconsolidated brain of infants, which accounts for the short lives of the precocious, who are ignorantly over-laboured. This work had fallen into the hands of the late Mr. Cobbett, who very indiscriminately considered it as a death-blow to infant education; and indicated, in his Register, that he meant to publish, at his own expense, a cheap edition of Brigham's work, to put down for ever the abomination of infant education. The same work has fallen into my own hands, for a copy of it was sent to me from Boston, and another to Mr. Combe. We immediately saw it was the most powerful ally we could possibly have to support the legitimate system of infant education, and we have been at pains to make it known; so much so, that the Messrs. Chambers are now engaged in reprinting it in the columns of their Edinburgh Journal, which circulates to the extent of nearly 60,000 copies per week.

You would not apprehend any evils from the establishment of infant schools, if a proper sense of the mode in which they should be managed was diffused amongst the community?—On the contrary, the greatest benefits, physical, moral and intellectual.

In the report you have given in, it is stated, that it is necessary to collect infants in suitable numbers to form a society of equals in unrestrained and unreserved intercourse; what is meant by the word "equals" there?—It means equals in age; their companions, as distinguished from their instructors. It is not an equality of rank, because I should like to see all ranks mingled in well-constituted infant schools; nothing would do more good to a young prince than to be put among his equals in age in a well-regulated infant school.

You have stated to the Committee that you would follow up infant schools by juvenile schools from the age of six to 14, and you have given an outline of the moral and intellectual training to which they should be subjected; can you give any instances of this course being put in actual practice within your own experience?—Yes. It is done very intelligently in the Lancasterian School of Edinburgh, by Mr. Dun, by whom, in the course of the education there given, all the faculties are exercised, and the practice which used to render schools so irksome and so useless, namely, exercising verbal memory only, has been reformed. There is no school which I have seen in which the whole faculties are exercised and improved, according to this system, more perfectly than in the English department of the High School of Glasgow, under Mr. Dorsey, a gentleman examined in the end of June by the English Education Committee. Having heard much of Mr. Dorsey, I went to Glasgow in the beginning of June, for the purpose of seeing him among his pupils. The English department is only a recent creation, and he has made it a very important and a very lucrative branch of the establishment. Certainly I have not seen anywhere so excellent a teacher as Mr. Dorsey, to the full extent of these advanced views. He is a master of the incidental method; several things are going on at once, assisting and not confusing each other; and there is a zeal, an alacrity, and an animation in both the teacher and the taught, which I have not seen anywhere to the same extent. I remained in his school the whole day, and better educated boys than his pupils I think I have not seen. Some of them are so intelligent that he has repeatedly put them in his own place to give, on a Saturday, a lecture on physics or chemistry, to a popular audience, consisting of the fathers, mothers, sisters, and friends, of the pupils. This is as important as new; a boy of 14 will take his place, and go through the experiments of the day. I saw them exercised upon the lessons of the day; they were busy

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busy with the barometer and thermometer. The teacher hung up diagrams, and the boys took their pencils to describe them; one was the process of distillation, another was a new mode of smelting iron, lately introduced into Glasgow, and the boys were about to write a description of those, when he requested me, as a stranger, if I had any anecdote that I could tell, to do so, and I told them the anecdote of the idiot child in the infant school at Edinburgh, already mentioned to the Committee. It touched their feelings so much, that instead of the diagrams before them, they all wrote the story, each in his own way, and handed in their papers. In some of them the story was told with effect, and even eloquence; in others, more as matter of fact, but all of them tried it; every boy in the school took his pencil and sketched the story. There was about the whole scene so much of animation, vigour, and business, that I feel assured that those boys when they leave Mr. Dorsey will be fully ready for the duties of life.

Is not Mr. Dorsey a very young man?—He is not more than 24; he began to lecture in the mechanics' institutions and associations as early as 16. He is a young man of very uncommon talent, and applies it in, I think, one of the most useful ways that talent can possibly be applied.

Is it found that this system of weekly exhibition has any effect upon the moral qualities of the pupils; does it produce any feeling of vanity?—I have not heard that it does; it is not stated or regular; the boys are only substituted when the master is called away.

Is it found necessary in the school to use punishments or rewards to excite the diligence of the scholars?—No such thing as *inflicting* punishment is heard of. It is contrived that delinquency shall punish itself; for example, negligence, as happened when I was present; there was one boy who was a very negligent orthographer; the mis-spelt words in his theme were all written up by Mr. Dorsey upon the black board, and made a very considerable show; the black board was then handed down for the orthographer's especial benefit, and he was desired to take his dictionary, and within fifteen minutes correct every one of these words. This was rather a smart punishment, and it operated pretty severely. Mr. Dorsey told me there is nothing beyond such punishments, and they have in themselves a salutary result.

What is the number of pupils in the school?—The number of pupils, for it has only existed eight months, is, I believe, nearly 100 in the English department, but I am not quite certain.

How many teachers?—Himself alone in that department. He has a museum, which was furnished by his pupils; he indicated the articles he wanted, and in a few days he had 600 articles of all kinds as the commencement of the museum, and he has also a very complete scientific apparatus. He is establishing a library, and is rendering the English department on the whole so important, that I have no doubt the attendance will very greatly increase; and in such a place as Glasgow, where the dead languages are very little needed, it will become the most important school in the place, and I should say the most excellent school I have yet met with or heard of in this kingdom.

Do you not think that such black boards as you have mentioned might be used for making inquiries of the scholars, the answers to which should enable the teacher to ascertain the peculiar character of their minds and the bent of their studies?—Certainly; Mr. Dorsey's pupils are much called upon to use the chalk themselves on the black board.

Have you heard that in North Holland such instruments are used for the purpose of ascertaining the educational progress of the children in schools?—I have not heard that it is used there; but the black board is a most essential article in schools, as they ought to be.

What branches of education do you include under the term "English education"?—I include the whole of elementary education, which includes both infant training and juvenile education. I consider that the English department comprises not merely reading English, its old meaning, but the whole of education, instrumentary, real and scientific, up to the age of 14.

You have stated that in the school of Mr. Dorsey he himself teaches and lectures alone, and that he has, as you believe, nearly 100 pupils; do you anticipate that this proportion between the pupils and the teacher could be general?—I hold that one teacher, with the aid of the monitorial and incidental methods, ought to be able in a parish school to teach 150 or 200 pupils.

That is supposing that the teacher himself is very highly qualified?—Yes, he must be qualified; but proper education and adequate encouragement will establish in this field of labour a standard of teachers, of which we have yet seen but rare and few specimens. In many minds, for example, the infant system has called up a perfect enthusiasm; and I am certain that many able men would take such a situation as Mr. Dorsey's with alacrity.

Is that the maximum or the minimum?—I should say 200 is the maximum.

Which should you place as the average number that might be taught by an average teacher?—I think 150.

What would be the variation of ages in that number?—From six to 14.

Would you have a certain proportion over or under a certain age?—That would be as it might happen.

Can you give the Committee any idea of the proportion actually found to exist in the English department of the High School at Glasgow?—No, I could not say exactly.

Would you include in the same school of juvenile education females as well as males?—I would.

How would you classify the mode and manner and time of communicating information to the pupils, according to their different ages and qualifications, supposing there is only to be one master for so many pupils?—The masters who do teach large schools have certain well-

understood rules for their classification, which I could not exactly at present state. The monitorial plan is used in many schools where they are much more numerous. In the Borough-road School there are 500, of various ages, under one master; perhaps he may have some little assistance, but it is chiefly through monitors; and in the Lancasterian School of Edinburgh the numbers are 300 under one master, and the same number under one mistress. I think the master has a slight assistance.

Where general history, and the principles of trade and commerce, and physics, and the knowledge of man, are to be communicated to children of that age, must it not necessarily be very superficially communicated?—I am happy that that question is asked. Attempts under the present state of things always result in a smattering, for everything is sacrificed to the dead languages and to instrumentary education; so that any attempts that are made over and above, which are so few as not to be worth naming, have resulted in very superficial knowledge. But when those subjects are the sole and serious business of school, and that for years, in their gradual series, and each of them sufficiently and properly imparted, I hold that there will be carried from such school much useful knowledge upon all the branches taught, much better inculcated, and much better founded and remembered than anything which we have yet seen. And I have asked a gentleman whom I have named already, Dr. Reid, whether he has found in his juvenile pupils that their chemical knowledge is a smattering. He says that he has pupils of both sexes, under the age of 15, who were very good practical chemists; and so also says Mr. Dorsey.

Did he at the same time give you to understand that the children of that age being good practical chemists, have not sacrificed much of their attention to the other branches, which you have stated as being essential?—That was not in Dr. Reid's way to communicate; but there is no reason why they should: the other branches would be taught, in their series, as perfectly, as effectually, and as radically as the chemical. Dr. Reid is to try the experiment next winter with a class of 100 boys, from 10 to 14 years of age, and anticipates perfect success, the boys carrying on their other studies at the same time.

Do you think that the multiplicity of various objects of study tends to injure or to improve the faculties?—To improve, provided the objects of study are attended to properly, according to the faculties, and in their proper order.

More particularly if they have a relation and bearing to each other?—Yes; and they always have that relation. The whole circle of knowledge, which men for convenience divide into branches of science, is as the Truth of God, one and entire, and in perfect harmony and accordance; so that one branch, properly arranged and placed, will be the foundation and the aid of another.

Much then depends upon arrangement?—Yes.

How would you elucidate that connexion, between trade and mechanics, for example?—Trade is a part of the general system of human affairs, and mechanics will bear a very important relation to it in the facilities by which trade is carried on. We have railways and steam-ships, and all the applications of mechanics to manufactures and to commerce, so that there will be a united progress of the young mind in those branches. I should hold, that what the question has just alluded to, namely, the elements of trade, commerce, markets, wages, professions, and so on, would be amongst the latest that would be communicated.

Is not that relationship which you have stated as between trade and mechanics a mere relationship so far as facts are concerned, but not as connected with principles?—But there is such a harmony through all the branches of truth, that they all do depend upon each other; so that you will be a better manufacturer and a better trader if you are a good mechanic.

Will you explain whether what you mean by the rudiments of the studies which you have enumerated as forming a part of juvenile education, consist in the inculcation of the principles upon which those branches depend, or upon the facts which result from them?—In both; the principles supported by the facts. If I were teaching chemistry I should expound the principles of elective attraction, for example, and of affinity, and I should show by experiments how they were evolved and confirmed.

What effect would this continual excitement of the brain, in acquiring all this mass of information, have upon the physical constitution of a child?—After the age of six the danger of working the brain is diminished, but a judicious teacher will not work it till it gets older; but when it comes to 10, 11, 12, 14, the danger is still less, provided the hours of mental employment are reasonably limited, and alternated with exercise in the open air.

Abstractedly speaking, is there any more difficulty in the acquisition of principles than in the acquisition of facts, principles being generalizations founded upon facts; and when the learner is in possession of a certain number of facts, is not the induction from those facts, in other words, the principles governing those facts, an easy and simple effort of the mind?—Quite so; I hold that the principles generalized from induction become of the nature of facts themselves.

Would you apply this course of education, which you have stated as in action at this moment in the High School at Glasgow, in the establishment of district or parochial juvenile schools?—Certainly; it is as easy as anything that could be taught there, and infinitely more interesting and useful.

Supposing that in an agricultural parish the parishioners desire a system more purely agricultural than the one you have described, would you prevent the parents from educating their children in the way they thought best?—I should think that an enlightened Board, who recommended and established the best system of elementary instruction, would be better judges than the parents; I should hold that the elementary training which I have described, and which all minds of average power are capable of acquiring, ought to be independent of all

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all distracting pursuits; and that agriculture may be learned by the agriculturist, by the labourer of the ground, afterwards, in the same way as ulterior education will be acquired by a professional man; but all should be engaged during the elementary period in the same studies, and they will come to their agricultural pursuits afterwards with infinitely more intelligence and effect, than if these had disturbed and distracted their elementary studies.

Constituted as society now is, do you think it possible, inasmuch as subsistence is necessary for the physical maintenance of mankind, to carry this system of education into immediate effect?—It will be done by degrees; I am now speaking of what I consider to be the best system of elementary education. It is not expected that it will be at once perfectly adapted to the present state of society, but it will itself immensely improve the state of society.

Is this system of education adapted to the state of society as you find it, or do you propose to establish a new state of society in order to introduce this system?—I expect that the state of society will be very much improved by this very education. The present state of society is extremely defective.

How do you propose to establish a new state of society by this education, if the state of society must be previously improved before it can be introduced?—We are dealing with the young, with the infant and with the period immediately after that age. I have suggested the machinery by which we should get that class of society within the range of our instructions, and we should then begin to operate upon it. The ripe fruit will no doubt be reaped by a distant age; come, however, it will if the Legislature of the present do their duty; but every stage of the progress will be an improvement in the condition of society.

Would not a system of legislation which is not calculated for the present state of society have the effect rather of preventing education?—No, I do not apprehend that it would.

Why is it not suited to the present state of society?—I see no reason to prevent its introduction. It would produce a state of things different from the present state of society, but I do not say that it may not be introduced; it is introduced in Prussia, in America, and in France.

Do you think that your system could be introduced *instanter* generally over the entire of the country?—I see nothing to prevent the establishment of an infant school and a juvenile school in every parish at once.

Do you think it would be possible to introduce regulations that every individual should be obliged to send his children till the age of 14 to some school or other?—I should think it would be possible, by direct or indirect means, to bring that about, in not a very long period of time. It would be attended with difficulty chiefly from the custom of parents making profit of the labour of their children; and this is modified by the distinction of agricultural and manufacturing labour. But I think I stated, in a former part of my evidence, that it is but a few hours in the day which is called the school day; the parents may have a large portion of the assistance of their children during the other hours of the day; that four or five hours was the utmost which I looked to as constituting the school day period, and to that extent at least it would be the duty of a paternal government to interfere and enforce attendance.

Supposing a child to be engaged in an operation which required constant attention, and that that child was worked to the amount of an ordinary day's work, do you think the child should bear the additional attention and labour which this system of education would induce?—Certainly not; but it would be a great social evil that any child in the period applicable to early education should be so worked. Abridgment of labour is a blessing to which even the adult labourer may, in a better constituted state of society, look forward; but assuredly the Legislature ought to take immediate measures for diminishing the labour of the child.

With respect to the mode of communicating instruction; how would you communicate information upon the principles of trade and manufactures?—It should be laid down in the form of lessons in the books, and those lessons imparted by the teacher in the most improved way of explanation, exposition, illustration and examination.

Is it by the study of the pupil or the exposition of the master?—Chiefly by the exposition of the master; the whole study should be in school, so that the child should be at perfect ease and liberty when it went home.

You would not require any study out of the school?—None.

Do you approve of teaching in the open air; what is called ex-school exercise?—Our climate permits but a very short period when that would be safe. I should always wish to see the children, when out of doors, in active exercise.

Are you aware that it has been applied in a climate quite as rude as ours to very great advantage, and that in Switzerland most of the lessons, particularly in the summer months, are given in the open air?—Yes; and in Scotland, in the days of the Covenanters, they used to hear sermons upon the hill-side.

Do you know of any other schools where the courses of instruction are pursued of which you have given an outline to the Committee?—Yes, a number of institutions, where the education I have now stated is applied to a greater or less extent. I have stated that it is best applied in the English department of the High School of Glasgow. I have mentioned Dr. Reid's pupils in practical chemistry, and those of both sexes, under the age of 15, who learn much more easily than boys of the same age learn Latin and Greek. The English department of Mr. Cunningham's Academy in Hill-street, Edinburgh, is, I think, very far advanced, though not yet so far as that of Glasgow; but it is every day improving, and would be much more improved but for the prejudices parents still have in favour of the dead languages. These last are taught in the same academy, but under different masters, as they

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are also in the High School of Glasgow. There is an enlightened, energetic principle of advance in Mr. Cunningham's seminary, which promises everything that can be wished. The Edinburgh Circus-place School carries to a considerable extent, for the pupils are younger, the same instruction. In the seminary of Mr. Chalmers, the brother of Dr. Chalmers, at Merchiston Castle, near Edinburgh, and of Mr. Dun, of the Lancasterian School, a considerable portion of what I have now described is applied. Mr. Milne, of the infant school, to the extent of infant training, fully acts upon the principles that I have endeavoured to lay down. The Military and Naval Academy of Edinburgh is far advanced, although that seminary has no proper English department; and there are in Edinburgh several institutions for young ladies, upon the model of the first in Great Stuart-street, where the education is very complete; Dr. Reid teaches chemistry to the last-mentioned seminary. In England, Dr. Mayo, of Cheam; Messrs. Hill, at Hazlewood, near Birmingham, and Bruce Castle, Tottenham; Mr. Bruce, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. Morgan's establishment, under Mr. Emerton, at Hanwell, Middlesex, which I have also visited, and of which I very highly approve.

Have you visited all those establishments?—Not all of them; I have not visited Bruce Castle; the establishment at Colebrooke-house, Islington, under the Reverend Mr. Simpson; a school attached to the Mechanics' Institution of Liverpool (of which the foundation of a new building was lately laid by Lord Brougham), under Mr. Landers, whom I was in some degree instrumental in sending from Edinburgh for that establishment. In the school attached to the London University, in the English department, there is much of the same mode of training, chiefly introduced by Professor Malden. The Messrs. Clark, of Bath. In Ireland, at Belfast, under Dr. Bryce; and another institution, under Dr. Drummond. And abroad, an excellent institution, under Monsieur Gaggia, in the Fauxbourg de Namur, at Brussels; a beautiful institution, called the Academie d'Orleans, in the department of the Loire and Cher, founded by the Prince de Chimay, and conducted by Monsieur Froussard, called the Prytanée de Menars; and others. The education is of the most excellent kind at Hesse Cassel, in Germany, and in many other places in that country.

Can you hand in the courses of those several schools?—I can give in documents of the courses of some of them. In America is perhaps the most interesting of the whole, the Great Girard College in Philadelphia, founded by a magnificent bequest of M. Girard, a Frenchman, in the United States. Immense funds have been applied to this institution, which is for orphans, to the amount of 1,000. I am in possession of an admirable report upon the subject, itself an educational treatise of the greatest value, by Mr. Lieber, with a report of the committee of management, drawn up by Mr. Richards, late mayor of Philadelphia, where the mode of instruction which I have been endeavouring to lay before the Committee is brought out in its principles and practice with much beauty and effect. It is the intention of the directors of this magnificent establishment to spare no pains to render it the most perfect educational seminary known in the world. They are getting information from all quarters, and they are sparing no expense to render it complete up to the full light of the age. If the Committee will permit me, I will hand in Mr. Lieber's constitution and plan of education for the Girard College for Orphans, with an introductory report laid before the board of trustees. Also a report of the committee on moral and religious instruction and discipline, read at a stated meeting of the board of trustees of the Girard College for Orphans, 4th September 1833, by B. W. Richards, late mayor of Philadelphia, the chairman. I also beg leave to hand in a "Résumé du Plan d'Education de Prytanée de Menars," which I have alluded to in my previous evidence, and which, when in Paris last October, I received from one of the directors. Also the plan of instruction at the seminary of Monsieur Gaggia, already alluded to. Also a report of the studies prosecuting in the Edinburgh Institution for Languages, Mathematics, &c., submitted to the parents of the pupils, by Robert Cunningham, A. M., July 1835; that is the Hill-street Academy. Also a synopsis of the course of instruction, by lectures, on English education, by Mr. Dorsey. I will deliver in also the rules of a society for primary and popular instruction at Brussels; a plan of the education pursued at the academy at Hanwell, to which I have alluded; the course of study at Colebrooke-house Academy, Islington; a plan of the examination of the Model Infant School at Edinburgh, on the 23d of December 1834.—[*The Witness delivered in the same.*]

In most of those is not drawing taught as an essential of education?—It is.

Would you make it an indispensable portion of juvenile education?—I certainly should, because it is so easy and so agreeable, as well as beneficial.

What are the advantages to be derived from making it universal?—I think it a great advantage that everybody should be able to sketch objects before them, to make themselves intelligible even in common conversation; and it may be useful to them as mechanics, engineers, soldiers, and in many situations.

Do you think the general introduction of it into schools would be attended with difficulty?—I should say, certainly not.

Would you make music also an integral part of education universally?—In the infant schools it is universal; I would give vocal music, and give it as much as possible scientifically.

Do you suppose that that would be attended with much difficulty?—Not at all. Singing is most beneficially now taught in large classes, after the Parisian method. This is very successfully done by Mr. Finlay Dunn, in the Ladies' Academy, in Great Stuart-street, Edinburgh, above mentioned.

Should the teacher be able to sing?—It would be very desirable that he should; but it would narrow your chance of teachers if you required that qualification.

Would you teach instrumental music?—Certainly not, in the elementary school.

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Would you consider it an additional advantage in a juvenile school that there should be at least a certain portion of the pupils, that were so inclined, employed in studying instrumental music?—Certainly, but not in the school; I should not interrupt the pursuits of the school by it.

Do you know any instances in Scotland where instrumental music has been introduced with advantage?—I am not aware of any in schools, except ladies' schools.

Would not all this be over-educating the lower classes of the people, and do you apprehend any danger on that account?—Over-educating has not yet been tried; besides, the fear is an ignorant, and I should say, a selfish one. Reading, writing and accounting are very imperfectly attained, even by the small portion who get these. It is not pretended that ignorance has any effect in reconciling to labour, or rendering the humbler classes contented; on the contrary, much indisposition to labour exists; much discontent, much excitability and turbulence, and most among the ignorant. The agitators know this well; they are the secret enemies of education, and it must be conceded the most rational enemies of it for their own ends. By education the character will be elevated. I do not approve of the term over-educating. I should wish to render the great body of the people intelligent, honest and merciful; to introduce them, on the one hand, to their own constitution in mind and body, and the relation of both to external objects in creation; and to engraft on that knowledge every-day practically-working ethics for the poorest, in which he will see the true foundations of happiness in practical morality and honest labour. An intelligent population will be a laborious population; they will know how the goods of life are divided, and they will consider that labour well regulated is not an evil; they will labour unseduced by sensuality, aware of the miseries of drunkenness, seeking pleasure at higher sources, and alike proof against the demagogue, the fanatic, and the quack. It is ignorance puts man above labour; in other words, renders him idle, sensual, profligate, discontented, excitable, turbulent, dangerous, ferocious and criminal.

Veneris, 7° die Augusti, 1835.

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With regard to the superintendence of schools under the voluntary subscription system, it is an opinion entertained by some, that when we cease to subscribe to schools, we cease to take any interest in their superintendence; do you agree in that opinion?—I believe I answered that question before, but can now repeat that the opinion alluded to is not borne out by the fact; for if it were a sound opinion, we should find that all schools supported by voluntary contribution would have the benefit of the most zealous attention and superintendence of the voluntary contributors. But the reverse, to a most striking degree, has been my experience; it is a most difficult thing in the schools we have in Edinburgh to get even the directors, who have pledged themselves by accepting the office to superintend, to attend even in rotation. With regard to the ordinary subscribers, we seldom see their faces. But under the directive system now proposed there would be provision for a much better and more effective superintendence of schools than anything we have hitherto known.

In exciting the activity and exertions of the pupil, what are the means that you would use; do you recommend the principle of reward and punishment to any great extent?—Looking to the principles upon which I found a proper system of moral as well as intellectual education, I see that rewards and punishments address themselves to inferior and selfish feelings, and have a tendency to produce very injurious effects; that they become positive institutions for encouraging and increasing those very selfish feelings which it is the paramount object of a proper system of moral training to moderate, regulate and repress.

Would you make the same remark with respect to emulation?—I conceive that emulation, although it is currently called generous, cannot be generous; if there is generosity, it is over and above. Emulation is selfish, and can only be so; and, in a generous mind, what has been taken for the generosity of emulation is a generosity that survives in a few, a very few, amiable minds, is independent of the emulation, and exists, not because of the emulation, but in spite of it.

Is it not part of the philosophy upon which your system is founded, that you are to take man with the qualities which he possesses, and to work upon those qualities?—No doubt of it.

Now, inasmuch as emulation and the desire of reward and fear of punishment are amongst the strongest impulses of human nature, how can you altogether exclude them from your view?—It is one thing to exclude them from view, but it is another positively to institute for them; they will operate powerfully enough without our aid, nay, in spite of us; but we should not make it part of our system to have positive means by which those selfish feelings should be actually encouraged. There are, as there must be, in the world, enough of means to gratify legitimately a love of good opinion and a proper ambition, without actually instituting, as a part of the system of education, a machinery for the purpose of keeping them in a state of permanent and almost exclusive activity; for it results that in all schools and in all colleges, where prizes are hung up, the prizes are the great objects of desire, and the education, the light, and the knowledge, are considered as mere means by which those prizes, those distinctions, and those elevations and superiorities, can be obtained. Therefore I should not legislate for the increase of these feelings; I should not institute for them; I should *at least* let them alone, for they are sure to be strong enough in life, do what you will. I say *at least*, for the first principle of proper moral training is the regulation of every selfish feeling; so that our institutions ought all to be in precisely the contrary direction.

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The human mind always acting under the impulse of some strong motive or passion, what other stimulant would you substitute?—It is a truth observed, in the philosophy of mind which I have submitted to the Committee, that the different faculties which the Creator has bestowed have all pleasure in their own exercise; a pleasure which is not known to educationists who have confined their views to the exercise of one, or a very few of them. Now a sound system of education will exercise, and I have seen it exercise, all the faculties, and there is pleasure, intense pleasure, in that exercise; and we find, practically, to begin with the infant school of Edinburgh, that the happiness of the children is kept up, and their exertions and zeal maintained, although reward and punishment, at least reward, is unknown; for I think reward much more injurious than punishment in its tendency. Reward and emulation are there utterly unknown; and when I say all this, I do not speak of it as an ideal theory, I have seen it in satisfactory operation.

Would you extend the same remark to rewards where the rewards were not made a proof of merely comparative, but of positive advancement; where it was not an object of competition as between boy and boy, but where it was made a proof of positive advancement of the individual himself?—If it could be so managed that it should not appear in the eye of the pupil as an ultimate end, for the attainment of which his intellectual and moral exertions are looked upon by him only to be the means, I should have no objection to it; but there is so much danger of that unfavourable result, and that result is so subversive of all your purposes of moral improvement, that I should have great hesitation in giving a decided opinion for anything like positive reward at all.

Would not the strictness with which you hold this doctrine, lead almost to the inference of the inefficacy or the actual mischievous consequences of future rewards and punishments; you contending that it ought to be taught that virtue is its own reward, and vice its own punishment?—Punishment, by which I mean suffering, is inseparable from vice, both here and hereafter. Both are in the hands of God, and expressly reserved by him, when he says, "I will repay." Were I under examination on criminal legislation, I should doubt both the expediency and the right of man's *inflicting* punishment at all, or anything beyond restraint and reformation. But I think that, if I have read aright, it is a perversion of Scripture to address reward to our selfish feelings; it is a degradation of religion, and has led to very great evils. I have humbly read in that Book, and in the works of divines of high authority, that our future reward is a perfected character, into which it were a solecism to conceive selfishness entering; and that in that character, in that high and, to us, yet inconceivable increase of the power and activity of our moral and intellectual nature, consists the Heaven which we are told is "within us." The character is the reward, and it involves a glaring contradiction to offer that reward to selfishness.

You state that you conceive there would be some difficulty in obtaining a fair criterion for judging of the positive improvement of the pupil; might he not be called upon, at stated periods, to make a comparison himself between the knowledge and the moral state in which he was, and the knowledge and the moral state of improvement which he had acquired at the period at which this inquiry took place?—Nothing could be more salutary than an arrangement by which the pupil should at stated periods compare himself with himself, but not with his fellows.

And that would be a means of ascertaining his positive improvement?—No doubt of it.

Could not this be attained by a regular gradation of studies, his advancement in which should be ascertained at stated periods?—I think it might.

Would you apprehend any evil result to the mind in general from this?—No; because I see nothing in it which at all calls into a greater degree of activity than is beneficial the selfish feelings.

Where a number of pupils were engaged in making those comparisons, would it not necessarily follow that there would be a comparison between the several pupils amongst themselves of their greater or less approximation to the point which was held in view?—There would, and to a beneficial end, for there would be no prizes depending upon it; it would be a necessary consequence, and it might be a beneficial one.

Are you aware of the system of merit-tickets, as pursued at Bruce Castle, by which a certain number of merit-tickets form as it were the currency of the school. These are obtained either by sacrifices of personal convenience, or by exertions of an intellectual or moral kind; and when they amount to a certain sum they are employed for the purpose of purchasing holidays or other gratifications, either for the pupil himself, or, more generously, for his friends?—I should say it would be so doubtful whether they would be used for a moral or for a selfish purpose, and they seem in their own nature to be so very roundabout a method of distinguishing merit, that I confess I should not be disposed to fall in love with them. It has been suggested in the question, that they may be used generously, but they may be also used selfishly, and I fear that, upon the theory of mind upon which I have been all along proceeding, the propensity to accumulate property, which is one of the strongest impulses in society, and which requires a strong and a very powerful moderating appliance, would be encouraged by it; and that those who had a tendency to accumulate would look upon this as a mode of making money, and the chance would be very much against its being used for a generous purpose.

Is not the disposition to accumulate one of the most valuable principles by which society is governed?—Regulated by the moral sentiments and intellect, it is a very valuable principle, and without it society could not exist, for there would be no capital; we should live from hand to mouth like the inferior animals; but it is a disposition tending to such enormous abuse, that nine-tenths of our laws are directed against it.

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Is it not in this instance to a great degree restricted by the conviction that the reward follows exertion, and that there is a principle of order and justice implied in the very circumstance of reward following exertion?—That is very true; but not only on the principles which I have laid before the Committee, but from my own experience in more than one of the schools of Edinburgh in which I take an interest, I have found no necessity for any such machinery; but a proper appeal to the generous feelings, and a systematic regulation of the ungenerous, with a due supply of their appropriate food to all the intellectual faculties, render it altogether superfluous.

You altogether deprecate, then, the taking of places in schools?—Most unquestionably; I have seen it produce, even in the minds of amiable children, the worst consequences. I have seen it produce extreme ill-will, and lead to quarrels and even blows. There is something so unseemly in the immediate glorification of self, and the degradation to my fellow, when I take his place, that it is perhaps in schools the worst application of the selfish stimulus.

Do not the faculties of children appear in some degree latent till excited by stimulants, such as fear in some, and emulation in others; if you were to take away the stimulant of emulation, do you consider that the abstract theory of the connexion between happiness and virtue would be a sufficient stimulus to the youthful mind?—Certainly not in its abstract, but assuredly in its concrete practical form. The Creator would in vain have attached delight to the exercise of the moral feelings, and of the intellectual faculties of man, if what the question refers to might not be realized, and it *has* been realized.

Could you instil that feeling into the human mind so as to act as a stimulus?—It is unnecessary to instil it, for it is there already; but we shall draw it out by exercising early the better feelings in the little community of the infant school, where it ought to begin.

Do you think that habit of itself produces such pleasure in the recurrence of any act, that that, if applied at an early period of life, would almost obviate the necessity of any strong stimulant hereafter?—I have observed frequently, and I have requested the teacher of the infant school to observe, the operation of the exercise of the higher moral feelings, and also the intellectual faculties, in the happiness of the children; and my own observation, coupled with a still more minute observation by him, has been, that it is real happiness, and greater happiness than the children could enjoy by the encouragement of any of the selfish feelings. The zealous resort to school, and the regret of the children when detained at home, is a powerful illustration of this fact.

You have objected to the taking of places; would the same objection extend to periodical examinations determining rank in a school?—They are all mischievous, and the periodical exhibitions of schools have an obvious purpose *ad captandum*, to bring the public together, rather than to benefit the children. We have yielded to the exhibition system with the infant school, merely to draw public attention and obtain support.

Do you disapprove, then, of public exhibitions of children?—I think in so far as they tend to excite ambition and selfish emulation, and to gratify vain display, they are injurious.

Would you in your system prevent public examination of the students?—For the reasons I have now stated, I should think they are attended with so much more injury than benefit, that in a highly improved system of education I should.

Would you approve of any examination whatever?—Examination for the purpose of ascertaining progress.

Can any examination take place without calling forth the feelings which you deprecate?—I should say in some degree not; we cannot expect perfection, but I should never institute examinations for calling forth the selfish feelings.

Would you exclude from your system the feeling of shame altogether?—No; but I should let it operate so that the offender should punish himself.

Does not any examination imply an active operation of the principle of shame, and therefore of vanity?—We must only do the best we can; we must exercise the higher faculties, and make the pupil aware of his own impulses; and it is one beneficial use of the specific and distinctive analysis which I submitted yesterday, that he shall know the faculties and operations of his own mind, and be enabled to regulate himself. Of examinations, I may say that it is occasional *got up* exhibitions that are mischievous. The best way to examine a school, is to visit it often, when engaged in its ordinary duties.

Do you not contemplate for the introduction of your system a state of society which it requires the operation of your system to produce?—Not for its introduction; I believe I have answered that question before. The system will operate gradually, and much good will be done by it long before it is in full operation. The state of society will be very greatly though gradually improved. I should look forward to generations before it will come into the state in which every philanthropic mind would wish to see it, and I conceive that the Legislature are now only about to sow the mustard seed that shall afterwards be the great tree that I contemplate. I repeat that we begin with infancy.

Is there not another inconvenience connected with periodical examinations, that being at distant periods, the pupil makes up his mind as it were, or his knowledge for that particular occasion, and requiring thus a strong effort for this particular object, relaxes after that object is attained?—Yes, the stimulus is gone, and we have all felt, that after the day of exhibition our minds get into comparative apathy.

Do you conceive that those sudden jerks of the mind are beneficial to the moral or intellectual system?—Injurious to both.

Do you conceive it possible that society can be conducted without reference to those feelings which you would discard in schools, namely, the certainty of reward following successful exertion, and the certainty of shame following the neglect of the duties of our station; and

without

without that honourable rivalry which has been the subject of so much praise by all poets up to this day?—Few poets are accurate philosophers, and we have often witnessed among themselves a rivalry which we cannot recognise as generous. It is not possible that society can go on without the operation of the selfish feelings. They inhere in human intercourse; they constitute primitive faculties in man; but they were intended for use, not for abuse; and it is for their regulation, not for their increase, that a system of moral training is intended. There will be a sufficiency of selfish feelings, do what you will, and improve men as much as you may. But when you inculcate, and act practically upon, the controlling power of his moral and intellectual faculties, you do all you can to keep the others in their proper sphere, and to get out of them the benefit of their usefulness, without that excess which is incalculably injurious to society.

You said in a former part of your evidence, that you considered rewards more injurious than punishments; on what grounds do you state that opinion?—They excite a more permanent and dangerous kind of selfishness. The fear of punishment begins and ends in the individual, and degrades his own character only. The desire of reward, and especially elevation above our fellows, tends to act injuriously upon society, inasmuch as it does not terminate in our own feelings, but operates powerfully and injuriously on the feelings of others. The inveterate selfishness of society is more in the struggle for gain and distinction than in the fear of evil. The fear of that degree of punishment which is, or ought ever to be inflicted in schools, is a matter that has a more passing and limited operation; but punishment is base, and will never elevate the character.

Would you allow corporal punishment in the elementary schools?—No; I think it very inexpedient.

Does not Mr. Wood, of the Sessional School of Edinburgh, approve of it?—I have had discussions with Mr. Wood upon school rewards and punishments, and our opinions are on this point very different in principle. Mr. Wood acts on the old notions of generous emulation and a salutary dread of punishment. These, with deference to him, I hold to be specious fallacies, arising out of an imperfect philosophy of mind, and of the nature, combination and direction of the human faculties.

You are perhaps aware that in the system at Hofwyl it has been found necessary to apply corporal punishment to young pupils after having tried for a long period other motives, but in proportion as they grew up they have been disused; how do you account for that?—In the Wilderspin plan of infant training he does allow a sort of form of corporal punishment; but he says he never inflicts pain by it; it is a pat on the hand. After a solemn trial by his peers, the convict receives this little pat as a form, so that he "considers himself chastised," to borrow a phrase from the code of honour. It is in fact an appeal to shame; nothing more than a sign. The actual infliction of pain I should be sorry to see introduced in schools.

What is your opinion of giving tasks for neglect of study?—I conceive that to be an ignorant absurdity; it is injurious in the highest degree, as the positive institution of a system which shall do away all the feeling of pleasure which I wish to associate with study itself.

Is not its necessary tendency to make all studies distasteful to the learner?—Certainly. In some schools learning large portions of Scripture is made a punishment. I think this is quite horrible.

Has it practically had the effect of revolting many young minds from the study of Scripture?—No doubt it has; the Sermon on the Mount itself, given as a punishment, would be distasteful; it is a matter of amazement that grown men and women could ever sanction such a practice.

Do you recommend public admonition in schools for faults?—I see no objection to that, if it is judiciously done.

Does not that bring into operation the fear of shame?—True, it may have disadvantages; it is safer to avoid all those appeals to inferior feelings, if possible.

What are your ideas with respect to the possession of property by children, employed, for instance, as stimulants to exertion?—I do not like it; it is an appeal to selfishness, and I think you will gain the same end, as it is important that you should always do, by the exercise of higher feelings.

You would never appeal to a lower feeling, though it may be more efficient in its operation, when you can appeal to a higher?—Certainly not; because the abuse of the lower feelings is the great bane of society; they are more powerful than the higher; they tend much more to abuse; and their abuse is another word for the various vices and crimes that so much prevail.

Do you think that the difficulty of operating upon those higher feelings arises chiefly from vicious dispositions in the characters of children, or from the great neglect which is shown to them at an early period of life?—From the entire neglect which, till the institution of infant schools on the Wilderspin plan, has been shown to the proper training of children, and from the profound ignorance which prevails respecting the distinctive impulses of the human mind. What the Honourable Member has called the vicious dispositions of children, is another word for the abuse of the animal faculties, which in their right use are proper and necessary, and the abuse of which is prevented by proper moral training.

You think that, in order to facilitate the application of those higher principles of action to juvenile schools, and to all the higher branches of education, it would be essential that infant schools should be established, or a course of infant training generally applied in the system of national education?—I hold, that without a well-arranged system of infant education, guarded always, as I have stated in a former part of my evidence, practical moral training will be found to be morally impossible.

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You say that you would not allow any strong sense of the love of property to be inculcated in the education of children. Put a case practically, of one child having stolen or violently taken another's top, what motive would you bring to bear in reprimanding the child?—Here, as in every other case supposed, an appeal to principle furnishes a safe and easy solution. I should never think of correcting the criminal act of that child by increasing his own love of property. I should appeal to the higher feeling, also in his nature, of the sense of justice. In the offence which he has committed he has abused the animal propensity to acquire and possess, and thereby outraged the moral sentiment of justice; it is to this last sentiment that I should bring him back; and I would add an appeal to his benevolence to make him regret that he has occasioned suffering, and to his veneration that he has offended his God. He has already evinced a sufficient love of property in the act which he has committed, but he has shown an exceedingly defective sense of justice, benevolence, and veneration, and it would be through these faculties, aided always by his intellect, according to the endowment he has of them, that I should bring him to see and feel that he has committed a crime (for the act is as much a robbery as if committed by a footpad on the highway), and should induce him to avoid the commission of the like again.

Do you not find that different children would be very differently disposed to receive the system which you have recommended, though their previous education, and even parentage, may be the same?—Most certainly; there is great difference, just because there is great difference in the endowment of moral feeling and of animal propensity; and it is the duty of a judicious teacher and moral trainer,—and that is another important use of a precise analysis of mind which shall point out the primitive faculties and show their working singly and in combination,—to observe those differences; and when he finds that one motive will not operate because of the weakness of the particular feeling, he will be able then to apply another.

You have stated in several parts of your evidence that the education of youth must almost entirely depend upon the knowledge and capabilities of the teacher, and you propose for that purpose the establishment of schools for teachers; what is the system that you would suggest for the organization and government of those schools?—I should wish to see the *commencement* in one perfectly and philosophically organized Normal school, established in London; for I consider uniformity of education to be so important, that I should wish to see even those who are to be the teachers of other Normal schools, themselves trained in one great and first Normal school.

Then supposing 26,000 teachers to be necessary for the kingdom, would not that require a very large institution?—In France there are 37,000, and in Prussia there are existing 27,000. This must be met; the teachers must be trained, and must all be trained. You must begin, and I will suppose a great Normal school established in London as the commencement; its first object would be to train those men who should be placed at the head of other Normal schools. The Normal schools must be numerous, but I conceive that it is practicable to train at least 500 or 1,000 or even 2,000 seminants, as they are called in Prussia, in one Normal school. In Dr. Hope's chemistry class, in the University of Edinburgh, there is an average of nearly 500. A clergyman often preaches to 2,000. In studies or attendance on instruction, where all are engaged at the same moment in the same object, there is no limit to numbers but the size of buildings and the range of the human voice. A society has just been formed in Edinburgh to diffuse among the working classes the knowledge necessary to enable them to improve their own condition. It is proposed to excite them by *viva voce* lectures, and the society is in quest of a hall or church which will accommodate 2,000 persons.

You have insisted much upon the principle of uniformity; would you, upon that principle, exclude courses upon the art of teaching, in the universities?—No; I should be very glad to see in every university an institution for the teaching of what has been called didactics, the art of teaching, which ought to be a fifth faculty in the universities, the other four being literature and the three learned professions.

Would not this course of didactics in the university be liable to vary considerably from the course pursued in the Normal schools, and thus in some degree detract from the principle which you think so important in Normal education, that it should be as much as possible uniform?—Surely it might have that effect; but as long as an educational board are vigilant, and approved books are used, the uniformity, always consistent with the best quality of education, would have a conservative power and recognisable standard. Although I should be happy to see a chair of didactics in every university, I should by no means wish that that should supersede a very complete system of teaching in Normal schools. The attendance at the universities, I have before said, however encouraged, should be optional; but the attendance at the Normal school must be imperative, and the certificate of qualification should have relation to the attendance and the proficiency in the Normal school. I should wish to see the Normal school rendered so perfect, that its conductor should be at once a professor of didactics, and at the same time a practical teacher of a school.

What is your idea of the mechanical arrangement of a Normal school?—The mechanical view I have is, that there should be a hall of sufficient size to allow the teaching of a school of young pupils on its floor, with ascending seats all round as in a lecture theatre, upon which the seminants would sit, with their note-books in their hands, minutely observing the mode of teaching and training, and occasionally descending in rotation to the floor, to assist in the teaching, and to perform philosophical experiments. The seminants should, as I have formerly said, have the benefit of prelections by their teacher at separate hours, to be applied practically in the school, which should be a school of young pupils, and not in itself a school of seminants.

Do you think it practicable to render Normal schools, upon such a plan, a perfect instrument for the training of teachers?—I should conceive it to be quite practicable. I do not hold that all the knowledge that they are to derive, all the knowledge that they ever shall possess, is to be attained there; but that the power and the means of teaching elementary schools shall be fully developed and practically applied in such institutions; and I conceive their existence to be perfectly consistent with the existence of didactic chairs in the university. Those chairs themselves would have the effect of obviating one evil, which has been more than once alluded to in the course of these examinations, the stationary, exclusive and contracted character which might possibly (though I cannot say that I fear such a result) be the consequence of there being only Normal schools, and not didactic chairs in the universities.

Would not those students that were confined to the Normal school be affected by that exclusive system, notwithstanding the existence of such chairs in the universities, inasmuch as they would study by themselves in the Normal school, and not at the university?—It is true that they might, but the qualification which is to be derived from the Normal school, and for which I should look exclusively to the Normal school, is the qualification to teach an elementary school; and education being there regulated by proper books, and under the inspection of the Board, and being therefore uniform in all schools, I do not see that there would be any danger of contraction that would have any serious effects. There would remain, in the wish of the master to better his own condition by promotion, which would depend upon his higher qualification, sufficient inducement to improve himself by attending the course of didactics, and by also attending the other courses in the university.

Would you make any of the courses of the university subsidiary to the course of didactics?—I think they might very advantageously be subsidiary; but, as I have frequently said, I should not make them imperative.

If not imperative, and if a different system were taught in the universities, what benefit would arise from the attendance upon the university; as the person who had studied in the university a course of didactics might not be qualified for the examination you would require from the seminants in the Normal schools?—I should be more confident that the kind of training which would fit a person for the practical care of an elementary school would be attained in the Normal school; and although, perhaps, a higher kind of accomplishment might be reaped by attendance in the university, I should not have the same confidence that the qualification of practically teaching an elementary school would be there attained.

Would not there be a considerable advantage, independent of the formation of teachers, derived from lectures on education in universities, that it would give an opportunity of attendance to the various classes of the community not destined for teachers, but more or less in connexion with teaching; which observation may be extended not only to the male but to the female sex?—Yes; at the same time, there might be danger to the future teacher of distraction and desultory study, which I think would be quite obviated by the precise teaching of the Normal school.

It has been observed in some of the Normal schools upon the Continent, that the exclusiveness, which seems inherent in them, has given a peculiar and special character to the education, which has been found prejudicial in the discharge of professional duties in after-life?—I could not speak to that without knowing the quality of the education obtained in these Normal schools; but I should conceive that a properly-conducted education in Normal schools would render the teacher, who is taught in a Normal school, fit for life and its duties, and qualified to fulfil the conditions of happiness and of prosperity, and, through him, the pupil who shall afterwards be trained in the elementary school; and it would depend entirely upon the nature of that education whether or not the evil now alluded to would result. I should think the education might be so arranged that there would be no risk of such an evil.

In order to induce teachers to go through a course of Normal education, it would of course be necessary that the salaries of the profession, at a later period, were high, and that the emoluments were of such a nature as to remunerate them; do you think that, if a fair provision was made in that particular, little apprehension need be entertained that the extensive Normal institution which you contemplate would not be filled?—I cannot doubt, that if the nation planted schools in every parish, and endowed them so as to make them an object of fair and honourable desire, and suited to the character of a learned profession, those schools would be filled as a means of livelihood, without any risk of failure.

Would you ascribe the small number of teachers who apply themselves at present to the study of didactics to the want of sufficient emolument in that profession?—There are very few at present pursuing a course of self-qualification upon anything like enlightened didactical principles; and certainly, not only the poor remuneration, but the degraded *status*, which are associated with a schoolmaster, as things now are,—and which really are not inappropriately attached, considering the very moderate standard of qualification which the general profession exhibits,—oppose a great bar to exertion.

Is this statement that you have given the Committee derived from your personal experience?—Every one must observe it.

Is it the case, even in Scotland, that the great body of the schoolmasters are inferior to the present wants of society?—The great body of them are; there are superior men in the great towns, and these are well rewarded; but the great bulk of the teachers are inferior, and certainly considered an humble class in society.

Is not the remuneration of school-teachers supposed to be adequate?—Only according to their present qualifications.

Would you establish Normal schools for females as well as for males?—Females may have the

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the benefit of the Normal schools who are to be the assistant teachers of schools; but I think I stated in a former part of my evidence, that I should wish to see every school under a male teacher. In the Lancasterian school of Edinburgh the difference between the teaching of the boys by a male and the females by a female is most striking, and must lead to a change from that separate tuition.

Would you contemplate for private families the fitting of governesses, by giving them an education capable of conducting those who would prefer private education to public?—It would be very important that that advantage should be open to them.

How far do you contemplate that private education shall be permitted up to a certain age, and by what rules would you regulate the class to which preliminary education is permitted?—It is extremely difficult to draw that line; for I held in the outset that there was no aristocracy in education, and that up to the age of 14 it would be desirable to see all classes educated under the same master, and under the same roof. I think in the former part of my evidence I did allow for a certain latitude of free teaching, always conditioning that the teacher should have obtained a licence to teach, which should be evidence of his having had the benefit of Normal instruction. After that there should be freedom, and there would be less difference between educating in private schools and educating in private families.

Then you, who have studied the theory and the practice of education so deeply, would exclude yourself from the power of educating your own children up to a certain period, though you might know that the person to whom you were obliged to send them was much inferior to yourself, supposing that you had not yourself got those testimonials which you require for a teacher?—During the elementary period, and particularly during the infant period, the element of numbers is essential, at least to proper moral training, and I should hold, that however high the qualifications of an individual may be, the private education of his own children would be a very inferior moral training to what they would obtain by being sent to the schools where numbers are to be found. I hold that there is no moral training without numbers.

After the age of 14, when education begins to separate into different branches, would you allow private education for females?—Certainly, and it ought to be private.

In that case, where parents are so circumstanced that they could not attend as minutely as they ought to the education of their daughters, would you advise the introduction of governesses as the instruments of education in private families?—Yes; I should be disposed to leave it entirely free after 14.

It would therefore be of great importance that there was a class of governesses who could be selected for families without any apprehension of danger to the moral welfare or the intellectual progress of their children?—That would be very desirable.

Which do you consider the most important to a person, the education received previous to 14, or the education received subsequent to 14?—Previous, beyond all comparison.

Do you consider that after 14 the individual educates himself?—Yes; after that age there are motives operating sufficient to that end.

Is it not subsequent to 14 that real education commences practically, illustrating the advantages of previously received theory by the circumstances of life?—It is a mistake to characterize a proper education previous to 14 theoretical; it is eminently practical and preparative for active life. It is true that in the present defective state of education, previous to 14, being limited in the lower classes to reading and writing, and in the middle and upper classes to the dead languages, the education is unpractical, the mind is seriously injured, the habits have become listless, and application afterwards is often extremely difficult and requires very strong motives.

Are there not many passions and feelings which have great influence upon the well-being of society which arise after 14?—None, except the appetite of sex; all other passions are in operation as much at two years of age, as they are afterwards.

Can the laws by which society is held together be as well inculcated on a child under 14, whose every want is supplied to him by his parents, and who has no cause for transgressing the laws?—Quite as well; for without the actual want of the necessaries of life, there are objects of desire, which in the youngest minds rouse the animal feelings into activity, and which require the repressive hand of the instructor and moral trainer; and it is quite as much in the power of the instructor to exercise the regulating moral powers before 14 as after it.

At what age do you propose that the seminants in the Normal schools should commence their education?—The desirable age would be about 16, having previously themselves passed through the elementary schools, when these schools shall exist. In the outset of the Normal schools I should propose that they should be older, so that they would be enabled to proceed to take charge of schools more immediately; they should be admitted at 18 or 20 into the first Normal schools.

Would you think it a good arrangement that the monitors from schools should occasionally be draughted off and receive the Normal education, in proportion as they evinced talent for education?—Certainly, provided they choose; every encouragement should be given to talent and moral worth in the elementary schools, to choose the profession of teachers, and go to the Normal schools.

Would not the system of the monitors being draughted, according to their talents, from the juvenile schools to Normal schools, act as a system of rewards, which you have previously deprecated?—They would be offered the situations not as rewards to themselves, but because the situations demand the best qualified. From the necessity and importance of that mode of proceeding, from the nature of things there can be no objection to it; there is nothing in human affairs unmingled with, or which may not be perverted to evil, in the imperfect

imperfect state in which we are, but we must take the good with as little of the evil as we can.

You spoke of bursaries in a former part of your evidence as forming a portion of your Normal system; might not those also be considered in the same light as the draughting off monitors from particular schools?—No doubt they might, and they are not unaccompanied by evil; but I think that, under the checks of a system of good moral training, the system would have as small a portion of evil as, from its nature, could arise.

Would you allow individuals to found those bursaries to any extent that they might think proper?—Yes; I should not dread their excess.

Have you drawn up any system for the general regulation of Normal schools?—I have made a very humble attempt to draw up a plan of a Model Normal school, which I will hand in.

[*The Witness delivered in the same.*]

Would you require that the students of Normal schools should board and reside in the institution, or attend the lectures at stated periods, residing in the town?—I am a very decided enemy to all monastic institutions, to all assemblages of either sex within walls; they are invariably attended with mischief, and I should much rather they should live in the town, and attend the school during the day.

Admitting the general justice of that observation, would you not make some exception to these views in the case of Normal schools, by allowing the seminants to board within the walls of the institution?—I would much rather see them mingling in the society of the place than living within the walls.

Would you recommend that as one means of obviating that exclusiveness which is apprehended as being the result of a Normal establishment?—It would have that effect.

Do you think that the well-educated and well-trained monitors in the best of the present schools would at the commencement supply the place of properly educated teachers in country schools?—No doubt they would; but they must first study in a Normal school.

Do you think that the monitorial system is liable to considerable abuse?—It may, like other things, be mismanaged and abused; but judiciously and skilfully used, it is a very powerful instrument.

Is it easy to use it skilfully?—I think it is; I think I have seen it used by methodical and sensible teachers; I have seen it used in a school of 300 or 400 with very great ease.

Your system could not be carried to full developement without the aid of the monitorial system?—Certainly not.

Therefore, if the Board which you propose to constitute should be of the same opinion as many other eminent educationists in the country are, that the monitorial system is not good, your system could not be carried into effect?—No doubt if any essential point of the system were objected to by the Board, the system would fall to the ground; but that would not affect my view of the importance of a well-regulated and well-conducted monitorial system, nor any part of the evidence I have given.

Has it not been found in Germany that the monitorial system has worked injuriously to the intellectual and moral developement of the pupil, that it has in many cases degenerated to a mere mechanical operation, and that the general tendency of German educationists is to banish it altogether from schools, and to adopt in preference the individual system, for which purpose they have limited the schools sometimes as low as 40 or 50 pupils?—I am not aware of that; but in my own experience of the working of the monitorial system in this country, I have never seen nor heard of that objection. I am disposed to think there is some error in the mode of application where the monitorial system has run into that abuse, and that under a proper system, commencing in the Normal schools, and carried on by properly qualified teachers, the Monitorial system, and, what I yesterday endeavoured to explain, the Incidental system, not only would not produce this effect, but would liberate the hands and the attention of the general teacher, and enable him to make more minute inspection into the different dispositions and qualities of his pupils, than if he were engaged in teaching them himself *en masse*; and that it entirely depends upon the way in which the monitorial system shall be applied, whether it shall have the bad effects which it is stated to be supposed to have in Germany, or the very beneficial effects which in the Lancasterian school of Mr. Dun, in Edinburgh, in the Infant school there, and in other schools, it is known to have; and I believe that a very eminent educationist, Professor Pillans, holds the monitorial system as a most essential instrument of education.

For that purpose, however, the monitor must be trained not only to the mechanical operations of the school, but to the means of developing the intellectual faculties and moral qualities of the pupils?—Yes; and this, to the necessary degree, is quite practicable.

Would not the perfection of the monitorial system supersede the necessity of Normal schools?—Certainly not, for it must itself be guided by a teacher who has been there trained.

Unless there is a very rapid transition of monitors in the school, has it not rather a tendency to retard the progress of the boys who are selected as monitors?—No; I should not hold that it has; for the monitors have the double advantage of their own particular training, and the exercise of it in training others; the monitors are generally found to be the most advanced and forward pupils in the school.

Is not the time that they give to teaching others so much taken away from their own instruction?—True; but that is compensated by the stronger impression the matter makes upon their own memory; and their being the best instructed proves it.

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Up to a certain point, it is obvious that the practice of monitorial teaching would be beneficial; but supposing it to be continued for any considerable time would not that beneficial effect cease?—The monitor has his own special instruction over and above; the monitors generally remain after the school is dismissed, for further instruction sufficient for the next day, they being selected from their being the most apt; they gain their instruction and are kept in advance of the school rather than behind it, and necessarily must be so.

What inducement do you hold out to boys to qualify themselves to become monitors?—None; and therefore it is difficult sometimes to obtain monitors. I know that Mr. Wilderspin complained that he found it difficult to obtain monitors, but Mr. Milne, of the Edinburgh infant school, finds no difficulty in consequence of frequently changing them. The monitors volunteer for a short time, and he has generally more offers than are accepted.

If additional labour were required from the monitors, do you not think that it could scarcely be expected from the generality of even clever boys?—Certainly, if the labour is very considerable, which it is not.

Would not that be a drawback in any system which depended upon a supply of a sufficient number of monitors?—Certainly it would if the office were laborious; but it is not laborious, and I should be exceedingly unwilling to hold out any selfish or inferior motive to obtain monitors, such as paying them.

Is it not a frequent objection made at present by parents, in schools where the monitorial system is in action, that they object to a teacher employing their children as monitors?—I have not heard of that; I have rather seen the parents proud of the distinction attached to the office. But of this I have heard, that when the monitorial system was first introduced it was very common for parents to feel indignant at the notion of their little neighbour Jack or Jamie instructing their child; but that error has very much given way to the results.

Would there not be a tendency on the part of the teacher, when he found that he had a clever boy as a monitor, to keep him in that position rather than try to advance him to higher studies?—The teacher would always wish to have the ablest assistant that he can; but it has not been found that it practically results in doing any injustice to the education of the monitors.

You would then combine the monitorial and Normal system, in order to carry into full effect a proper system of teaching in the country?—The monitorial system should be seen in practice by the seminants, during their instruction at the Normal school.

If the seminants are drawn from the juvenile schools, and placed in those Normal schools, and their occupation then becomes that of watching the course of education going on on the floor beneath them, that being the same course which they themselves have just passed through, are they not, by their time being thus occupied, precluded from the power of advancing their own education; and does not, therefore, their own state of education remain stationary during the time that they are in the Normal schools?—To a certain degree that must be true, but I should presume that the part of their education in the Normal schools will be a well-directed reading, at their leisure hours, under the prelections and the instructions of the head of the Normal institution; and having the motive before them of the necessity of their complete accomplishment as teachers, they will embrace and use all opportunities for self-improvement. The question refers to the time when elementary schools have been some years in operation all over the country. The objection does not meet the training of Normal teachers preparatively to the realization of a general system of national education. In after times the time of the Normal schools may perhaps be abridged.

Then you would contemplate that self-improvement as being a voluntary exertion, and not as a necessary consequence belonging to the Normal school?—There is motive enough, I think, to ensure its certainty, if the means are offered.

In a former part of your evidence you were understood to state, that you would prohibit the secular elementary teacher from giving instruction in revealed religion, as such?—It is most important to speak guardedly and distinctly here. I have said, in my former evidence, that natural theology inheres in every lesson, and is inseparable from secular education, but I have not the same opinion with regard to revealed theology or Christianity; I do not hold that that does inhere in secular education. No doubt dividing the revealed theology of Christianity into perceptive and doctrinal, and the perceptive considered, as it is by the very high authority of Bishop Butler, as a republication of natural morality, I should admit that, as being identical with natural morality, it might be held to form an inherent part of secular education; but because it is revealed religion, it is better separated from secular education. Doctrinal Christianity is beyond all doubt a distinct and separate branch of knowledge, as much as geometry or chemistry.

What do you mean by "perceptive Christianity?"—Perceptive Christianity is the morality of Christianity.

In inculcating the precepts of Christianity, would you make use of the sanctions of Christianity to enforce them?—Certainly.

In your perceptive portion of teaching, would you make Christianity, as revealed in the Scriptures, the basis upon which those perceptive lessons were founded?—I should do so; but I should also by another and a separate course of teaching (and I mean that there should be a teacher for each) impress upon the pupil that the precepts of morality have a natural source as well as the revealed.

In teaching the precepts of Christianity, would you adopt the sanctions of Christianity to enforce them?—Certainly; but I do not hold that to be the duty or the province of the secular teacher, and I have proposed a provision for that, so that I should exclude from the secular

secular teacher any interference with the subject, and limit him, when he inculcates morality, to impress upon his pupils natural morality alone, showing them that it has a natural origin in their own constitution, and in the relation of that constitution to external creation.

Before proceeding farther on this important topic of examination, the Committee would wish to put a question, which however they beg you to understand they leave it to your own choice to answer or not, as you please; what are your own religious persuasion and connexion?—So far from hesitating to answer that question, I congratulate myself that it is put, for it gives me an opportunity of declaring that every word of my evidence on this important head is guided and directed by an earnest desire for the progress of genuine practical religion, and that what I propose are my own humble but conscientious views of the *best* mode of attaining that end. My views may differ from those of others, but I claim for my purpose as much respect, at least, as is due to that of the most zealous sectarian in the land. I am a member of the Church of Scotland, a son of that church, for my father was for more than 60 years one of its ministers, 45 of these in the capital.

Would you exclude altogether from the elementary school religious teaching, as based upon Christianity?—Not from the *school*, but with regard to the *secular teacher*; I would secularize secular education wholly, and not partially.

Would you prohibit the teacher from any reference, in the course of his lessons, to Christian doctrines or Christian history, as such?—It would be better to do so.

How would you make provision for the teaching of the Christian religion?—I would, as I have said, secularize secular education wholly, as such, but at the same time make a most perfect provision for education in revealed religion, and this I should do by allotting to every elementary school both secular and religious instruction, but under different teachers and at separate hours. And my reasons for doing so are these: first, secular and religious truth, though from the same God, are distinct in their sources and evidence. I hold it to be unphilosophical to blend them, and confound in the young mind the difference of their source and evidence, because each gains strength from the fact of arising separately, yet meeting in one centre of truth. The benefit of this strong, because double foundation for religion, is lost where revealed religion is appealed to authoritatively, as controlling philosophical or secular truth. This is the opinion of eminent divines and Christian moralists. Melancthon recognises this distinct origin when he says, "Wherefore our decision is this, that these precepts, which learned men have committed to writing, transcribing them from the common reason and common feelings of human nature, are to be accounted as not less divine than those contained in the tables given to Moses; and that it could not be the intention of our Maker to supersede, by a law graven upon stone, that which is written with his own finger on the table of the heart." This view of Melancthon's is confirmed by Cudworth, Adam Smith, Reid, Dugald Stewart and Thomas Brown, and, I may add, Paley. These philosophers all lay down or assume the same important doctrine. To confound secular and religious knowledge is to injure both. First, secular knowledge is thus injured; it is apt to be limited and controlled, not so much by Scripture, as by the particular interpretations that different sects choose to put upon Scripture, that is, in 70 or 80 different ways, which is about the number of well-distinguished sects in this country, till its own origin in eternal truth is broken down, obscured, and lost. Assuming that all sound philosophy and all true religion must harmonize, there is a manifest advantage in cultivating *each by itself*; till its full dimensions, limits and applications shall be brought clearly to light. We may *then* advantageously compare them, and use the one as a means of elucidating our views of the other.

Have you any examples in support of your statement?—I know schools, with well-meaning but imperfectly-educated directors, where the Bible is the school-book, the only school-book; where a large Bible is selected and placed upon a stand in the middle of the school, impressing, at least leaving the impression to take effect, upon the minds of the young, that the Bible is the only book in the world, and addressing to it something almost of an idolatrous respect. In those schools every lesson, however secular, arises out of, and comes back to the Bible: for example, if the lesson should be the natural history of the bear, it will not be permitted to be entered into till the passage is read about the bears that tore the children that mocked Elijah; and if the lesson should peradventure turn to the goat, the description of the day of judgment, with the goats upon the left hand and the sheep upon the right, is first found out and read. This leads to the inculcation of the hurtful error (for I hold that by the arrangements of the Creator no error is harmless) that the Bible is given to teach all knowledge, scientific included, and that nothing can be true which is not to be found there. The question in such schools always is, what does the Bible say upon this point? and the error is inculcated that God has opened only one, and not two great books, the book of Nature as well as the book of Revelation, and has not made the one to throw light upon the other, provided they are separately studied. The effect of this upon secular knowledge is such as to unfit young people so trained for after-life; the mind is weakened and injured by it, and it will be practically found that the children coming from such schools will be exceedingly imperfectly educated, if they can be said to be educated at all. In those of them who have particularly excitable temperaments, religious feelings will take hold often to a dangerous extent, so as to subject the young person to the influences of fanaticism and (if there is a predisposition) to religious insanity. But in the great majority of cases it will operate in the way of disgust, by over-doing religious instruction, and the Bible and the reiterated instructions will be all thrown away whenever the pupil escapes into freedom. It is in this way I hold, secondly, that religion is injured by this mode of education, and the end is defeated, for over-doing is always attended with disgust. It happens, in striking confirmation, that a report given in to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, by their committee

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committee of superintendence of education in the Highland Schools, particularly dwells upon the fact, that the visitors always found the pupils who had made most progress in secular knowledge the best instructed in religious. I should hold also that the tendency to over-do and over-task by religious instruction in infant schools, is perhaps one of the most effectual ways of abusing those institutions, in the way cautioned against by Dr. Brigham, that can be conceived. There is so great a zeal and anxiety on the part of the religious to inculcate religion, that they think they never can over-do it, and therefore the infant brain is overworked by an excess of religious instruction, and runs the risk of being injured by that which ought to be made, if properly inculcated, a source of pleasure, being made a source of unsuitable intellectual labour.

Is this attempt to inculcate at a very early period the study of the Scriptures common in the infant schools in Scotland?—There is a strong tendency on the part of the more zealous churchmen to draw infant schools into their own power. I have reason to think that the same is true in England; and I know that in Glasgow they have absorbed the infant schools, and that they have rendered the situation of dissenters who are directors so little desirable, that the direction of those schools is now entirely in the hands of churchmen.

What is your opinion of this attempt to sectarianize education?—I think it would be completely destructive of the very principles and spirit of a national plan of education, and would do all the mischief of which I have now spoken, because sectarians are zealous, and they are very apt to over-do, and over-doing would be attended with the greatest mischiefs.

Do you strongly deprecate the using the Bible for teaching to read, which is so common in many schools in Scotland?—Decidedly, I should not make it a book in the secular school.

Would you use the Bible at all in secular education?—Certainly not.

Not even the stories of the Bible?—Not in secular education. But I beg the Committee to keep particularly in view that I speak entirely of that branch of education called secular; for I have said that I would make provision for Bible instruction in elementary education. There must be two teachers, the secular and the religious.

Can you give any instances, of your own knowledge, or can you quote any other authorities, for dividing secular and religious education in the manner you have recommended?—In Scotland, during the period of my own elementary education, the separation was in all schools, but the parochial, and those for the lower orders in towns, complete. Neither in any English reading school nor grammar school for the middle classes was the Bible a school-book. The education at school was secular, and at home religious. Zeal upon this subject has much increased of late; and in circumstances, in many instances, which make it very difficult to trace it to any other than a sectarian, if not a political source. There are zealous friends of revealed religion who cannot for a moment lose sight of it, and would mix it with everything. Their current phrase is, that education must have a religious foundation, which means in some mouths that education shall consist of religion exclusively, and in others, that it shall secure adherents by binding the young to the sect of the speaker. Many repeat it honestly, but without definite meaning. When the subject shall come to be viewed calmly and rationally, the plan of teaching secular knowledge by one teacher, and revealed religion by another, will and must, if we are to have *national* education, gain ground. It is extensively gaining ground.

Is it possible so to separate morality from the motives upon which that morality is, according to Christian doctrine, as nearly universally received?—I hold, that in explaining to the pupils the foundations of morality, it is not only possible, but it is absolutely necessary, otherwise you are confounding the *two* sources of morality; they are distinct sources, and you must expound them separately; I mean that that shall be done by different teachers.

Have you any other authority besides those you have quoted for the separation of secular from religious instruction?—I have one most striking authority, one which has made quite a sensation in Scotland. It is the speech Mr. Duff delivered in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in the month of May last. This gentleman is the first missionary whom the General Assembly have sent to India; he is a man of great worth and of splendid talents, as the address he made that day, which will never be forgotten, proved. He stated, in the form of a speech, which was replete with eloquence, and denominated Demosthenic, which fixed a degree of attention and interest amounting to a very high excitement, that his mission to India had almost entirely failed; and that all missions to India, in the mode in which they have hitherto been executed, must necessarily fail. He owed any partial success which followed his labour to adoping the course of first shaking the Hindoo superstitions by inculcating scientific knowledge. So high was the excitement, that when he concluded his speech there was a simultaneous movement of devotional feeling so strong in the Assembly, that a motion to go to instant prayer was carried by acclamation. A sublime prayer was poured forth by Dr. Gordon, one of the most eloquent and popular preachers in Scotland. He prayed fervently that God would send forth his light and his truth. What that light and that truth are, in Mr. Duff's splendid commentary,—and it was that commentary which called all who heard it to prayer,—is not doubtful; that they are the twofold revelation of God, his Works and his Word, and that these are distinct and require separate study. Mr. Duff, in his speech,—which was characterized by all the force and by all the immediate effect of what we are told of the oratory of Greece and Rome, and in which the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland must, by what they did upon it, be held to have cordially concurred,—narrated the failure of missions to India, the utter impotency of doctrinal preaching to the ignorant. It drew a picture of the missionary expounding the doctrines of our faith, under a banyan tree, to the careless passers-by, his audience changing every few minutes, as we have seen with preachers in the streets of London;

London; while the better instructed, and even the ignorant, with whom the missionary conversed, met the external evidence by miracles with the utmost possible contempt, adducing hundreds of Hindoo miracles for one Christian, all of them of infinitely superior wonder, and therefore rejecting that as the basis upon which they could be brought to believe in the revelation which he preached; and equally rejecting internal evidence, which has so much effect, and the strongest effect upon many minds, as that which was to them utterly incomprehensible. He found them rivetted by every feeling which can actuate human beings to their own superstitions; and pointing, as he stated, with severe and with just sarcasm to what they see and believe to be the every-day practical effects of this Christianity which is preached to them, upon the lives of multitudes of cadets and writers, and the various functionaries, civil and military, who flock to India to live in sensuality, worship wealth, manifest the most unchristian selfishness, and leave the country with all they can carry away. Mr. Duff proposes to enlighten the Hindoo, and to begin to enlighten him with *secular* knowledge; separately and previously to attack his superstitions and fables on their own philosophical impossibility and absurdity; to open to him the Book of Nature, and then to follow it up with the Book of Revelation.

Do you find that the system which is recommended so strongly by Mr. Duff before the General Assembly is in actual practice at present amongst any number of the missionaries in India who are engaged in the conversion of the Hindoos?—I am aware that it is so, and that the missionaries of Serampore not only hold that in order to undermine the superstitions of the Hindoos it is necessary to teach them physical and moral science, but they are actually practically acting upon that principle. I am in possession, at least I have access to documents upon that subject, but they are now in Edinburgh; but if the Committee will give me leave, I will take the earliest opportunity, upon my return, to transmit them to the Chairman. I may say that the well-known anecdote of the bramin destroying a microscope, that showed him that he destroyed animal life to an immense amount in every mouthful of water that he used, is an excellent and forcible illustration of what may be done by true science, and I thank the Honourable Chairman for recalling it to my memory.

Would you make any difference between the ignorance that exists in this country and the ignorance that exists in Hindostan?—None. Ignorance is ignorance, and superstition and prejudice are superstition and prejudice, as much in the lanes and alleys of London, in the closes and wynds of Edinburgh, where, as Dr. Chalmers eloquently and truly says, thousands are as firmly imbedded in heathenism, as in the plains of Hindostan.

Are there superstitions and false opinions to be got rid of there to the same extent as what exists in Hindostan?—Dr. Chalmers uses the term "heathenism" to the one, and he can apply nothing stronger to the other. It is quite as necessary in the one region as in the other to prepare the soil morally and intellectually before the seed of Christianity can be expected to take root in it. Dr. Chalmers uses another expression, which is equally graphic; he says he would "excavate" the people from their mass of heathenism. It is one of the most powerful figures which that orator ever used, and it has now become quite current. The excavation, and the means of that excavation, the instrument with which it is to be done, will certainly not be the mere weekly operation of the pulpit; but a great deal must be previously done by proper secular education.

Do you think that the application of revealed truth alone will be sufficient to produce this change?—Mr. Duff thinks not, and the General Assembly agreed with him. The Creator intended *both* his Revelations for the human mind, and evil must follow the exclusion of one of them. This mode, however, has been much followed, and accordingly, although it has been at work from the Reformation, it has done very little; the very small progress yet made is the daily and weekly complaint of our spiritual guides, and is notorious to every one.

Do you attribute that small progress to the circumstance of secular education being so little attended to?—To secular education being so little attended to, and so defective in its quality, and particularly that there have been no institutions for practical moral training.

How would you apply the means you have stated to the Committee, in practice?—By a careful provision for previous secular education, including moral exercise, and that followed up by religious education: moral training and secular knowledge I hold as preparing the soil for the seed of Christianity, and it is particularly illustrated by the doctrine involved in the parable of the sower. The sower, who went forth to sow, was on his way to prepared ground, while the seed that fell by the wayside and withered, or was choked by the thorns, fell in unprepared ground; and I see in that parable a confirmation of the doctrine which I am now endeavouring to enforce, that the ground must be prepared, and that the seed itself is not the preparation of the ground. I know that there are theologians who hold that it is; but that I conceive to be quite inconsistent with the doctrine in the parable of the sower, and with the result.

Why would you distinguish so totally between religious and secular education?—I would not distinguish them *quoad* the pupil, but *quoad* the teachers; so that the pupil shall have a teacher of secular knowledge, which comes from a distinct source, the revelation of God's works, and he shall have a teacher of revealed religion, at a separate hour, and that teacher of revealed religion shall be his minister, the minister of his persuasion; so that the ministers of religion shall be bound to take upon themselves the religious training of the young. They have too much thrown it over upon the schoolmaster, and I think improperly; it ought to be in their own hands; they are called the religious teachers, and their religious teaching is not

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not sufficient when confined to a weekly homily in the pulpit; they ought to teach the young, and each pastor the young of his own flock.

Will the ministers of different persuasions be enabled to do that; have they sufficient time for the purpose?—Certainly; they cannot apply their ministrations more effectually than to become the religious instructors of the young.

Would you compel them by any means to teach the young?—Compulsion would not be called for. I cannot conceive a clergyman refusing to instruct the young.

Would you adopt the same plan of separating religious from secular education in a country where there was no dissent, but where all classes were of one opinion upon the subject of religion?—Yes; I should still say that the secular teacher has enough to do to teach secular knowledge, and that it is more particularly the province of the pastor to take religious under his own charge.

Does not the pastor carry a greater degree of authority in teaching religion than the secular teacher?—Undoubtedly.

If the secular teacher be also qualified to be a religious teacher, either from being a minister, or by his previous course of study, would you then prevent the secular teacher, who has the secular education under his particular charge, from giving religious instruction?—Yes, I should think the division of labour would cause both to be better done.

What are the evils that you conceive would arise from the exercise of both duties by one person?—That they would be worse done, and that there would always be a risk of the teacher, if he were a sincere sectarian, giving his own particular religious views, and directing the character of the instructions into a sectarian channel.

You think he would introduce doctrinal points in his religious instruction, almost in spite of himself?—I have no doubt that he would.

Is there not much basis of Christianity which the secular teacher might have within his province?—It is better to have the whole of it in the hands of the pastor.

Can you give any examples of secular teachers who have been employed as religious teachers, applying or employing their functions in the way of sectarianizing education?—I cannot mention examples; but I should expect that course from them; because where a person is sincere in his belief of certain opinions, the importance of the subject is naturally in his view so great, that he would be very apt to yield to the impulse to impress it upon his pupils.

Do you think that the arrangement you propose ought to satisfy the different sects?—I think that it ought where there is no admixture of political sectarianism. When the object is the supporting a dominant establishment, I do not think it will be satisfactory; it will satisfy no sect who court power and predominance.

Cannot you conceive that persons may consider it an essential ingredient of all instruction that it should be based upon early Christian education in connexion with secular?—With respect to what is called basing education upon religion, I have generally heard it from those to whom, with the most perfect charity, I have imputed the intention of drawing the young into their own sect; but I consider that the idea of basing education upon doctrinal religion is an utter absurdity. Doctrinal religion is a distinct branch of instruction afterwards to be attained, and is addressed to a much riper state of the faculties, and a much more advanced state of knowledge, than can possibly be held to apply to what is called the original foundation.

Supposing the case of a family of peculiar religious tenets, where there was no pastor to give the religious education which you have stipulated for, would you leave that family altogether without religion in your system of education?—I should certainly make no provision for that family by arranging that they should look to the secular teacher for religious instruction: in so peculiar a case, I should expect there was enough of religion in the family itself to secure religious instruction to its young members; such a family, moreover, would be the last to submit to the religious interference of the secular teacher.

In case the State should decide to adopt the voluntary system of religion, and that all establishments for religious purposes should be abolished, might it not then happen that in many districts no religious teachers would be found, and that consequently in that case your system of education would be totally disconnected from religion?—I do not contemplate that extreme case now alluded to, that there shall be an utter want of religious teachers; there is no want of them now, and I do not think that, even under the supposed voluntary system, there would be any want of them. I should think that an extremely improbable result, because the religious feelings are implanted in men, and those religious feelings create establishments, and create a necessity for religious teachers; and I should not expect that, as long as those feelings remain, religious teachers would disappear. We should always find religious teachers, as a necessary means of supplying that want. In the extreme case to which the question refers, it must be then thought how the deficiency is to be supplied: that religious instruction should be in some other way provided, but I should expect to find a sufficient machinery for religious instruction, even under the voluntary principle.

Is not there a common basis of Christianity, in which all sects of Christians could agree?—There is.

Then why exclude so much of it from your system of education, as you state that the exclusion of religion is upon the ground of dissent?—I do not exclude it from education, but from secular education: otherwise I should exclude Jews, and all others that were not Christians, from the schools, and I wish to exclude no human being from the secular schools.

On the principles you have stated, do you think it is any interference with religion, merely placing the Bible, without note or comment, in the school, and inviting the children to read it?—It is better not placed in the secular school at all.

Are you aware that one of the principles of the Catholic church is, that the reading of Scripture without note and comment, is not permitted, upon the ground that the explanation of every portion reposes upon authority, and that taking it upon private judgment is a departure from the principle of the Catholic church; and therefore the introduction of such a system as that would be opposed to one of the most marked tenets of their religion?—What has just been suggested is an additional reason for throwing all religious instruction whatever upon the several pastors.

Would you wish that religious education should repose not so much upon precept as upon doctrine?—Upon both.

Which has the most influence upon conduct?—The precept, certainly; yet we miss the precepts of Christianity in the various creeds.

Do you think the arrangement you have proposed upon this subject is *sine qua non* to a general system of national education?—I should say that without it we shall never carry into effect a system of national education; I conceive it *sine qua non.*

Would you think it essential in any legislative measure for national education, that in the body of the law itself it should be distinctly and clearly stated that there should be no interference whatever by the secular teacher with the distinctive religious tenets of the respective sects frequenting the public schools?—I should think it would be most essential that that should form part of the law, and that religious education should be left entirely in the hands of the proper religious teachers, the pastors of each persuasion.

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In your former examination, you stated that education, to be effective, should be generally diffused: what is the state of education, in your opinion, at this moment among the middle and upper classes of society?—I consider it in a very low state; it is exceedingly defective, because, with a few exceptions, there exist no institutions for its rational and adequate promotion. Educated men exist, but they have educated themselves, impelled by a keen sense of their own deficiencies, after the period of their regular education was passed. It is most desirable that the middle and higher ranks should be disabused of the notion that they are adequately educated.

What do you conceive to be the chief defects of the education of the middle and upper classes?—I consider that the middle and upper classes, in the first place, partake with the lower in the great disadvantage of the utter want of moral training. There are no adequate means, either in private families or public institutions, with the exception of the recently created infant schools, for educating the feelings, improving the dispositions, restraining the animalism, and exercising the moral sentiments. As to all these, the middle and upper classes take their chance; they pick up what they may from uneducated partial parents, nursery maids, and juvenile companions. Of course the animal feelings, which in our nature are the strongest, act in those classes quite as much as they do in the lowest, with all the power and all the blindness of instinct, and lay a deep and broad foundation for habitual, rarely mitigated, selfishness. There is no greater change, I may say revolution, in education than the demand, now spreading by the more enlightened, for moral training: multitudes do not yet know what it means, or laugh at it as a wild chimera.

Then you do not think that the course of religious instruction followed by the several churches or religious persuasions in the kingdom, is of itself sufficient to produce a good system of practical moral training?—Both on principle, and upon the experience of its having so signally failed, I hold that it is not, as it is now taught; but that succeeding to or connected with moral exercise, and continued to be connected with it throughout for all ages, its effects would be much more apparent and beneficial.

In our several colleges and academies considerable severity is observed in requiring the attendance of the students at stated periods upon public service, which public service consists not merely of prayer, but of religious instruction. Do you think that this system is inadequate, and that it ought to be followed up by other courses of education?—As it is now applied it is utterly inadequate; it is held to be a burthen, which there is a great deal of fraud exercised to avoid; and it is rare indeed that it is considered more than a troublesome form, which the student has every wish to escape, and which produces upon him no moral or religious effects whatever.

In our system of college and academical education there are many instances of boarding the scholars; do you consider that a judicious system for moral training?—By no means; it is a system, of all others, which most decidedly counteracts it, and establishes in its room a very great amount of vicious habits and practices. I am hostile to the monastic mode of education in any shape; I dislike it in Blue-coat schools, and Heriot's hospitals; I dislike it in Eton, and Westminster, and Harrow, and Rugby, and Winchester: and as it separates for long terms the pupil from all the influences of domestic habits and feelings, and leaves him to an intercourse anything but moral with his comrades, I look upon it as tending in its very nature to produce, and proved by indisputable experience to have produced, the very worst effects upon the morality of the rising generation. I trust, for the sake of the youth of the middle and higher classes of England, that the time is near when a Select Committee will probe to the foundation these institutions, and report their condition to Parliament.

May not those defects arise not so much from that form of education, as from the inadequate and injurious manner in which that form is applied?—No doubt there may be a danger,

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a danger, in giving an opinion upon such seclusion, not to impute much of its mischievous consequences to the ignorant and immoral manner in which we have seen it realized in those old foundations; but still I am so much disposed to befriend that kind of education which shall give all the moral and intellectual training which the pupil requires, in perfect consistency with the maintenance of his domestic habits and feelings, by removing him as little as possible from home, indeed by securing for him the larger portion of his time at home, that I should not regret to see those institutions, which more or less must partake of the disadvantages of the monastic character, entirely superseded by local schools under the national system, consistent with the pupil's residing at home.

Is there not one advantage connected with the boarding institution, which can scarcely be expected in the form which you advocate, that continual means of observation are afforded; and if the teacher be a suitable man for the purpose, greater opportunities are given of ascertaining the character of the students, and of correcting more effectually the several vices and defects which may be observed either in their intellectual or moral constitution? —There might be this opportunity, but I should not expect it ever to be judiciously, conscientiously, and efficiently used; and if it were, I do not consider it as in the least compensating the disadvantage of the pupil's separation from domestic habits and parental control.

Is not there one defect very glaring in those institutions, namely, that even in proportion to the strictness and severity of their moral discipline, the contrast between the habits of such institutions and those of the world into which he is subsequently ushered, produces a revulsion in the entire moral constitution of the pupil, and leads him very often into the reverse of those habits which have been inculcated and practised during his residence in the institution?—So much is that my opinion, that I have often marvelled to see honourable, and upon the whole moral men, in after-life dating their education to the old English foundations; but the mischief done to society is much greater, and affects a much larger proportion of individuals, than is compensated by the honourable exceptions which will be found in men of whom it may be said that it is impossible to spoil them, to corrupt, pollute or demoralize them, from their original excellent moral constitution.

Do you think that the prejudicial effect referred to in the last question, is one that is likely to follow?—I think the result alluded to in the question will very naturally follow, and does follow in a great majority of instances; for I hold that all restrictions on the liberty of either the young or the old, which are not based upon the higher feelings, but have the character, as they have in many of those schools, of tyrannical strictness, for the support of old and senseless customs, and tedious and useless studies, will produce the prejudicial reaction alluded to. Perhaps the grossest perversion of moral training that ever bore its name,—for it is by many held an excellent mode of improving character,—is what I before characterized as the execrable barbarism of fagging. When tried by the ethics of the system of mind to which I have so often referred, it has not a shadow of moral sentiment in it. It is a vulgar struggle of the animal propensities; base selfish tyranny on the one hand, and base slavery on the other, the drudge of to-day aspiring to be the tyrant of to-morrow, and assuming an insolent and domineering character and manner for life. Nothing but the grossest barbarism prevalent when these schools were founded could have imagined such a method of moral improvement.

Moral training has been always insisted upon by writers on education; are you aware of any who have especially required it, and in our places of academical or college education lamented the great deficiencies that exist in that particular in our English system of education?—Minds that were of a high cast, that have been said to think a century or two in advance of the age in which they lived, have particularly called attention to this subject; but at the time, and for 150 years afterwards, without effect. I allude to Milton, in his Treatise on Education, Locke, and Lord Kames. Those authors have all dwelt upon the paramount importance of training the dispositions, and considered the training of the intellectual powers as only secondary to that great object. But it is only now, at the end of a century and a half, that the public mind has become imbued with a sense of the importance of that opinion which those great men held and promulgated.

What are the other defects which you would point out, besides the want of moral training, in the education generally bestowed upon the middle and upper classes?—Having worse than lost five or six years in the nursery, and thus passed the practicable season for moral training, with all our natural faults about us, pride and vanity pampered to a nearly incurable degree, and selfishness established for life, the young of the middle and higher classes are sent to school to learn to read. Few adults can say that they gained more than reading in the elementary period of their instruction at school, or deny that they left school without one jot of addition to their knowledge, or one shade of improvement in their character. They are now, we shall suppose, seven or eight years old, with faculties still capacitated and by nature appetised for useful knowledge. Creation might yet be made to open upon them, to the incalculable enlargement of the fund of their happiness, and the faculties by which knowledge is acquired and stored might still be delightfully exercised; but this is not the provision made for them; the prejudices of society in favour of what has been called "the education befitting a gentleman," forbids an education of knowledge and usefulness. It has become the fashion to consider any other education but that of the dead languages, or classical literature, as not befitting a gentleman, and those who have wished to restrict classical literature to its proper place in the course of education have been accused of a wish to *vulgarize* education. The dead languages are commenced at the early age of seven or eight, and are made, at least they lately were, to engross from six to ten years of the most valuable period of our lives. I consider that there is no term in the language more grossly abused than what I have now alluded to, that of "a gentleman's education." The only idea

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I can form of a gentleman, is that of a man in whom the higher feelings which constitute civilization are in the greatest endowment and activity; I do not recognise anything that one can call gentlemanlike in the exercise of the lower or animal propensities. I consider that this appeal on the subject of what is called the vulgarity of an education of moral training and rational inculcation of knowledge, is an appeal to the vanity and misdirected spirit of aristocracy, which yet very much prevail, and I consider that there is not a more effectual mode of fostering that spirit, than the exclusive attention of the minds of the young to classical literature.

Are you of opinion, then, that the classical languages should form merely a subsequent and not the principal portion of elementary education?—Having been classically educated myself, and having spent many years, and years which I now much regret, in classical literature, I know its value, and all its value, and I know that it is an elegant pursuit, with some very serious counterbalancing or detracting qualities. I know that it has essentially in it a false and unchristian morality. I know that it does not contemplate the advance of society from that period when the great body of the people were either plebeians or slaves, meant and intended to be the materials which a patrician order might use for the promotion of their power and their exclusive enjoyments. I know that it inculcates those unsocial feelings most strongly, and that the "*Odi profanum vulgus et arceo*" is its foundation and its spirit; and I look upon its exclusive inculcation in our aristocratic schools as one great nursery of that obstruction which exists, and, till education is rendered more moral and enlightened, will continue, to the improvement of the institutions of the country.

You think the principles of Horace are calculated to make the rich and great proud, and the humble mean?—I do not allude to any particular author, but I find it in so many that I consider it the very atmosphere of the classics. A false patriotism, and hatred of other, particularly neighbouring, nations, and a love of war and military glory, are likewise imbibed from classical studies.

Is that peculiar to the classical writers, or is it not the case equally with all history; whether you take the English, the French, or the Italian, do you not find the principle universally held up, that war is a noble occupation, and one that is worthy particularly of the higher classes of society? Does not this feeling in a great degree arise rather from the institutions of the middle ages than from any particular classical authors which are read at present?—It will not acquit the ancient classics from the reproach in question, that there are other sources of the same corruption of character. It is enough that the classics do particularly foster these feelings, and gild them over with all the attraction of poetry and eloquence.

Are you aware of the discussions which have been going on upon this subject, of the propriety of making classical literature the basis of all education, or of excluding it nearly altogether from education, which have continued now from 1829 to the present day, in Bavaria?—I am not aware of the contest in Bavaria; but I know of, for I have been in the midst of the contest in Scotland, and I am quite aware that it is one in which a great deal of prejudice and feeling has been manifested. It is a question which involves endowments and establishments, and I need say no more than allude to that character, to indicate that it will be carried on violently.

In eloquence, in poetry, and in history, are not the classical models unrivalled; and would it not be wrong to close them altogether from the instruction of the student, whose mind you wish to ornament to the highest pitch of perfection?—I do hold that they are high models of taste, of eloquence, and of poetry, but I think we need not go to those sources to gain those advantages; I think all those advantages can be gained by the benefit of translations, with the exception of some felicities of expression, which are too dearly purchased at an expense of from six to ten years' study. In answer to the question that has been put to me, whether I mean to exclude classical literature entirely, I say by no means. I mean that it should be put into its proper place; that it should not be too early, too engrossingly, or too indiscriminately inculcated; but certainly considered as an elegant pursuit, and also, from the languages being so much interwoven with the professions, there are many men who must study them, but they may study them in their proper place, and allot to them a time sufficient for their acquisition, without permitting them to exclude, as they actually do, more useful knowledge.

Do you think a translation can give you any idea beyond the mere basis, or the salient points of an author?—I think that translations into a language of the copiousness and variety of the English, may contain not only the whole of the substance of what the author treats, but a great deal of the spirit; and we have translations in which we find much of the spirit. But suppose we should only find the spirit in the originals, from six to ten years exclusive study of these is too high a price to pay for it. I should beg to add, when I am asked whether I would exclude the study of the classics, that in practice, so great a proportion of those who do study the classics, throw them away when they leave school, and forget all that they have gained so entirely,—to the amount of, I think, 99 in 100, or thereabouts, only about one per cent. really arriving at those classical eminences to which the Committee are now alluding,—that to make it an object of general pursuit for all classes of the middle and the higher grades of society, appears to me utterly preposterous.

Although the study of the classics may cease at a certain period of life, does not the effect arising from that early study remain in the general cultivation of the mind?—Some effect will remain on a very few minds, but no effect that may not be otherwise gained through the medium of our own language.

Do you not think that the character of a nation is to be learned most effectually in its own language; that there are certain idioms and modes of expression so strongly indicating

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the modes of thought, that without knowing the language you cannot form a real and just or intimate view of the character of the nation itself?—That to some extent is true; but I consider that it is given to so very few to reap that kind or degree of benefit from the study of the dead languages, that their engrossing and indiscriminate application to all descriptions of persons, be their future destiny in life what it may, seems to me altogether indefensible.

The defects which you have pointed out principally arise from the injudicious manner in which the languages are studied; is it not possible, that by a different course of study those defects might be thoroughly obviated: for instance, if in combination with the study of the language, as a language, there were carried on the study of the character of its literature together with the state of its arts and manners, as illustrated by the remnants which we have of ancient sculpture and ancient architecture, would not the mind then become thoroughly imbued with the spirit of antiquity, instead of resting merely upon the surface of a dead language?—Provided that this study,—which is evidently, from the very description given of it by the Honourable Chairman, altogether unsuited to the average minds with which education has to deal,—provided that the study is deferred to a riper state of the intellectual powers, there can be no objection to it, and it will produce the effects alluded to; but it is, I should rather hold, one of those ornamental and elegant studies, which I should be disposed to class with painting, statuary, poetry, and the fine arts, than an essential branch of education.

All our modern habits, of course, are affected by the habits of the nations and the periods that have preceded us; is it not, therefore, a matter of great importance in the cultivation of knowledge, that we should be well acquainted with the knowledge of the nations and the periods that have preceded us, and consequently that we should have a just and true view of the nature and character of the literature of antiquity?—Certainly; there can be no doubt that that is advantageous, but I think it is only secondary; and it is attained by so very few, it is not worth the great waste of time that is bestowed upon it. Besides, a knowledge of times and circumstances nearer our own, is much more practically useful.

Do you not think a well-educated man, in following up a course of study generally, would feel himself under very great disadvantages if he were unacquainted with the ancient languages; would he not lose many allusions, and be denied the advantage of much knowledge possessed by those who have gone through a course of good instruction in the classical languages?—A person, no doubt, who had not studied the classics at all, or had studied them (which is so much the case at the present day) only to forget them, would be in a situation of less advantage than a person who had beneficially and thoroughly studied them. I have made allowance in what I have stated for the fullest opportunity for those who have a particular genius for the pursuit, to carry their classical studies forward.

Then you would say generally, that the study of the classics was part of an accomplished gentleman's education?—A desirable part, like music or painting, but not a necessary part, except in so far as a certain degree of knowledge of the languages is required, by there being so much of professional and public affairs, and terms of science and art, actually, but most unnecessarily clothed in these languages. Even that might be remedied. But if the question means that no one can be a gentleman, and a perfect gentleman, without classical literature, I humbly beg to deny the proposition. I should add, that the study of the classics, when a part only of an improved, and not the whole of an unimproved education, will be entirely divested of its power to corrupt the mind or harden the heart.

Do you not think that one of the best logical exercises which can be applied to the mind is the study of a language?—Philological acumen may be called a branch of logic, but I do not see that you will base upon that pursuit what I should call a practical logic for sound reasoning in realities. It will give a certain acuteness, but the acuteness will be, after all, philological, and will not necessarily improve that higher logic which is afterwards to fit the pupil for taking his part in the affairs of life.

Is not language a series of analyses of the strictest kind; and in proportion as an individual or a nation improves in analytical habits, language of course improves in proportion: is it not, therefore, reasonable to think that the study of language exercises most particularly the habits of analysing with strictness and with accuracy?—The Honourable Member has said, that in proportion as a people improve in analytical habits their language improves; and he is quite right in placing first in order the improvement in analytical habits. The analysis is the reality, and must precede the expression of it in language. The analysis improves the language, not the language the analysis. But there are few minds calculated either for analytical processes of thinking, or an acute philological expression of them. I should further say, that I view language to be the sign of thought, and not thought itself. Language is a special faculty, by which we put our thoughts into their signs; I should never go backwards, and expect to improve the thoughts or obtain the ideas by the signs; and therefore the progress of a nation in analytical thinking improves their language in the very order to which I now allude, as the signs or effects of a superior analytical thinking, and not as the causes of it.

In a well-formed language like the algebraic, which is well formed for its own particular purposes, is not the strictness with which the analogies are carried out absolutely essential to the progress of the science?—Most unquestionably it is; but when I have said that thought is not language, so I say in regard to the analogy of the algebraic characters, that they are totally independent of the abstract algebraic truths of which they are but the signs, however admirable, as signs, they may be.

Do you not think that the endeavour to give as perfect a turn as possible to expressions, and

and as logical an arrangement as possible to ideas, has the effect of improving the knowledge of those ideas which you suppose to subsist in the mind independent of language?—The accurate arrangement of ideas, I humbly repeat, must precede the expression of it in words. The more accurate the words, the more correctly will our ideas be conveyed to others; for, after all, language is the medium of communication with others, and not necessary to our own ideas. Habit, however, connects ideas and language so closely, that we are said, but incorrectly, to think in language; that is only a rapid, and therefore insensible, conversion of the thought into its expression. Language itself, however logically studied, would never convey real useful knowledge, or be the essence in itself, or more than the handmaid of substantial thought.

Admitting that language is a good logical exercise, would you recommend the ancient languages in preference to the modern?—Knowing as I do the dead languages as well as some of the living, and having studied our vernacular tongue to the utmost of my power, I have found it a convenient, correct, and extensively applicable instrument of thought.

But for a logical exercise, would you not recommend a language as much removed from the language in ordinary use as possible?—I do not see the advantage of this distinction. Philological logic is a good exercise; but there are better subjects of logical exercise in the reasonings of philosophy and the concerns of men; and when, in the philological exercise alluded to, from six to ten years are to be nearly exclusively spent, the notion becomes monstrous.

With reference to giving the mind a logical and analytical turn, do you consider that the study of the different branches of mathematics would be more likely to conduce to that effect than the study of languages?—To a certain extent, but entirely in its own line of thought. All those branches of study are addressed to particular faculties or combinations of faculties; and it is a maxim of perfect truth in theory, and great value in practice,—though under the old philosophy utterly unknown, and its contrary acted upon,—that the exercise of one faculty does not improve another; that the analogy of the senses holds good in the faculties. We shall never improve hearing by exercising sight, or taste by exercising touch. The faculties themselves are as distinct in their origin and in their nature as the senses; and therefore it is that the improvement of certain of the faculties by means of mathematical reasoning,—the reasoning of the exact sciences, as they are termed,—will not necessarily be the improvement of those which are the instruments of moral reasoning, and just views of life and human affairs; and experience has shown that the profoundest mathematicians, and, I may add, the most erudite classical scholars, have been noted for the absence of just reasoning, and often even what is called common sense.

You have stated that there is an analogy between the senses and the faculties. Do you carry it to this extent, that as it is well known if you exercise one sense to the exclusion of another, that sense becomes stronger; so if you exercise one faculty to the exclusion of another, that faculty becomes more powerful?—That faculty will become more powerful, and the others weaker from want of use.

Confining schools to classical literature, to the exclusion of scientific study, you think must incapacitate the faculties for scientific study afterwards?—I should say so to a great degree *à priori*, and I know from experience, that, as spun out at school and college, the dead languages deaden the young mind, and occasion habits of listlessness, and indisposition to mental exertion in general.

As scientific studies are important in life, as well as classical literature, you would require that in all schools they should be made an important portion of the course?—I would; I consider scientific studies much more important than classical.

But in order to form a perfectly cultivated mind, is it not desirable to give to such a mind a certain degree of attainment in different branches of knowledge and different studies? Is it not necessary to constitute a perfectly cultivated mind, that all the faculties should be to a certain degree exercised; and that those only should be brought into prominent development which more particularly belong to the pursuit in life for which the individual may be intended?—I quite agree in every word of that, and there is nothing, I think, which I have said in my evidence inconsistent with it.

You have stated that if you cultivate exclusively one of the faculties, the others will become proportionably weaker. Supposing you do not cultivate any faculty in particular, would you then say that those faculties which you state as becoming weaker in consequence of the over-exercise of another faculty, would or not be injured?—They would be injured merely by being left inactive. I did not say that the exercise of one exclusively would directly, or in another way than that, occasion the weakness of the rest.

Would they be more or less injured?—Merely by being left unexercised; when you are exercising one faculty you are merely leaving the others passive. You are not drawing nourishment from them to feed the favoured one.

Will you favour the Committee with a brief statement of your own views of the question of the engrossing claims of the dead languages?—I am humbly of opinion, that these languages having so long been permitted to engross from six to ten years of the most valuable period of life, and that indiscriminately, in the male sex of the middle and higher classes, is an enormous social evil. The advocates of these languages always avoid the true view of this question; they urge the absolute merits of classical literature, which, though not to the extent, is cheerfully admitted, but never consider what it excludes. In my answers to questions, and the most ingenious and searching cross-questions by this Committee, I have readily conceded its value as an elegant accomplishment, excepting always where it is tainted with a vicious grossness, and an absurd and most anti-christian mythology. I grant, for I have enjoyed, the taste, the polish, the genius, the poetry, and the oratory of the classics; but

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but I cannot shut my eyes to the gloomy fact, that not above one in a hundred whose years are wasted in Latin and Greek, reap those advantages, or make even an approximation to them; nay, that, in after-life, 99 in 100 lose the languages, and all their taste, poetry and oratory, in one general oblivion. If forgotten in this, or anything like this, proportion, it is a standing solecism to teach them for years to all and sundry, even were their absolute merits tenfold what they are. It is not now seriously argued that science is at this time of day learned from the classical writers. Etymology is learned by school-girls, from dictionaries for the purpose. Morality is placed upon a false basis of selfishness by the ancient classics; while religion is so utterly opposed to their whole character, that to find them approved and even taught by Christian ministers, can only be accounted for by the habit of not inquiring into long-established customs. The talent, health, and life wasted on classical studies at college, under the selfish stimulus of college honours, has been often deplored, but the moral consequences are yet worse; there is a familiarity with selfishness and injustice, to which is given the name of patriotism, a disposition to think lightly of war, and an appetite for martial glory, arising from the lessons and intercourse of our public schools, which have a very injurious effect upon society: *so much* is not forgotten by the otherwise oblivious pupil. A different standard of morals and rule of right is, without inquiry by teachers, applied to the ancients than to the moderns; so that sensuality, selfishness, injustice, rapacity, cruelty and crime are not only excused to the former, but pressed upon the opening faculties of youth as the constituents of moral grandeur and practical virtue. All this recoils dreadfully upon society; Christianity itself is overborne by a spurious morality, and society continues selfish, sensual and belligerent.

Can you quote any authorities in support of your opinion adverse to the engrossing pursuit of classical study?—I quote Milton, Locke, Gibbon and Adam Smith; all of whom have fully discussed the subject, and they are all against the engrossing and indiscriminate application of classical studies.

Do you know any eminent educationists in favour of it?—I am aware of authorities in favour of it, but they are almost invariably themselves teachers, or have been teachers, of the dead languages. There are very few writers on the subject, and I can see a reason for that, namely, that the claims of classical literature, like the claims of popery in former times, have not been questioned: and it was considered quite unnecessary to write volumes in defence of a system which was conceived to be quite according to the course of truth and nature. I have met with classical scholars whom I have asked to direct me to the best writers in defence of them; and their answer has been, "Defence of classical literature! the thing is quite unnecessary."

Are you aware that a considerable re-action has been going on, and is at this moment continuing in France, in favour of classical study as the basis of education?—I should not have been in the least surprised at such a re-action taking place during the short reign of the elder branch of the Bourbons, when the Jesuits were for a time restored; but I confess I am very much surprised that that should continue now to operate, and I can give no opinion upon it unless I knew all the circumstances, all the feelings, and all the interests which are leading to it. I am much inclined to doubt the fact, or to allow at most the probability that what is called re-action is the unsettled state of the question, or, as in this country, the noise of the controversy. Classical literature, in a real and rational and moral education, will and must in France as well as in Britain, be reduced to its just size and proper place.

Suppose you wished to form a perfect orator, could you apply yourself to any source of instruction for his mind which you would think more likely to conduce to the end you had in view, than sending him to the translation and to the study of the finest specimens of antiquity in the line of eloquence?—Eloquence is a very wide term; it contains a great deal more in it than is generally supposed. For the application of language to the purpose of strict logical reasoning, splendid imagery, and fine poetry, as infused into eloquence, I should say you could not go to better models than the orators of antiquity. But when we examine what are the sentiments that are conveyed even by their most splendid orations, we find that these are almost all of a selfish kind, that they tend to flatter and encourage national pride and the other feelings of a mistaken patriotism, to exclude the bulk of mankind from equal privileges with a privileged few, and to foster feelings of enmity against all other nations but their own, with a very small sprinkling indeed of anything that we should call high-toned sentiment; I should therefore rather look to the orations of Chatham, of Burke, of Wilberforce, of Canning and of more recent living orators, who deal with justice and mercy, which the ancients knew not, with higher interests and juster views of human nature and human society, and who look abroad upon their fellow-creatures with an eye of benevolence: when I look to their orations, I find in them a much more lofty, a much more genuine, a much more heart-improving eloquence than I have ever met with in the more classical but less exaltedly moral effusions of Cicero and Demosthenes. This is felt by those who have listened to such preachers as Chalmers of Scotland, and Channing of America, whose eloquence overpowers the feelings to a degree which the orations of ancient orators could not possibly effect.

Was not Milton formed upon the Greek and Roman school?—Milton was trained in, but not formed upon, that school. He improved much upon it in the sentiments which he has clothed in his immortal verse. I am not aware that his classical allusions, or his confusions of the heathen with the bible mythology, are allowed to be the chief perfections of his "Paradise Lost."

Then of course you strongly deprecate the waste of time in writing Latin verses, which form so considerable a portion of the classical education in England and Ireland?—It is useless in any view, and in its indiscriminate exercise it is a great absurdity. That all pupils should

should be whipped till they produce Latin and Greek verses, is perhaps the most preposterous waste of time and mind, not to say the grossest injustice, that can be conceived.

Do you see any advantage arising from it, with the single exception of giving the pupil a more delicate perception of the particular idiom and character of the writer?—None, if it does even this, for one in a hundred verse-makers.

Do you think it possible to write good verses in a dead idiom?—I doubt whether it is possible that verses worth reading should now be produced, except by very rare genius. I may notice here, that there is another absurdity in our grammar schools not less than verse-making, and that is theme-writing, on subjects always beyond the faculties of the young writers who are tasked with them. These themes have not the most remote connexion with useful knowledge or active life. Specimens abound in the printed prize lists of every classical school, such as these:—"Was the attack on Saguntum by Hannibal, and the invasion of Italy, justifiable on the reasons which he alleges?" "Was Cæsar or Hannibal the abler general?" "On the manners of the heroic ages." "On the comparative merits of Livy and Herodotus," and the like. To discuss such questions would require all the learning, philosophy and talent of a first-rate historian and critic; and nothing but profound ignorance of the nature and operation of the human faculties will account for the fact that teachers actually prescribe them to their pupils.

You consider that a considerable portion of the classical studies at present are attended with a great loss of time, and great injury intellectually; do you conceive that that period might be much more usefully employed?—No doubt of it; for the mischief of the exclusive study of the classics in youth, is not only their direct mischief, but their indirect, considered in relation to what they exclude; the period which is wasted in that study from six to 14 is that when all the faculties for acquiring knowledge are actively awake, and when all that knowledge, up to a considerable proficiency in the elements of physical and moral science, knowledge of man in his body and mind, with the relations of both to the rest of creation, and the conditions of happiness, individual and social, founded by the Creator upon these relations, may be attained, and beneficially attained, not to be lost in after-life.

At what age would you propose to introduce such pupils as require them, to the dead languages?—I should say at 14, but not before; and at that age the study of a couple of years should suffice to do as much as six or eight now perform, as consumed upon those studies; and what is then learned being for a desirable end, would not be thrown away and forgotten; while a genius for the classics will be as free and as well qualified to proceed to, what one in a thousand now do, the higher walks of classical literature.

Have you any proofs from experience?—I have with me the opinion of a very able and excellent teacher, before named to the Committee (Mr. Cunningham of the Hill-street Academy, Edinburgh), who two years ago established an academy for the purpose of attaining an improved method of classical education, and, as more important, one of useful knowledge. That opinion is upon the subject of the brief time that is really necessary for acquiring the dead languages, as he has practically found by many years' experience. If the Committee will allow me, I will read Mr. Cunningham's letter, which is to myself.—(*The Witness read as follows:*)—"In answer to your inquiries, I beg leave to state the result of my experience in teaching the classics and mathematics in George Watson's Hospital, and the Edinburgh Institution. The time allotted in Watson's Hospital to the teaching of Latin, in the higher classes, was two hours daily, Greek one hour, arithmetic and algebra one hour, and geometry one hour. These portions of time were found sufficient for communicating a competent knowledge of Latin and Greek, and the elements of mathematics. In proof of this I may state, that of three pupils who were sent to College during the time in which I acted as house-governor, one obtained a prize in the second Greek class the first year of his attendance at college, and a prize in the senior Humanity (Latin) class the second year of his attendance; two obtained prizes in the junior mathematical class the first year of their attendance; and the third, without obtaining prizes, distinguished himself by his knowledge of the business of each of these classes. I may appeal also to the manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves at the annual examination, as attested by written testimonials from the professors and others who attended as examinators, and to the appointment of two Latin masters from that institution in succession; the one to the Grammar-school at Dumfries, and the other to Madras College, St. Andrew's. In the institution which I now conduct, two hours daily are allotted to the teaching of Greek and Latin. By limiting the number of pupils, by confining their attention to what is essential to the attainment of a knowledge of the language, and by unremitting exertions during the hours of teaching, I have been enabled to read and analyze minutely nearly as much as is read in classes of the same standing in the Academy and High-school. I have found that the progress of my pupils in reading the classics has been greatly facilitated by the knowledge which they acquired in the other classes in the Institution; and that they have been enabled to sustain their attention much more vigorously during the hours of teaching, by having it relieved by a change of employment. In the Institution one hour a day is allotted to geometry, and one to arithmetic and algebra. The age at which pupils usually enter on the study of geometry is 14. Two hours a day devoted to these studies for two years, by a boy of that age, ought to qualify him, in as far as regards mathematics, either for the business of life, or for the higher classes at the university. The pupils attending the Institution consist of two classes, those who combine the study of the ancient languages with mathematics and modern languages, and those whose attention is directed chiefly to the two last. Both these classes prosecute at the same time the study of history and geography, and of English literature and composition: a considerable number also attend the masters of writing, landscape and architectural drawing, and fencing and gymnastics. In addition to the studies above enumerated, I have long been of opinion that natural history,

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and the elements of natural philosophy and chemistry, might be introduced with advantage. The difficulty of procuring a museum, and the necessary philosophical instruments, and a person properly qualified to give instructions in these branches of knowledge, has hitherto prevented me from making the attempt. Until the public mind is more impressed with the importance of instruction in natural science, and the practicability of conveying this instruction even to very young persons, such an attempt is not indeed likely to succeed. In the mean time as much information as possible on these subjects is conveyed in the English classes."—I can of my own knowledge say, that Mr. Cunningham has since succeeded in introducing weekly lectures upon natural philosophy and chemistry, and practical lessons upon those during the course of the week; and he holds that a very inconsiderable proportion of the time of the students devoted to classical studies, and deferred to a proper age, will be sufficient to make as good scholars as the long, dreaming, somnolent practice that now prevails. I have much pleasure in adding that the attendance at Mr. Cunningham's academy (as with Mr. Dorsey) is very great; already between 200 and 300 pupils attend Mr. Cunningham, and the public are becoming so satisfied of the substantial utility of the education there to be obtained, that the Hill-street Academy will at no distant time be one of the first (if not the first) educational establishments in Edinburgh.

Would you recommend the speaking of Latin and Greek in schools?—That can only be done after considerable progress has been made, but I should consider that it is altogether inconsistent with elementary teaching. If the pupils must speak another language than their own, and lose their time in the elementary period in learning it, I would give them French.

Would you make no distinction between a dead and a living idiom; and do you not suppose that the useful results that might be obtained from speaking a living idiom, with the opportunities of preserving accuracy and correcting errors, would not be easily attainable in the case of a dead idiom?—I think it would not be necessary to make any provision for speaking Latin and Greek, for I should not expect to see it attained, nor is it desirable it should. There is, besides, a general answer to all this interrogation, that an improved elementary education has far more important employment for the pupil.

Are you aware that Montaigne spoke Latin when he was about seven years old?—I am aware of that.

Could not the same practice be attained as easily in modern times?—Unless you get a Latin and Greek nurse, I do not see how it could be attained at that age; but it would be of little value when attained.

Have you any reason to know whether those that commence the study of the classics at a later period of life, retain the same recollection of them as those that commence them young?—I believe the question now put can hardly receive an answer, it is so recently that the practice of beginning it later has been followed.

Have you observed that languages learned in early life make a deeper impression upon the mind than languages learned at a later period?—Experience has shown the reverse, that they have been forgotten; it is all task-work, and the task is particularly disgusting to the young mind. It has been found that young men who go abroad after the age of 14, make much more rapid progress in learning the languages of Europe than those who are taken much earlier, unless they have been accustomed, like Montaigne, to speaking the language in the nursery: but when a language is to be studied, it has been found that the languages learned after the age of 14 are better learned, quicker learned, and better remembered.

Do you find that boys coming from our present academies, whether from the middle or the upper classes, are fit for the situations they occupy in after-life?—According to the present mode of education they are eminently unfitted: to fit themselves for their after avocations is the result of their own subsequent self-education.

Is anything done for them in their university education?—Nothing, in England, for that is mainly classical, or abstractly mathematical, and the honours are bestowed on proficiency in these studies. Provision is made in the Scottish universities for good education in all the branches of physical science, but there is none made for anything like practical mental and moral science; for it is acknowledged by all, and by none more pointedly than Mr. Dugald Stewart, that "our philosophy of mind is yet in expectation." And if we consider how much of the soundness and practical value of the institutions of society depend upon a true and an enlightened system of philosophy of mind, we shall be able to judge of the consequences of its being an utter blank in education; yet truth in this science must be arrived at, before human affairs can be placed on a sound moral basis. If it be true that the guiding principle of human concerns is the accordance of human affairs with right directed human faculties, what must not be the extent of the evils which humanity suffers, in ignorance of the very nature of these faculties? Can we wonder at the confliction in speculation, and the confusion in action, which prevail around us? Above all, can we expect that education,—which is essentially the improvement of the human faculties, the guide to their right use, and the guard against that miserable abuse which far and wide embitters life,—can be either theoretically or practically understood, when no two philosophers are agreed as to what the faculties are; and few writers on education have thought of appealing to them in their speculations. For the professions men are forced separately to fit themselves; but many go at once into the Legislature, with little better than "dead language" education, school and college habits, and much practice in field sports.

Can you state any defects in the constitution of society, resulting from those deficiencies in the education of the middle and higher classes?—In everything that depends upon mental and moral relations, such as the soundness of our legislation, and the wisdom of our institutions and customs, all is uncertainty: we have no fixed principles in social affairs; scarcely

two

two individuals recognize the same, if the same individual remains true at one time to what were his own at another. Hence it follows that controversy distracts and impedes the moral, the political, and we may certainly add, the religious world; parties and sects divide society, disputes and hatreds are the daily experience of life, and a wide-spread selfishness, regulated it is true by strict law, but in its spirit in direct opposition to Christianity, is the characteristic of society. I consider that this selfish and unsocial aspect of society is the consequence of the want of proper moral and intellectual education. Not only has there been no moral education to exercise and improve benevolent and social feelings, but the selfish have been encouraged by positive institutions; for the race of self-preference, self-exaltation, and money-getting, is begun in our earliest schools, and never ceases till the grave closes over us.

Does religion do nothing to soften this hard and unsocial state of feeling?—Religion, as yet taught, does little to that end: it is not taught in a way to influence conduct; it is too doctrinal and dogmatical, too much a separate duty, and to find it in a practical form in human intercourse is lamentably rare, even among its most showy professors. The want of moral exercise in childhood, and the positive exercise of selfishness through life, are too much for the best weekly sermons that were ever delivered. When we do see religion operating powerfully in individuals, it is in the majority of cases found to be religious feeling only, often running into fanaticism and even insanity.

What is the effect of this defective and even perverted education upon legislation?—In the absence of guiding principle, for the science of morals and government is yet in the crudest state; legislation is experimental, empirical and haphazard; and hence the useless debates, divisions and controversies, which have hitherto constituted public business. Legislation is too much held to be practical, and to be impeded by principle; it comes hot and confident from impressions, feelings and instincts, from the set of notions, however taken up, which serves each individual as a system of principles, and which, (according to Mr. Combe, in his "Constitution of Man,") "although he may not have methodized them, or even acknowledged them to himself as a theory, yet constitute to him a standard by which he practically judges of all questions of morals, politics and religion, and dogmatises with all the pertinacity of the most obstinate theorist on earth." Hence the stationary and interminably disputed state of all questions which require thinking; the misapprehension and contempt of the soundest principles expounded by superior minds, and the denunciation of all such appeals, as what is called "an intolerable *bore*."

What do you say to the pursuits of the middle and higher classes; do these indicate a defective education and resourceless mind?—The middle classes in general must, as things are, toil at professions, or in commerce, to live; and they do toil for their own selfish ends, laughing at any one who goes off the railroad of self-seeking, to help or better the condition of his fellow creatures; because, if he does go off, he never gets on again, but is hustled out of the line of march, and distanced in the race.

And the higher classes?—These do not require to toil in the race for that which they have already gained; and their vacuum, with many honourable and some illustrious exceptions, is filled up by field sports, by a retrograde to the hunting stage of society, the stage of the Iroquois and the Esquimaux. It could not be said of *educated* men, that they cannot live in the country without field sports.

Is anything like happiness attained by the higher classes?—No; the preponderance of the selfish and sensual feelings ends in "vanity and vexation of spirit." The very humble pursuits of young men of fashion, their utter ignorance of the conditions of health, their indolence and aversion to air and exercise, their disregard of everything but rank and wealth in their often ill-assorted marriages, and their general defiance of nature's laws, are visited with diseased functions and enfeebled frames; these descend to their offspring till the race degenerates, and imbecility and insanity are found in the palaces of the great, in a much larger proportion than in the cottages of the poor.

What do you say to the ceaseless wealth-getting of the middle classes?—It leads to very serious social evils. Merchants and manufacturers hasten to be rich, beyond the course of nature; engage in adventures for which they have neither knowledge nor talents; enter into the most inconsiderate partnerships; lend and borrow, and involve themselves and others in the consequences of the rashest speculations. Machinery, which should abridge bodily toil, and leave reasonable leisure to the manual-labourer, has been used only to overstock markets. Prices fall ruinously low; the labourer, lately over-worked, is thrown idle, and left to starve or be supported on charity. What are called better times return; the glut is removed and work is abundant; but the spirit of money-getting again defeats its own end; again the market is glutted, and the labourers again thrown into idleness, starvation and misery. All this was verified fearfully in the years 1825-26-27. Large bodies of workmen were supported on charity; yet their idle hours, distributed properly, would have amply supported them daily. Nature, by the very necessity to health of muscular exertion, evidently meant a certain portion of labour for all men. Even pleasure is attached to it, for it is voluntarily sought when it is not compelled by necessity, and when it is withheld from the solitary convict; but the over-labour imposed by the selfish and amassing manufacturer on his operative, defeats its own end; and the labourer is thrown idle longer than all the time put together, which in each day would have given him salutary labour and sufficient bread. The selfishness of the master is paid back by the workmen, who when "good times" return, strike for higher wages: by this manufactories have been stopped for months; and it has happened that this has sometimes rescued masters from the next glut, by which their over-trading neighbours were suffering. At this moment we are prosperous; but our capitalists are still uneducated and still greedy; a blind competition will urge them on, another and another glut will stop them, and their labourers will again and again be thrown idle, till an enlightened education

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shall put the race for wealth under rational regulations, that it may not ruin its votaries, starve all that depend upon them, and subject society to a constant alternation of much prosperity and overwhelming misery.

Have you yet exhausted the effects on society of the defective education of the middle and higher classes?—That would not be easy; the customs and habits of society are degraded by the utter want of a high morality, which is another word for civilization. We have national jealousies and hatreds, and exclusive international systems; we talk of our "natural enemies;" we have self-defeating commercial restrictions, offensive war, game laws, a vengeful criminal code, cruel rural sports, horse-racing, betting, gambling, prize-fighting, duelling; we have fashion and its heartless exclusiveness, descending far lower than what is called the world of fashion, and hence we have the separation of the classes of society, in open distrust, defiance and hostility.

Do you not consider that selfishness is implanted in us for wise ends by the Creator?—Self-love is, for very wise ends, and were it not, we should be extremely defective; selfishness is the abuse of properly regulated self-love.

Is it not better to regulate self-love than to exclude it from the view altogether?—I do not exclude it altogether; I speak of it in its abuse, and say that our institutions are not calculated to regulate its use, but to encourage its abuse; and this evil has gone to such an extent, that we find it in a great majority of individuals in a state of over-exercise and abuse. I do not mean to exclude any of the institutions of the Creator, and among these a proper attention to our own interest and welfare is an important one: but an exclusive attention, to the neglect of the happiness of all around us, is so much the common practical feeling of society, that the few men who devote themselves to the benefit and the weal of their fellows, are, under the present operation of general selfishness, considered to do a very weak and foolish thing.

Does not enlightened selfishness teach us that the good of all harmonizes, and is in fact identical with our own self-interest?—No doubt, if you take the word "enlightened selfishness" in its widest sense, it would result in the exercise of our highest feelings and intellectual powers.

Then your system does not contemplate self-love being held up as an odious quality, but rather as one the exercise of which ought to be carefully watched and regulated?—Yes; but we have not, under our present system of education, any institutions for the purpose of that regulation, but on the contrary actual positive institutions of a contrary tendency, to the immense injury of society.

You stated in a former part of your evidence, that you would continue the juvenile school to the age of 14; how would you follow up the education after that period?—For the education beyond that age, having reference to the middle and the higher classes, there ought to be institutions for carrying forward to a yet higher point of attainment, that of which they have had the elements in the elementary schools; and whether those are called academies, or colleges, or universities, will depend very much upon the kind and degree of instruction and attainment which is there communicated. It would be very desirable that young men of the middle classes, and of the higher too, should have the benefit of well-constituted academies as near their own homes as possible; and for that purpose those academies might be established in the different counties, or in two counties, or in three counties, making a district. It appears to me if those academies were properly constituted, that they might bring on the pupil to that point, that he might go to the superior studies of the university directly; and it depends entirely upon peculiar local circumstances, for example, the circumstances of Ireland, whether there should be anything intermediate between well-regulated academies and the universities. I should say that in Scotland there would be no necessity for anything between them.

Although that might be the case with respect to Scotland, yet in Ireland, where there is but one university, would you say that an academy affording even the most improved kind of elementary education would be sufficient to prepare for the university?—I think it might be desirable in Ireland that the academies should be established in counties, and that there should be a college in each of the four provinces.

Something upon the plan of the minor Scotch universities?—Something upon the plan of the Scotch universities; but the Scotch universities are really universities in their character; they embrace all branches of literary and scientific instruction, besides the faculties of the various professions.

What would be the course of study which you would recommend for the academies?—I am disposed to think that there should be provision made at least for the teaching of living foreign languages, in those academies. I think it is exactly at that period when the pupil would learn with the best effect, and with the greatest facility; therefore I should make provision for the study of the modern languages, French, Italian and German, in the academy.

What course of science would you recommend in the academies?—I should recommend that the elementary instructions obtained in the elementary school should be carried on, and that in the physical sciences the pupil should be as much as possible instructed in their practical applications; he should be a practical chemist, and himself perform all the chemical experiments, and be taught even to construct chemical apparatus, a matter which in the practical course of Dr. Reid, of Edinburgh, is particularly attended to; so that when a young man goes abroad with what I formerly described as an admirable arrangement of a cheap portable apparatus, capable of performing all the experiments of chemistry, he should be enabled also to restore the apparatus when damaged, destroyed, or lost.

In mineralogy and other sciences would you make use of similar practical applications in the

the academies?—I am a little at a loss to distinguish that stage exactly from the college stage; I confess that I do not feel that, with a proper elementary education, this intermediate academy would be absolutely necessary. I should think that a pupil well educated at an elementary school, such as it ought to be, would be in condition to go at once to that higher training which he would receive at a well-constituted college.

What course would you prescribe for a well-constituted college?—I think I could not have a better idea of a well-constituted college than the Belfast Academical Institution; it combines all about which I have now been asked with respect to an academy, and also the higher attainments which belong to a college. The Academical Institution of Belfast appears to me to embrace both academy and college in as perfect a form as it has probably hitherto been attained.

Do you think there ought to be professors in such an institution of all the different branches of learning; and would you compel the student to attend all the different lectures, or would you allow him to select such as he considered most conducive to his own interests?—I should leave him perfectly free at that period of education. The necessity of the elementary education for all classes is regulated by another rule than what would apply to the more advanced period now alluded to; and I should not make it imperative that the pupil should go through the whole course, but leave him to judge of what is desirable and necessary for his future views and avocations; but I should give every encouragement to as extensive an application of the benefits of those institutions as possible.

In the Academical Institution of Belfast, it does not appear that there is sufficient provision made for the application of the sciences to the practical purposes of life, such as the construction of machinery, surveying, engineering, &c.; would you recommend, as an addition to such institutions, the establishment of special schools for such purposes, as in France?—I am unwilling to multiply schools; I think that the multiplication of schools would always be attended with inconvenience and expense to the pupils; and therefore I should wish to see what is now alluded to engrafted and superadded to such an intitution as the Belfast Academy; and I think it might be very easily so superadded, with this advantage, that the practical applications would be actually taught within the same walls with the principles and the theory.

Would you recommend, on the same principle, that schools of art, divided into two classes, the one in reference to theory, and the other with reference to their application to the practical purposes of life, should always be attached to those institutions?—It would be exceedingly desirable; and then they would become very complete seminaries for the education, at least, of the middle classes, to the utmost that could be wished.

Do you conceive that the connexion of a school of art with institutions where ancient literature and language is studied, would be highly beneficial to the artist in the first instance, in giving him the principles upon which his art depends, and rescuing it from the character of a mere trade; and, upon the other side, to the classical student, in furnishing him with the models of ancient art, as one of the best commentaries upon ancient mind, literature and character?—I think it would be appropriate, viewing as I have done classical studies as a branch of the fine arts in several of their characters. I should think that the connexion now alluded to would be natural.

In the scientific part of the institution, you have stated that you would establish professorships for all the different departments of science; would you, in connexion with those different departments, establish also voluntary societies, such as exist in various parts of the empire, at Belfast in particular, for the cultivation of those sciences in private, or out of the schools?—I should certainly not prevent the establishment of such private associations, but I do not see that they would form any part of the actual establishment.

How would you arrange the internal constitution of such institutions, the number of professors, the rank of the professors, and the mode in which the institution shall be governed?—The number of the professors would depend upon the number of the distinct classes to be taught. I should propose that they should be upon a footing of perfect equality, but that there should be over them a principal or rector, or governor, who should be the organ of communication between them and the higher controlling power; and that the professors should form, under the presidency of their head, a *senatus academicus* for the purpose of internal regulation, responsible always to some higher power.

Would you require that the principal should be elected by the *senatus academicus*, or appointed by some superior power?—I do not see any objection to his being elected by the *senatus academicus*.

How would you appoint the first professors of such institutions?—Referring to my former evidence of the existence of a great Educational Board, responsible to Parliament and to the public, I should propose that the professors should owe their appointment to the direct patronage of that board.

After that period would you give the appointment to the board, or leave it to the *senatus academicus*?—I should be disposed to give much weight to the recommendation of the *senatus academicus*; but I do not see any difference in principle between the first appointment and the subsequent filling-up of vacancies.

Would it not give too great a patronage to the board, and is it not very important that the individual chosen to fill any vacant chair should be as much as possible in harmony with the professors constituting the *senatus academicus* of any such institution?—Certainly, if the exercise of such elective power were to secure harmony, but it might depend upon circumstances whether the election might not separate the minority from the majority in a state of anything but harmony. And then, on the other hand, there might be danger that the appointment by the board might be unwelcome to the whole.

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Do you think that both objects could be to a certain degree combined, by the *senatus* presenting three candidates whom they thought most proper, to the board, for the board to select one?—I think that would be a mode of removing very much the disadvantages of either the *senatus academicus* electing or the board appointing; and that that mode of offering what in Scotland is called a *leet*, from the French word "*élite*," might be a very advantageous mode of harmonizing all concerned.

Has not such a mode of election a tendency to check the canvassing which naturally arises where only one name is chosen?—Yes, I should think it has.

How would you pay the professors?—I should propose, as the class of society they educate are able to afford fees, to pay them by fees almost exclusively, with very slender salaries, as one mode of securing their exertions. The universities in Scotland are supported by fees almost entirely. The salaries of the professors at Edinburgh are absolute trifles; they depend upon their fees; and there are professors in the university of Edinburgh who make 2,000 *l.* a year from their chairs.

There might be some cases in which, from the fewness of pupils in consequence of local and peculiar circumstances, they would be left altogether without means of subsistence, unless a certain sum were granted to them by the public. Would you not at least require that the salary should be adequate to maintain the independence of the teacher, and provide him with the ordinary means of subsistence, leaving the fees to act as a stimulant for his exertions?—It would be very desirable that professors should be put above mere want, but I should endow them very slenderly.

Would you make the fees of the different courses of the same amount, or would you lower the fees of some courses in proportion to the greater demand for such studies, in order to meet the exigencies of the public?—I should be disposed to leave that to the regulation of the *senatus academicus*.

Do you think it would be right that the amount of fees should be determined by the *senatus academicus* in a body, or by the professor?—It would be safer that it should be done by the *senatus academicus* in a body; but I do not think it is a subject which requires the interference of the Board of Education, nor would they be the best judges.

In leaving the arrangement of the fees entirely to the *senatus academicus*, would not the danger arise that, in case any particular professor was obnoxious to this body, they might arrange the fees on so high a scale as to deprive him of the chance of numerous pupils?—That possible evil did not occur to me. I should provide for the remedy of it by giving an appeal to the Board of Commissioners, a matter to which they would be exceedingly appropriate.

You have stated you would place those institutions under the general inspection and control of the Board of Education, how would you provide for the building of those institutions?—In the same way as I should provide for the building and outfit of the elementary schools, by the State.

Then, for the maintenance of the institutions, would you provide equally by assessment?—By assessment upon the district where they exist, in so far as necessary, over and above fees.

For the academy by assessment upon the county, and for the provincial college by assessment upon the province?—Yes.

How would you administer the assessment?—Where grand juries exist, I should say decidedly by the grand jury of the county, and by all the grand juries in the province, for the larger and more extended establishments. In Scotland we have no grand juries, but in England and Ireland, where there are grand juries, I cannot see a better machinery.

You are aware that in Ireland the grand jury machinery is applied to various charitable institutions, and you see no reason why it should not be applied to colleges and academies?—Certainly not.

As the grand jury system in Ireland is at present a nominating system, would you willingly transfer to such a system as that, the assessment of the people for public institutions; would you not apprehend that they might become unpopular from that circumstance alone?—That evil might result, but I have heard that there is an intention of correcting it, by giving to grand juries a representative character, and in that case such an evil would cease to be apprehended.

You have stated that in the arrangement you would propose to make for the assessment of a parish, for the support of an elementary school, you would require for the management of such local funds a body appointed by the same rate-payers that contribute the funds; would you not think that a similar body would be necessary to control the funds for the academies and colleges?—Certainly, upon the same principle.

To whom would you give the appointment of the local committees; in towns, for instance?—To a town council, properly constituted.

Provided it was a representative body?—Yes.

And upon the same principle, in counties you would give it to the grand juries, provided they were a representative body?—Yes.

You think that would be preferable to giving it to the rate-payers *en masse*?—Decidedly; besides, the rate-payers *en masse* are the constituents of the municipal town council.

On what grounds do you prefer in towns the town council, and in counties the grand jury, to a meeting of the rate-payers *en masse*?—Presuming that the grand jury in counties, and the town council in towns, shall be made really and *bonâ fide* representative bodies, elected by qualified classes, including the rate-payers, I should hold that it would be much more beneficial to put the power alluded to into their hands than into the hands of the rate-payers either in the town or the county at large, who would never be got to attend, and in consequence

quence of which the power would be thrown into the hands of a very few, probably, upon the spot, be liable to great abuse, and cause great dissatisfaction.

Would you recommend the appointment by those committees, so constituted by the grand jury or by the town council, of visitors on the same principle as you have recommended them in the parishes, for visiting the elementary schools?—I think quite upon the same principle.

In combination with those colleges and academies, would you recommend the introduction of agricultural schools, especially for the purpose of promoting agriculture in particular districts, and for the improvement of those large classes of the population who are thrown out of employment in general from want of skill as much as from want of industry?—The establishment of those schools would be very important. I have reason to know that there is one,—to the formation of which a lady has mainly contributed; I mean Lady Noel Byron —actually in operation in the neighbourhood of Acton; and I understand very successfully, and that it is tending to very beneficial ends.

Ireland being principally an agricultural country, do you not conceive that a great degree of its backwardness arises not so much from an indisposition on the part of the inhabitants, as from want of proper skill and a proper sense of the necessity of skill, in the application of industy?—I should hold so.

And that, therefore, those agricultural schools, if properly constituted, would go far to remove that reproach and to bring into action those resources which at present lie dormant? —Understanding that the agricultural schools now alluded to should be of the same description as that established by Lady Byron, namely limited to improve the skill of the working agriculturalists, their advantage might be very obvious. I have here the prospectus of her ladyship's agricultural school, which I will deliver in.—[*The Witness delivered in the same.*]

Would you connect their administration in any manner with the administration of other portions of education in the country, or leave them entirely to individual exertion?—I should be disposed to make them a part of the general system.

It has been found in the north of Ireland that great improvement has been derived from individuals acquainted with agriculture making occasional visits to different parts of the country. Would you recommend such ambulatory instruction in agriculture, or would you confine it to the agricultural school?—The idea of itinerant instruction in agriculture is entirely new to me; I have not considered it; but I could imagine that, if the visits were not too short, they might be very advantageous, and at least might excite greater interest, and a greater disposition for self-improvement than otherwise would exist. They would have a good effect in exciting interest and attention, but they could not be so beneficial in their effects as permanent establishments.

Do you not think it quite essential in an agricultural school, not only for the prosperity of the school, but for its beneficial influence upon the neighbouring agricultural population, that the labour should be *bonâ fide* such, and that the profit should be clear and unquestionable?—Certainly.

In any school where such results did not exist, would you recommend the continuance of that school?—I think it would die of itself.

You conceive the advantages of agricultural schools to be very considerable; would you extend that to industrial schools generally, whether applied to the agricultural population or to the mechanical or artisan population of the country?—There is for the artisan population of the country the means of instruction by apprenticeships, which are more applicable to them, particularly if they are of a stationary kind, than they are to the agricultural; and on the principle of not unnecessarily multiplying seminaries, or branches of seminaries, perhaps the best way in which the future labourer, or mechanic, or artisan, can be instructed in his own department, is under the tuition of a master of the art who is practising it as a trade.

Are not apprenticeships as at present practised liable to objections on account of the ignorance of the masters of the best processes?—Certainly they are, but I think that a free competition in apprenticeships would tend to remedy that; but there would be an advantage, no doubt, in a more advanced and improved system of apprenticeship, in properly-constituted schools for artisans.

If certain industrial or technological courses were connected with the academies and colleges, do you think that would obviate the necessity of establishing separate schools?—We have found in Edinburgh, and it has been found in Glasgow, and I believe in London, that the establishment of mechanics' institutions has greatly removed the evil alluded to, and brought out genius in that class of life, which would never have been heard of in the old routine of working. And those mechanics' institutions are, I think, perhaps a better way than positively establishing schools, in attending which the working classes would think they lost their time.

In assessing towns, counties and provinces for such institutions, you would limit the application of the assessment to the maintenance of the institutions?—Yes, in exact analogy to elementary schools.

You would, therefore, apply it to the payment of the salary of the professors, to the repairs of the buildings, and to the maintenance of the apparatus and other property?—I would.

For that purpose you would require that the board on one side, and the different districts upon the other, should co-operate; but would you not also require, in order to carry this co-operation fully into effect, that the district should maintain a system of inspectorship and report?—I should say that would be quite as necessary under the general Board of Education as in relation to the elementary schools.

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Do you think there would be any reasonable ground of objection on the part of those bodies to such inspectorship exercised by the board?—There ought not to be.

Would you place the university also in relation with the Board of Education in any way?—I should not be disposed to place the university under the control of the board.

Would you see any objection to its being so far in relation to the board as to be understood to furnish, at specified periods, a report, under a particular form, of the state of education in the institution?—So far from seeing any objection to that, I think it would be highly advantageous, and might be realized without any disadvantages whatever.

You see in this no infringement of the rights, or any diminution whatever of the benefits of the institutions?—Certainly not, nor of their consequence.

Particularly if the board were constituted of such characters in point of rank, and knowledge, and public confidence, as you formerly alluded to?—Certainly.

Auxiliary to those departments of public education there are other institutions in the country which deserve encouragement, such as the various branches of supplemental and subsidiary education. Would you apply the same regulations which you have proposed for the administration of the colleges and schools to those institutions?—Certainly; I consider them applicable to those institutions which have reference chiefly to the ulterior education, after 14, of the manual labour class.

What would be the course which you would recommend to be pursued in reference to that class of institutions?—I should wish every facility to be given to the working classes, to supply any defect in their education by the establishment of associations for lectures, adult schools and mechanics' institutions; I can speak to perhaps one of the best associations for cheap lectures, and I believe almost the sole one yet in full operation: it is in Edinburgh: it has existed for three years, and has become quite a kind of university, with lectures upon all the subjects of science. These are delivered from November till April, three or four evenings in the week, at half-past eight, after the time of shop shutting; and the shopkeepers have by general consent agreed to shut at eight, on account of these lectures and those at the mechanics' institution. Both sexes attend. They have been hitherto exceedingly popular, and very successful. I have in my possession the successive reports of the institution, which I shall be happy to deliver in.—[*The Witness delivered in the same.*]—So successful has it been that the example is being followed in Glasgow, Aberdeen, Montrose, Kirkaldy, and several other places in Scotland: and I understand in Manchester and Exeter, and in some other towns in England, who have been in correspondence with the directors of the Edinburgh Association.

Are you acquainted with the manner in which those institutions are regulated and connected with each other in America, under the name of the Lyceum system?—I am not.

How would you propose that such institutions should be supported; in a manner analogous to the other institutions for education?—I think there is no reason for denying to them the benefit of the same permanent public support which the others receive. They are for purposes quite as beneficial, and therefore they ought to be supported. An institution like that in Edinburgh should have the benefit of support to enable it to have the necessary buildings.

The primary support would be of course the sums to be expended upon the building and outfit of the establishment?—Yes; a large well-constructed lecture theatre (a thing very much wanted in Edinburgh; for there is no large popular lecture theatre, the Association being obliged to hire a large public room), also the other accommodations, and an apparatus, philosophical and other.

Are you aware of any inconveniences arising at present from the great difficulty of obtaining contributions or sums for the building of those establishments?—I am aware of that, because in the very association for cheap lectures, to which I have directed the attention of the Committee, the lecturers are exceedingly inconvenienced for want of proper accommodation. They hope, but I am afraid at a very distant period, as their funds increase, to be able to accommodate themselves. I do not see the possibility that they should be able to do so adequately for many years to come, from their surplus funds.

Do you not think that those surplus funds could be as well applied in furnishing museums and apparatus, and such like, as in erecting the original buildings?—No doubt they would.

Are you aware that if the buildings and museums existed, many individuals would be glad to contribute various objects either of art or nature, for the purpose of fitting out those several museums, and who at present do not feel inclined to do so from the want of a *local*?—There is nothing that increases more the weight and value of "a name" than a good "local habitation," and it is considered by this Association in Edinburgh that the establishment of a proper building and accommodations, and an apparatus, would give them an impulse, and attract to them a degree of public attention and public support that would be quite invaluable. I should have mentioned, that of that Association the directors are all of the rank of merchants or tradesmen; and when they propose to associate with them men of higher *status*, those men all advise them to keep it in their own hands. It is very creditable to any community that men in business should of themselves establish and conduct an association by which, to persons in their own rank of life, are conveyed the benefits of a considerable attainment of scientific and philosophical knowledge.

In applying public funds to the erection of those buildings, would you require, as an essential condition, that the town should put itself under assessment for their maintenance?—Certainly.

Would you use the same machinery for assessment in those instances as in the other cases?—I should use the same machinery.

Would

Would you apprehend a considerable demand upon the public purse for the establishment of such institutions?—Not a very great demand.

Would it not be a terminable demand, and constantly diminishing?—It would.

You do not apprehend that the expense of the maintenance of the buildings would be very considerable after the buildings were erected?—Certainly not; it would be desirable that the instruction should be offered as much as possible at a moderate rate. But it comes at a period when the individuals reaping instruction ought to be able to make some return for it.

Do you approve of joint stock companies of shareholders for the erection of such institutions?—I do not think I need give any opinion upon that point, for they are scarcely to be obtained.

Does this objection occur to you, that from the shares being transferable, they produce at subsequent periods, in many instances, an interference with the original establishment not contemplated by the founders, and sometimes this interference is extremely injurious to the real interests of the institution?—I think that is an evil which would necessarily result from joint stock companies. If they are established at all upon the principle of gain, they would have an additional feature that would occasion all those disadvantages, and even more; and in any way I should wish to see them avoided where there is a much better mode, viz. the establishment by the public at large of those essential institutions.

One of the objects of those institutions being to diffuse among the people a sense of the advantages of knowledge, and a conviction that they have a right to such knowledge from the public, do you not conceive that institutions deriving their support from the public in every way, first, from the board, and secondly, from the rate-payers, afford an infinitely better guarantee for such feeling than any societies established by joint stock companies or by voluntary contribution?—They are in every view to be preferred.

Do you recommend, as one means of ameliorating the public character of the country, the establishment of galleries and collections of art?—Certainly they are most desirable; and that early moral training, and practice and exercise of refinement, which are not only inherent in the whole system of infant schools, but which we have found most beautifully to result in practice, would render them perfectly safe. The destructive tendencies, which have even required legislative interference to prevent in this country, are entirely removed in the infant school, and the little denizens, accustomed as they are to their flower-borders and their fruit-trees, and their elegant little ornaments, are trained to a degree of refinement which, if carried on in after-education, would not only render safe museums and botanical gardens, and such resorts of elegance and refinement, but would render them highly beneficial even to the morals of the great body of the people, by the refinement which they would encourage.

If the moral training you speak of were made universal in the country, and combined with an early appreciation of art, would you require, under such improved circumstances, any restriction whatever upon the admission of the lower classes to our galleries and museums?—None whatever. In the present state of the lower classes, their admission to such places is utterly impossible; and gentlemen who, upon the principle of kindness and liberality, and a wish to refine a populace which has not been early in life properly refined, have opened their galleries, and their gardens and their parks, have been forced again to close them.

In the constitution of Girard College, in Philadelphia, the 38th rule is, that the children shall not be allowed keys for their bureaus or boxes; is not that the principle you inculcate, and is it not completely opposed to the system pursued with regard to all our present institutions?—No doubt of it; there is something very pleasing in that suggestion.

Are you aware that in Italy the peasants from the Sabine Mountains, near Rome, are constantly in the habit of visiting the galleries of the Vatican and the Capitol, and that in other parts of Italy, on public festivals, such as the festival of Bologna, the paintings of private persons are exhibited in the streets, and no injury sustained?—I do not know it of my own knowledge, but I have read of it, and heard it from those who have seen it; and I know also that in France the Parisians of all ranks visit the Louvre.

Do you see any difficulty in similar arrangements in this country, if the children are educated upon a proper system?—If you begin early enough you will certainly succeed in giving the same character to this country; there is no reason to think that the British or Irish character is inferior to the Italian; with proper early training,—for the destructive tendency is often the result of sheer ignorance,—you will prevent it, as has been proved in the infant schools; and I can speak from my own experience of the infant school in Edinburgh. I could with perfect confidence admit the children into gardens, museums, or any situations of refined resort; and I have been informed that the same was remarkably true with the manufacturing juvenile population under Mr. Owen, at New Lanark.

You think, then, that we have begun at the wrong end in placing restrictions and prohibitions upon the public institutions, when we ought instead to have corrected the public mind and taste?—Certainly we have.

And you think it might be remedied by forming a proper taste in youth, and by opening in after life the public institutions for the gratification of that taste?—Certainly.

You think there is a great error in first mis-educating the people, and afterwards visiting upon them, in the form of prohibition, the effects of our own neglect and mismanagement?—Both error and injustice.

In managing those institutions, you have stated that the public should provide the buildings, and then that they should be maintained by assessment; would you constitute a committee,

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Evidence of *J. Simpson*, Esq.

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mittee, appointed by the town council, for their regulation, upon the same principle as for the other institutions?—I should.

Would you require that the board should inspect those several institutions in the same way as the other establishments for education?—It would be very desirable that they should know how they were conducted.

And consequently you would require periodical reports similar to those presented by the other institutions?—Yes.

Would you have the reports throughout the kingdom presented at the same time?—Yes, so as to be laid before Parliament.

And you conceive that by that means the public would be put in possession of a regular *precis* of the state of intellectual and moral progress throughout the whole country?—The very idea of such a thing implies such an advance of the whole system of education and public improvement, that it is very delightful to contemplate it.

You see no portion of this system that would not work well with the other?—Not only work well with, but aid the other.

And you see no evil that would result to society at large from this simultaneous encouragement of intellectual and moral pursuit?—The very reverse.

Can you give any proof of the advantages resulting from this general cultivation?—I should like to call the attention of the Committee to the exertions of the Messrs. Murray, father and sons, who are proprietors of the great Caledonian pottery at Glasgow, employing between 200 and 300 labourers, of both sexes and of all ages. Those gentlemen have established for the benefit of the younger individuals, and even for the older who choose to take advantage of it, an excellent school, attended by at least 100 pupils. There are two teachers well qualified to give the best instruction. The school-house is on Sundays a chapel for all who choose to attend it. Its perfect ventilation is attended to. They are about to establish exercising ground for the workmen, where they can have gymnastic exercises, athletic games, quoit playing, and various other sports, and the means of bathing. They have encouraged associations of the workmen for mutual instruction, and also for the purposes of a friendly society, and they have even introduced some means of refinement and amusement for them, such as the encouragement of a band of music; and when I visited the pottery I was surprised, when leaving it, to be saluted by a full and very good band of martial music, completely trained. This is encouraged, and all in the pottery who have a turn for music are led to cultivate it. I should be glad to see provision made for furnishing the working classes, in their winter evening resorts, their reading-rooms and halls, the means of hearing and practising good music; for I can see no mode more certain of keeping them from sensual pursuits and from intemperance than those very establishments. And the experience of the Messrs. Murray has been, that their workmen are particularly sober, having other pursuits which attract them away from the public-house and other sensual habits; and I should like to see attached to the subsidiary means for the improvement and refinement of the great body of the working people proper airing grounds, to which Mr. Buckingham's Bills refer. That which he calls the attractive legislation, will enable and will entitle the Legislature to apply afterwards the restrictive, if it shall be necessary, although the necessity for the restriction would be very much diminished. Habits of cleanliness are most important to health, and essential to refinement. I have long advocated public baths for working men, which I observe Mr. Buckingham also proposes, accessible at the most moderate rate, if not *gratis*. The waste hot water of steam-engines might be so applied, and is actually so in some manufactories, since the visit of the cholera.

If apprenticeships are to continue, should they be regulated so as to allow the continuance of the education of the apprentice in the subsidiary system?—I am happy that point has not been forgotten. There can be no subsidiary education of that slave called an apprentice, as apprenticeships are now misregulated; a boy of 14, or younger, is made to work an hour earlier and an hour later than the strongest journeyman, and that immediately after the comparative ease he enjoyed at home, and for from five to seven years he has not one hour given him for improvement. He loses all his previous education, and makes no advance. This crying evil loudly demands reform.

Do you think the hours of labour to all should be in some way abridged, and a fair portion of leisure be secured to the manual labourer?—Education were useless without this, and society's advance depends upon it.

In referring to the criminal statistics of France and Prussia, and other continental nations where education is principally encouraged, have you any reason to conclude that the diffusion and advancement of education has tended either to diminish or to increase crime?—I should hold that education, such as in the course of my long evidence I have been endeavouring to recommend, would most undoubtedly, from its very nature, greatly diminish crime; for crime, I have before said, is the abuse of the animal propensities, which it is the object of education to prevent, by regulating these, and increasing the control of the moral sentiment and intellect. Where education has not diminished crime, it has been an education which is undeserving of the name, chiefly instrumentary, that of reading and writing; and the statistical map of France by M. Guery, which has led apparently to an opposite conclusion, has reference to that imperfect education which consists merely in reading and writing, which are capable of being applied to bad purposes as well as good. And in conclusion of my evidence, I should like to say, that I consider that the realization of such a system as I have now been so long employed in developing, would in one view almost pay its own expenses, namely, by the great diminution of the necessity of an immense public outlay for the punishment of crime.

In

In order to put such a system in full operation, would you consider that a legislative measure would be requisite?—It could never be done without a great legislative measure,—the greatest ever achieved by any nation on earth.

You would not allow it to be regulated by the inclinations of Government, or individuals amongst the Government?—Certainly not.

You would require a positive and distinct law upon each portion of the system?—A positive and distinct law, to give it weight, importance and efficiency.

Do you think that great difficulties would exist in drawing up and passing such a law?—I think any difficulties that do exist have been already noticed in the course of my evidence; but I should submit that the Legislature ought, for so mighty an object, to disregard all obstacles, and to use all their power to effect that great plan, in spite of difficulties that are dependent upon prejudices, and ignorances, and interests.

Is it your opinion, from your acquaintance with similar transactions in history, that where the cause is really just and beneficial, a determination to carry it clearly and boldly into effect has vanquished those difficulties in a much shorter period than was anticipated?—We have not to go far back in history for an example: the great measure of reform has been carried by the power of the Legislature, supported by the people, upon that very principle. The Slave Trade, and Colonial Slavery, and Catholic Emancipation, furnish yet further encouragements to proceed.

And now that the country is under the operation of a new constitution, recognising the right of the lower classes, in a greater degree than ever, to interfere in their self-government, do you not think that it is a matter no longer of choice, but actually incumbent upon an enlightened and patriotic ministry, as soon as possible to take up this question of education, with a view to a legislative settlement?—I think that that course is no longer a matter of choice, it is a matter of stern necessity, and points out the only way in which we can expect to reap from the great measure of reform those national and social advantages which it is intended to produce; and we shall find that its working will be irritating, grating and unsatisfactory, till we shall see the day of a much greater diffusion of light, and knowledge, and morality, than the present.

At present a great portion of the population can read and write; and is it not to be apprehended that many of the evils which are dreaded from the diffusion of education are infinitely more probable from the sort of false or mis-education to which the lower classes of the people are exposed, than if an efficient and ameliorated system of education was put in action by the powers of the Government and the people combined?—I have no doubt of it; it has been in every one's experience discovered that reading is perverted to the purposes of the perusal of the very worst species of publications, and that writing has also been used for extremely doubtful and even criminal purposes; and that a great deal more will be neecssary than these mere instruments, which are capable of that perversion, and which the immoral and the unenlightened are very apt so to pervert.

Do you conceive that abstaining from all legislation upon this subject would be of any use in preventing or in diminishing the continuance of those evils?—Certainly the reverse.

What then do you conceive to be the duty of the Government and the Legislature upon this subject?—I think their course is clear: legislation is forthwith required: judicious legislation must be according to circumstances; but that the establishment of a proper machinery, in the form of a Board, and a commencement with sufficient and adequate means of training teachers in Normal schools for the whole country, should be adopted without delay; and it is matter to me of considerable disappointment that this Session is likely to pass over without anything being done.

In Ireland we have already considerable facilities for this purpose, in the establishment of such a board, and in the inclination which is evinced by their last Report of carrying out into effect one of the suggestions you have offered; would you not think that, with such facilities before us, it would be a matter of great interest and duty, on the part of the Government, to consolidate those advantages as soon as possible by a legislative measure?—I am persuaded that Ireland is in a position to make the great experiment effectually, and that the great educational battle for England and Scotland is to be fought there. It is to me a source of great pleasure to find Ireland so far advanced, and I am happy that I have been called to give my evidence in this Committee rather than any other, because I feel that every thing I have said, if of any value, will tell more directly and produce effect more immediately in the Irish than it would do in an English or Scottish measure. England and Scotland will see the great plan tried in Ireland, and I expect it will be so well and so effectively tried, that its direct transference to this country, making allowance for certain local peculiarities, will be matter of very easy legislation.

Are the Committee to understand, that in most of the opinions which you have expressed there is a coincidence between you and the other gentlemen whom you have mentioned as interested in education?—To a great amount, certainly. I should not say upon all points, but very generally. My evidence agrees mainly with what I believe to be the opinions of Professor Pillans: we do not exactly agree upon classical literature; we may differ as to school fees, and some other points, but I should have the approbation of Professor Pillans of much of my evidence. I can say positively that I should have Mr. George Combe, Dr. Andrew Combe, Dr. Poole, Dr. Brigham, and Dr. Caldwell, of America; Messrs. Chambers, and Mr. Maclaren, of the "Scotsman," all going along with me in principle, and, as a consequence, in most of the details which I have given in evidence. Mr. Wood differs from me as to the application of emulation, and prizes and places, and several other points. As actual educators, I may include Mr. Cunningham, of the Hill-street Academy, Edinburgh,

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burgh, Mr. Dorsey, of the High School, Glasgow, Dr. Reid, Mr. George Lees, and I may add, Professor Malden, of the London University, all formerly mentioned.

Does this coincidence of opinion extend to the machinery as well as to quality of the education?—The gentlemen I have mentioned as concurring, I think I may say, agree with me substantially, both as to machinery and quality.

Would you recommend that the professors of the colleges should reside in college, or in the town?—In the town, as they do in Edinburgh. I should wish to *unmonasticize* all educational institutions, both as to teachers and taught, and render them, what they ought to be, *preparatories*, if I may use the word, for the legitimate use of the whole of the human faculties, for the business of life, and the general happiness of society.

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II. *Advantages from the Formation thereof.*

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